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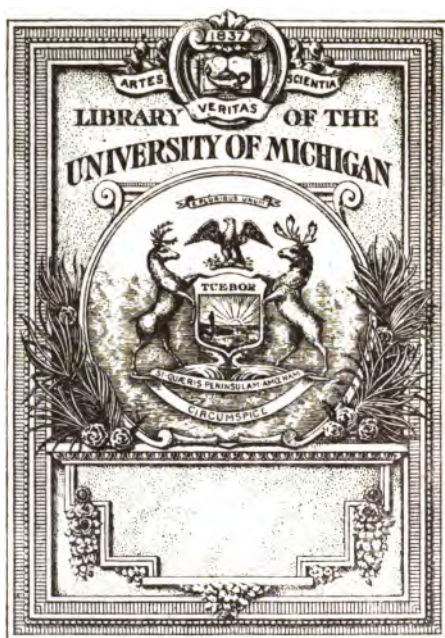
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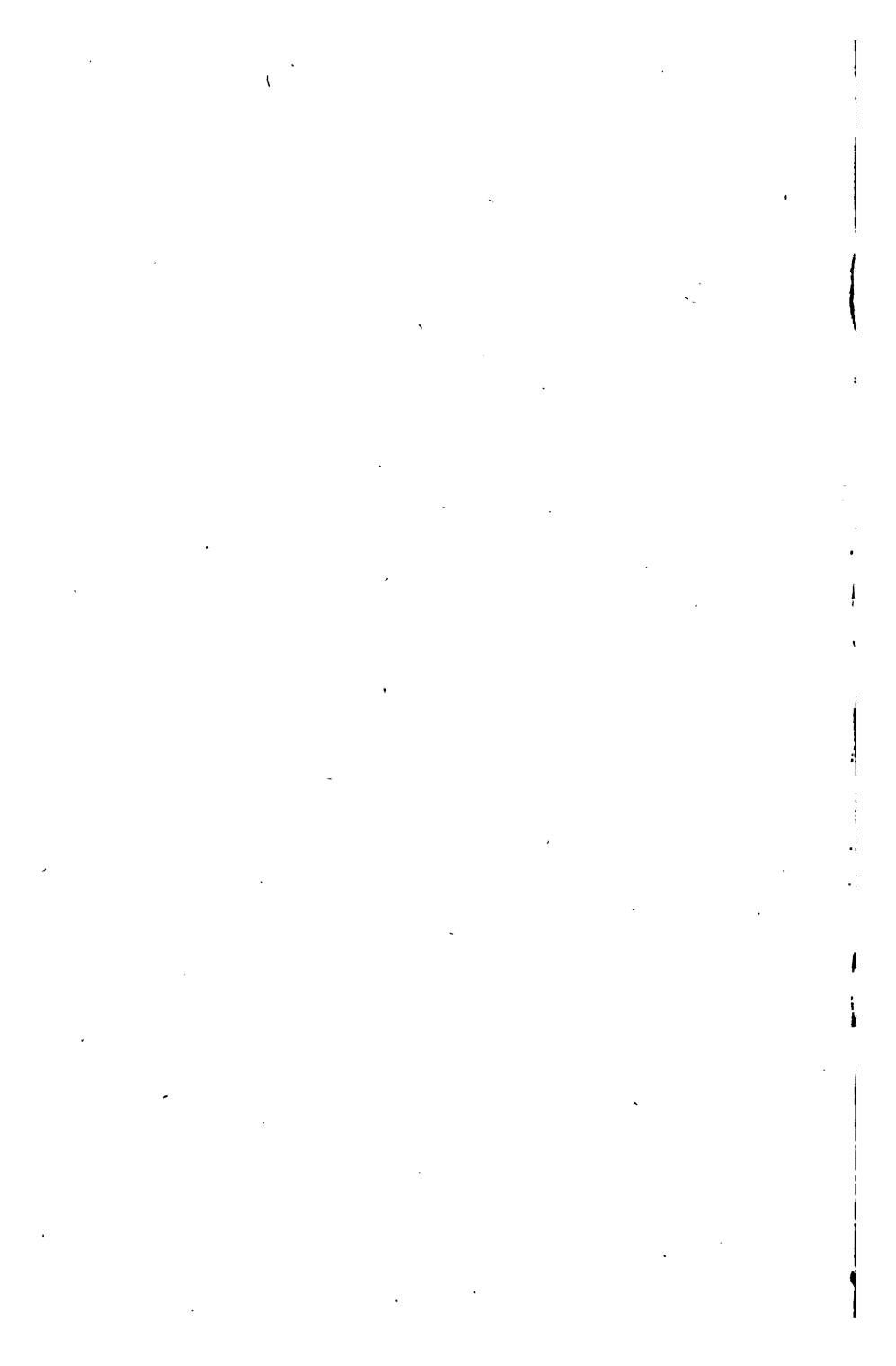
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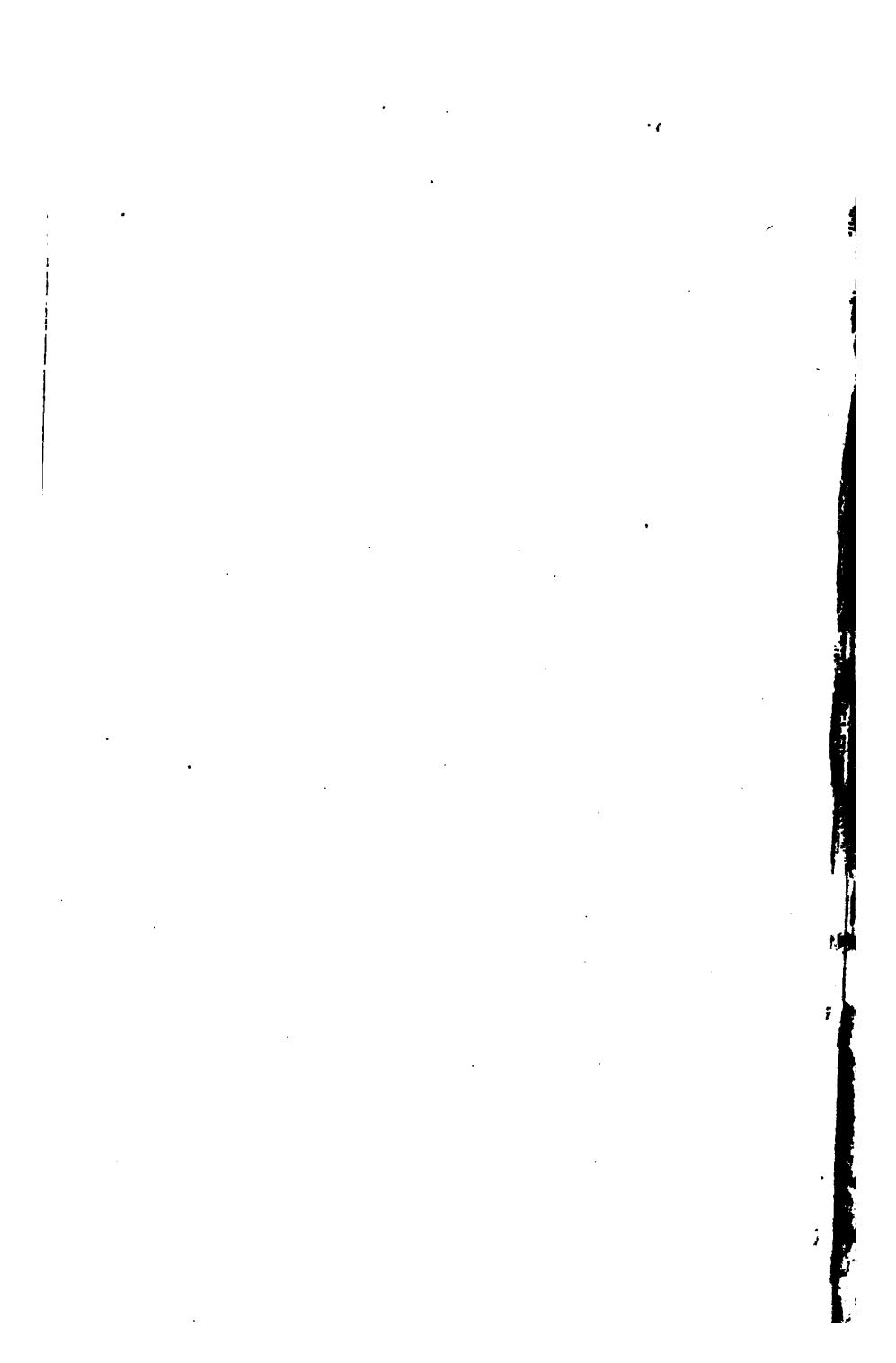


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THE

37695

AMERICAN

EDUCATIONAL YEAR-BOOK.

FEBRUARY,

1858.

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BOSTON:

JAMES ROBINSON AND COMPANY,

119 WASHINGTON STREET.

ALBANY, N. Y.:

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, 55 STATE STREET.

PHILADELPHIA:

HAYES AND ZELL.

1858.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1858, by  
JAMES ~~✓~~ROBINSON & CO.,  
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

CAMBRIDGE:  
METCALF AND COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

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## P R E F A C E.

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THE first volume of the American Educational Year-Book was published in 1857. Its object was to give brief and comprehensive sketches of the history of public education in the different parts of our country, and to present such statistics as would enable the reader to judge of the progress and comparative value of these various systems of free instruction. An attempt has been made in the second volume to bring down the history to the present time, and to record the changes that have taken place during the past year. The publishers, induced by the flattering reception which the work has already met, have also endeavored to procure statistics of some of the most prominent educational institutions in the country, sketches of learned societies, and brief outlines of the different plans of public instruction pursued in some of the large cities of the United States. It was impossible, in the short time allowed to the compiler, to obtain these fully or satisfactorily. In fact, it has not been attempted to any great extent except in the New England States. The publishers hope, however, in the next issue, to continue the same plan throughout the volume, and thus to furnish a valuable directory to all persons engaged in literary and scientific pursuits.

In the preparation of the present volume the thanks of the publishers are especially due to the following gentlemen, who have furnished the entire articles relative to education in their respective States:— Charles Hutchins, Esq., of Providence, R. I.; James Cruikshank, Esq., of Albany, N. Y.; Dr. A. H. Grimshaw, of Wilmington, Del.; J. F. Cann, Esq., of Savannah, Ga.; F. A. P. Barnard, LL.D., Oxford, Miss.; George B. Stone, Esq., of Indianapolis, Ind.; John M. Gregory, Esq., of Ann Arbor, Mich.; and James L. Enos, Esq., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Much valuable

assistance has also been rendered by Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, of Norway, Me.; Jonathan Tenney, Esq., of Boscawen, N. H.; Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Hon. John D. Philbrick, and John Ward Dean, Esq., of Boston, Mass.; Hon. Henry Barnard, of Hartford, and Charles Northend, Esq., of New Britain, Conn.; Wm. F. Phelps, Esq., of Trenton, N. J.; Hon. Calvin H. Wiley, of Greensboro', N. C.; Hon. Wm. F. Perry, of Montgomery, Ala.; Andrew J. Rickoff, Esq., of Cincinnati, O.; J. Berrien Lindsley, A.M., President of Nashville University, Tenn.; Wm. H. Wells, Esq., of Chicago; Richard Edwards, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo.; and many others, whose kindness is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

The compilation and general arrangement of the work has been in charge of A. M. Gay, Esq., of Boston.

The American Educational Year-Book will hereafter be issued regularly on or near the fifteenth of February in each year. All statistical or other information which properly comes within the scope of a work of this character is respectfully and earnestly solicited.

Communications should be addressed to the Publishers,

JAMES ROBINSON & Co.

Boston, February 15, 1858.

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PERSONS wishing to have the first volume of the "Year-Book," for 1857, can have it sent to them by remitting fifty cents in postage-stamps.



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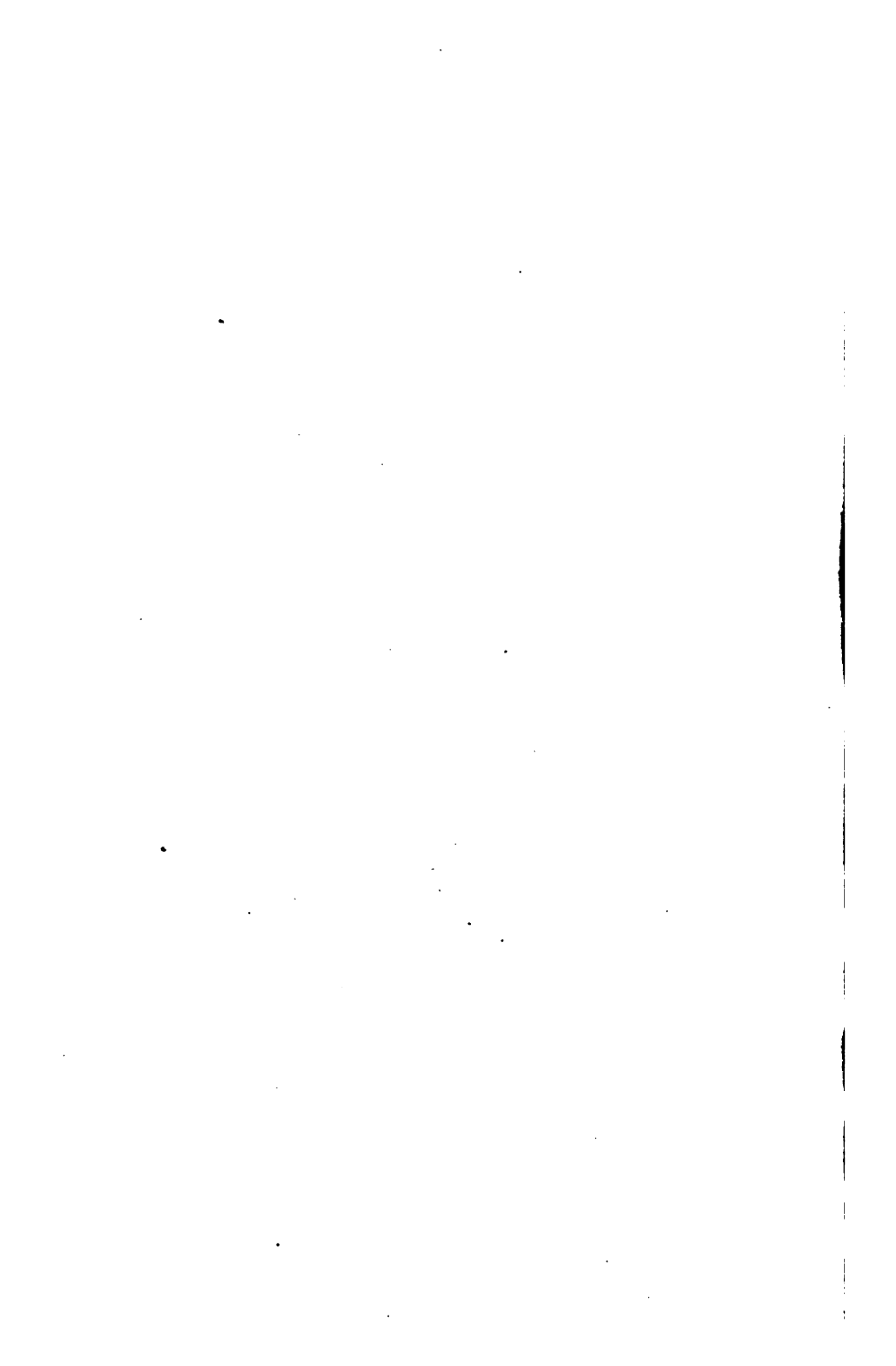
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# ALMANAC.

## ECLIPSES FOR 1858.

In the year 1858 there will be four Eclipses; two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

1st. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, February, 27th day, partially visible in the New England States.

The phases of this eclipse will take place as follows:—

Beginning of eclipse, 27th day,	4h. 9m.	} Apparent time in the evening.
Middle of eclipse,	5h. 12m.	
Moon rises partially eclipsed,	5h. 28m.	
End of eclipse,	6h. 16m.	
Duration of visible eclipse,	48m.	
Whole duration of eclipse,	2h. 7m.	
Quantity eclipsed, 4 digits, on the Moon's southern limb.		

2d. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, March, 15th day, partially visible in the New England and Southern States. This eclipse will take place nearly as follows:—

Beginning of eclipse, 15th day,	5h. 52m.	} Apparent time in the morning.
Sun rises partially eclipsed,	6h. 4m.	
Middle of eclipse,	6h. 44m.	
End of Eclipse,	7h. 40m.	
Duration of visibility,	1h. 36m.	
Whole duration of eclipse,	1h. 48m.	
Quantity eclipsed, 5 digits 20m.		

3d. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, August, 24th day, invisible in New England States. Visible in Australia and southern part of Asia.

4th. A total Eclipse of the Sun, September, 7th day, in the morning, invisible in the New England States. This eclipse will be central and total in South America and a portion of the South Atlantic Ocean.

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES, 1858.

Dominical Letter,	C.	Solar Cycle,	19
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## NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS.

☉ or ☿ Sun.	♀ Venus.	♃ Herschel.
☾ or ♀ Moon.	♂ Mars.	♄ Pallas.
♁ Earth.	♃ Jupiter.	♅ Juno.
☿ Mercury.	♄ Saturn.	♆ Vesta.

## NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

0. ♈ Aries, head.	4. ♌ Leo, heart.	8. ♏ Sagittarius, thighs.
1. ♉ Taurus, neck.	5. ♍ Virgo, belly.	9. ♐ Capricornus, knees.
2. ♊ Gemini, arms.	6. ♎ Libra, reins.	10. ♑ Aquarius, legs.
3. ♋ Cancer, breast.	7. ♏ Scorpio, sec.	11. ♒ Pisces, feet.

The Planet VENUS will be Morning Star from the beginning of this year until February 28th, thence Evening Star to the 14th day of December, when it again becomes Morning Star to the end of the year.

The Planet JUPITER will be Evening Star from the beginning of this year until the 18th day of May, thence Morning Star to the 6th day of December, when it becomes Evening Star to the end of the year.

## COMMENCEMENT OF THE FOUR SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

Spring Quarter begins, March, 20th day, 4h. 37m. evening.

Summer Quarter begins, June, 21st day, 1h. 25m. evening.

Autumn Quarter begins, September, 23d day, 3h. 44m. morning.

Winter Quarter begins, December, 21st day, 9h. 25m. evening.

## ELEMENTS OF THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

NAMES.	Mean Diameter in English Miles.	Mean Distance from the Sun in Miles.	Mean Distance from the Sun, the Distance of the Earth being unit.	Period of Revolution round the Sun in Days.	When discovered.	By whom discovered.	Where discovered.
The Sun	883,246						
Mercury	3,234	37,000,000	0.387098	87			
Venus	7,687	68,000,000	0.723331	224			
The Earth	7,912	95,000,000	1.000000	365			
Mars	4,189	142,000,000	1.523692	686			
Flora		209,160,365	2.201687	1,193	Oct. 18, 1847	Hind	London.
Clio		221,813,320	2.334876	1,303	Sept. 13, 1850	"	"
Vesta		224,302,495	2.361081	1,325	March 29, 1807	Olbers	Bremen.
Iris		226,159,380	2.380624	1,341	Aug. 13, 1847	Hind	London.
Metis		226,632,665	2.385607	1,345	April 25, 1848	Graham	Markree.
Eunomia		227,946,400	2.399440	1,357	July 29, 1851	Gasparis	Naples.
Hebe		230,449,670	2.425786	1,379	July 1, 1847	Hencke	Driessen.
Parthenope		232,339,135	2.450833	1,401	May 11, 1850	Gasparis	Naples.
Irene		242,408,785	2.552303	1,518	May 19, 1851	Hind	London.
Egeria		243,206,650	2.560070	1,492	Nov. 2, 1850	Gasparis	Naples.
Astræa		244,818,565	2.577047	1,511	Dec. 6, 1845	Hencke	Driessen.
Juno		253,728,615	2.670837	1,594	Sept. 1, 1804	Harding	Lillenthal
Ceres		262,964,845	2.768051	1,682	Jan. 1, 1801	Piazzi	Palermo.
Pallas		263,421,510	2.772658	1,686	March 28, 1802	Olbers	Bremen.
Hygeia		299,255,700	3.150060	2,042	April 12, 1849	Gasparis	Naples.
Jupiter	89,170	485,000,000	5.202776	4,332			
Saturn	79,042	890,000,000	9.538786	10,759			
Uranus	35,112	1,800,000,000	19.182390	30,686	March 13, 1781	Herschel	Slough.
Neptune	35,000	3,600,000,000	30.036800	60,128	Sept. 23, 1846	Galle	Berlin.

## ELEMENTS OF THE MOON.

Mean distance from the Earth, (in terrestrial radii,)	59.96435
Mean sidereal revolution, (in mean solar days,)	27.321661418
Mean synodical revolution, " " "	29.530588715
Mean revolution of apogee, " " "	3232.575343
Mean nodical revolution, " " "	6793.39108
Mean longitude of node, (Epoch Jan. 1, 1801,)	13° 53' 17".7
Mean longitude of perigee, " " "	266° 10' 7".5
Mean longitude of Moon, " " "	118° 17' 8".3
Mean inclination of orbit,	5° 8' 47".9
Inclination of axis to orbit,	1° 32' 9"
Eccentricity of orbit,	0.0548442
Diameter in miles,	2153
Apparent diameter at mean distance from the Earth,	31' 7"
Apparent diameter at least distance from the Earth,	33' 31".07
Apparent diameter at greatest distance from the Earth,	29' 21".91
Volume, (that of the Earth being 1,)	0.0204
Mass, " " "	0.011399
Density, " " "	0.5657
Mean angular velocity per day,	13.1764°

\* From July 29, 1851, to March 31, 1856, inclusive, *twenty-six* new asteroids were discovered; namely, in 1852, Psyche, Thetis, Melpomene, Fortuna, Massilia, Lutetia, Calliope, and Thalia; in 1853, Themis, Phocæa, Proserpine, and Euterpe; in 1854, Bellona, Amphitrite, Urania, Euphrosyne, Pomona, Polyhymnia, Leucothea, and one name not known; in 1855, Circe, Atalanta, and Fides; and in 1856, Leda, Lætitia, and another not yet named.



1ST MONTH.

JANUARY, 1858.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		DOSTON.		NEW YORK.		BALTIMORE.		CHARLESTON.		Sun on Merid.		
	d.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m. s.
Third Quarter	6	8	3 ev.	7	51 ev.	7	41 ev.	7	28 ev.	1	12	3 57
New Moon	13	0	48 mo.	0	36 mo.	0	26 mo.	0	13 mo.	9	12	7 39
First Quarter	22	0	13 ev.	0	1 ev.	11	51 mo.	11	38 mo.	17	12	10 29
Full Moon	29	4	28 mo.	4	16 mo.	4	6 mo.	3	53 mo.	25	12	12 41
CALENDAR FOR												
CHARLESTON: N. Carolina, Tennessee, Geo. Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.												
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's dec. in °	Sun			Moon			Sun			H. W. Ch'ton
			rises.	sets.	h. m.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	
1	Fr.	22 59 50	7 30	4 38	6 52	ev. 52	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
2	S.	22 54 31	7 30	4 39	8	1 40	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
3	Sa.	22 48 45	7 30	4 40	9 19	2 25	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
4	Mo.	22 43 32	7 30	4 41	10 27	3 10	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
5	Tu.	22 35 53	7 30	4 41	11 31	4 38	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
6	Wd.	22 28 45	7 30	4 42	morn.	4 38	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
7	Th.	22 21 11	7 30	4 43	0 35	5 23	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
8	Fr.	22 13 41	7 30	4 44	1 39	6 17	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
9	S.	22 4 45	7 30	4 45	2 44	7 7	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
10	Sa.	21 55 52	7 29	4 46	3 47	8 3	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
11	Mo.	21 46 34	7 29	4 47	4 48	8 58	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
12	Tu.	21 36 51	7 29	4 48	5 48	9 51	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
13	Wd.	21 26 42	7 28	4 49	6 41	10 40	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
14	Th.	21 16 9	7 28	4 50	sets.	11 25	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
15	Fr.	21 5 11	7 27	4 52	5 20	morn.	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
16	S.	20 53 49	7 27	4 53	6 28	0 10	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
17	Sa.	20 43 37	7 26	4 54	7 37	0 50	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
18	Mo.	20 29 53	7 25	4 56	8 44	1 32	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
19	Tu.	20 17 20	7 25	4 57	9 53	2 6	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
20	Wd.	20 4 25	7 24	4 58	11 2	2 47	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
21	Th.	19 51	7 23	4 59	morn.	3 32	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
22	Fr.	19 37 27	7 22	5 1	0 13	4 20	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
23	S.	19 23 25	7 21	5 2	1 20	5 15	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
24	Sa.	19 9 21	7 21	5 3	2 51	6 25	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
25	Mo.	18 54 18	7 20	5 4	4 7	7 32	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
26	Tu.	18 39 13	7 19	5 5	5 15	8 45	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
27	Wd.	18 23 48	7 19	5 7	6 18	9 54	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
28	Th.	18 8 4	7 18	5 8	7 35	10 54	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
29	Fr.	17 53 0	7 17	5 9	8 40	11 42	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
30	S.	17 35 36	7 16	5 11	9 56	ev. 32	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38
31	Sa.	17 18 54	7 15	5 12	8 8	1 12	h. m.	h. m.	7 3	5 5	7 16	* 8 38

[illegible]

3D MONTH.

MARCH, 1858.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		BALTIMORE.		CHARLESTON.		Sun on Merid.	
	d.	h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		d.	h. m. a.
Third Quarter	7	1 27 ev.		1 15 ev.		1 5 ev.		0 52 ev.		1	12 12 32
New Moon	15	7 23 mo.		7 16 mo.		7 6 mo.		6 53 mo.		9	12 10 41
First Quarter	22	2 59 mo.		2 47 mo.		2 37 mo.		2 24 mo.		17	12 8 28
Full Moon	29	7 24 mo.		7 12 mo.		7 2 mo.		6 49 mo.		25	12 6 3

CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON : N. Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.											
Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.
rises.	rises.	sets.	Ch'ton.	rises.	rises.	sets.	Ch'ton.	rises.	rises.	sets.	Ch'ton.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 28	5 57	7 58	8 27	6 28	5 57	7 58	8 27	6 28	5 57	7 58	8 27
6 27	5 58	8 56	9 2	6 27	5 58	8 56	9 2	6 27	5 58	8 56	9 2
6 26	5 59	9 55	9 39	6 26	5 59	9 55	9 39	6 26	5 59	9 55	9 39
6 25	5 59	10 55	10 16	6 25	5 59	10 55	10 16	6 25	5 59	10 55	10 16
6 24	6 0	11 53	11 0	6 24	6 0	11 53	11 0	6 24	6 0	11 53	11 0
6 23	6 1	morn.	11 48	6 23	6 1	morn.	11 48	6 23	6 1	morn.	11 48
6 22	6 1	0 51	ev. 42	6 22	6 1	0 51	ev. 42	6 22	6 1	0 51	ev. 42
6 21	6 2	1 48	1 42	6 21	6 2	1 48	1 42	6 21	6 2	1 48	1 42
6 20	6 3	2 40	2 46	6 20	6 3	2 40	2 46	6 20	6 3	2 40	2 46
6 19	6 4	3 24	3 46	6 19	6 4	3 24	3 46	6 19	6 4	3 24	3 46
6 17	6 4	4 6	4 44	6 17	6 4	4 6	4 44	6 17	6 4	4 6	4 44
6 16	6 5	4 40	5 34	6 16	6 5	4 40	5 34	6 16	6 5	4 40	5 34
6 14	6 6	5 12	6 20	6 14	6 6	5 12	6 20	6 14	6 6	5 12	6 20
6 13	6 7	5 42	6 57	6 13	6 7	5 42	6 57	6 13	6 7	5 42	6 57
6 11	6 8	sets.	7 37	6 11	6 8	sets.	7 37	6 11	6 8	sets.	7 37
6 10	6 9	7 41	8 20	6 10	6 9	7 41	8 20	6 10	6 9	7 41	8 20
6 9	6 10	8 48	9 0	6 9	6 10	8 48	9 0	6 9	6 10	8 48	9 0
6 8	6 11	9 59	9 46	6 8	6 11	9 59	9 46	6 8	6 11	9 59	9 46
6 6	6 11	11 12	10 35	6 6	6 11	11 12	10 35	6 6	6 11	11 12	10 35
6 5	6 12	morn.	11 35	6 5	6 12	morn.	11 35	6 5	6 12	morn.	11 35
6 3	6 13	0 22	morn.	6 3	6 13	0 22	morn.	6 3	6 13	0 22	morn.
6 2	6 14	1 27	0 43	6 2	6 14	1 27	0 43	6 2	6 14	1 27	0 43
6 1	6 14	2 24	1 58	6 1	6 14	2 24	1 58	6 1	6 14	2 24	1 58
6 1	6 14	2 24	1 58	6 1	6 14	2 24	1 58	6 1	6 14	2 24	1 58
5 59	6 15	3 11	3 11	5 59	6 15	3 11	3 11	5 59	6 15	3 11	3 11
5 58	6 16	3 52	4 12	5 58	6 16	3 52	4 12	5 58	6 16	3 52	4 12
5 56	6 16	4 26	5 9	5 56	6 16	4 26	5 9	5 56	6 16	4 26	5 9
5 55	6 17	5 56	6 3	5 55	6 17	5 56	6 3	5 55	6 17	5 56	6 3
5 54	6 18	6 55	6 58	5 54	6 18	6 55	6 58	5 54	6 18	6 55	6 58
5 53	6 19	7 55	7 38	5 53	6 19	7 55	7 38	5 53	6 19	7 55	7 38
5 52	6 20	8 53	8 19	5 52	6 20	8 53	8 19	5 52	6 20	8 53	8 19
5 51	6 21	9 50	9 0	5 51	6 21	9 50	9 0	5 51	6 21	9 50	9 0
5 49	6 22	10 47	9 59	5 49	6 22	10 47	9 59	5 49	6 22	10 47	9 59
5 47	6 23	11 43	8 54	5 47	6 23	11 43	8 54	5 47	6 23	11 43	8 54

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON : Md., Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Cal.											
Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.
rises.	rises.	sets.	Ch'ton.	rises.	rises.	sets.	Ch'ton.	rises.	rises.	sets.	Ch'ton.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 33	5 52	8 1	8 1	6 33	5 52	8 1	8 1	6 33	5 52	8 1	8 1
6 31	5 53	9 3	6	6 31	5 53	9 3	6	6 31	5 53	9 3	6
6 30	5 54	10 6	6	6 30	5 54	10 6	6	6 30	5 54	10 6	6
6 29	5 55	11 10	6	6 29	5 55	11 10	6	6 29	5 55	11 10	6
6 27	5 56	morn.	11 48	6 27	5 56	morn.	11 48	6 27	5 56	morn.	11 48
6 26	5 57	0 12	ev. 42	6 26	5 57	0 12	ev. 42	6 26	5 57	0 12	ev. 42
6 25	5 58	1 12	1 42	6 25	5 58	1 12	1 42	6 25	5 58	1 12	1 42
6 24	5 59	2 9	2 9	6 24	5 59	2 9	2 9	6 24	5 59	2 9	2 9
6 23	6 0	3 1	3 1	6 23	6 0	3 1	3 1	6 23	6 0	3 1	3 1
6 20	6 1	3 44	3 44	6 20	6 1	3 44	3 44	6 20	6 1	3 44	3 44
6 18	6 2	4 23	4 23	6 18	6 2	4 23	4 23	6 18	6 2	4 23	4 23
6 17	6 3	4 54	4 54	6 17	6 3	4 54	4 54	6 17	6 3	4 54	4 54
6 15	6 4	5 22	5 22	6 15	6 4	5 22	5 22	6 15	6 4	5 22	5 22
6 14	6 5	5 47	5 47	6 14	6 5	5 47	5 47	6 14	6 5	5 47	5 47
6 13	6 6	sets.	6 13	6 13	6 6	sets.	6 13	6 13	6 6	sets.	6 13
6 11	6 7	7 47	7 47	6 11	6 7	7 47	7 47	6 11	6 7	7 47	7 47
6 10	6 8	8 59	8 59	6 10	6 8	8 59	8 59	6 10	6 8	8 59	8 59
6 8	6 9	10 13	9 46	6 8	6 9	10 13	9 46	6 8	6 9	10 13	9 46
6 6	6 10	11 30	10 35	6 6	6 10	11 30	10 35	6 6	6 10	11 30	10 35
6 5	6 11	morn.	11 35	6 5	6 11	morn.	11 35	6 5	6 11	morn.	11 35
6 3	6 12	0 43	0 43	6 3	6 12	0 43	0 43	6 3	6 12	0 43	0 43
6 2	6 13	1 48	1 48	6 2	6 13	1 48	1 48	6 2	6 13	1 48	1 48
6 1	6 14	2 45	2 45	6 1	6 14	2 45	2 45	6 1	6 14	2 45	2 45
5 59	6 15	3 31	3 31	5 59	6 15	3 31	3 31	5 59	6 15	3 31	3 31
5 57	6 16	4 6	4 6	5 57	6 16	4 6	4 6	5 57	6 16	4 6	4 6
5 56	6 17	4 36	4 36	5 56	6 17	4 36	4 36	5 56	6 17	4 36	4 36
5 54	6 18	5 0	5 0	5 54	6 18	5 0	5 0	5 54	6 18	5 0	5 0
5 53	6 19	5 5	5 5	5 53	6 19	5 5	5 5	5 53	6 19	5 5	5 5
5 52	6 20	6 3	6 3	5 52	6 20	6 3	6 3	5 52	6 20	6 3	6 3
5 50	6 21	7 53	7 53	5 50	6 21	7 53	7 53	5 50	6 21	7 53	7 53
5 48	6 22	8 54	8 54	5 48	6 22	8 54	8 54	5 48	6 22	8 54	8 54

CALENDAR FOR N. York City: Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.											
Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.	Sun	Sun	Moon	H. W.
rises.	rises.	sets.	Ch'ton.	rises.	rises.	sets.	Ch'ton.	rises.	rises.	sets.	Ch'ton.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 35	5 50	8 2	9 27	6 35	5 50	8 2	9 27	6 35	5 50	8 2	9 27
6 33	5 51	9 5	10 2	6 33	5 51	9 5	10 2	6 33	5 51	9 5	10 2
6 32	5 53	10 9	10 39	6 32	5 53	10 9	10 39	6 32	5 53	10 9	10 39
6 30	5 54	11 14	11 16	6 30	5 54	11 14	11 16	6 30	5 54	11 14	11 16
6 29	5 55	morn.	12 0	6 29	5 55	morn.	12 0	6 29	5 55	morn.	12 0
6 27	5 56	0 17	ev. 48	6 27	5 56	0 17	ev. 48	6 27	5 56	0 17	ev. 48
6 26	5 58	1 19	1 42	6 26	5 58	1 19	1 42	6 26	5 58	1 19	1 42
6 24	5 59	2 17	2 42	6 24	5 59	2 17	2 42	6 24	5 59	2 17	2 42
6 23	6 0	3 9	3 46	6 23	6 0	3 9	3 46	6 23	6 0	3 9	3 46
6 21	6 1	3 51	4 46	6 21	6 1	3 51	4 46	6 21	6 1	3 51	4 46
6 19	6 2	4 29	5 44	6 19	6 2	4 29	5 44	6 19	6 2	4 29	5 44
6 17	6 3	4 58	6 34	6 17	6 3	4 58	6 34	6 17	6 3	4 58	6 34
6 15	6 4	5 25	7 20	6 15	6 4	5 25	7 20	6 15	6 4	5 25	7 20
6 14	6 5	5 49	7 57	6 14	6 5	5 49	7 57	6 14	6 5	5 49	7 57
6 12	6 6	sets.	8 37	6 12	6 6	sets.	8 37	6 12	6 6	sets.	8 37
6 10	6 7	7 48	9 20	6 10	6 7	7 48	9 20	6 10	6 7	7 48	9 20
6 9	6 8	9 2	10 0	6 9	6 8	9 2	10 0	6 9	6 8	9 2	10 0
6 7	6 9	10 18	10 46	6 7	6 9	10 18	10 46	6 7	6 9	10 18	10 46
6 5	6 10	11 36	11 35	6 5	6 10	11 36	11 35	6 5	6 10	11 36	11 35
6 3	6 12	morn.	morn.	6 3	6 12	morn.	morn.	6 3	6 12	morn.	morn.
6 2	6 13	0 51	0 35	6 2	6 13	0 51	0 35	6 2	6 13	0 51	0 35
6 1	6 14	1 56	1 43	6 1	6 14	1 56	1 43	6 1	6 14	1 56	1 43
5 59	6 15	2 52	2 58	5 59	6 15	2 52	2 58	5 59	6 15	2 52	2 58
5 58	6 16	3 37	3 47	5 58	6 16	3 37	3 47	5 58	6 16	3 37	3 47
5 56	6 17	4 30	4 39	5 56	6 17	4 30	4 39	5 56	6 17	4 30	4 39
5 55	6 18	5 5	5 5	5 55	6 18	5 5	5 5	5 55	6 18	5 5	5 5
5 54	6 19	5 1	5 1	5 54	6 19	5 1	5 1	5 54	6 19	5 1	5 1
5 53	6 20	5 5	5 5	5 53	6 20	5 5	5 5	5 53	6 20	5 5	5 5
5 51	6 21	6 50	6 50	5 51	6 21	6 50	6 50	5 51	6 21		

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		BALTIMORE.		CHARLESTON.		Sun on Merid.	
	d.	h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		d.	h. m. a.
Third Quarter	5	4 33 ev.		4 21 ev.		4 11 ev.		3 58 ev.		1	12 13 54
New Moon	13	5 29 ev.		5 17 ev.		5 7 ev.		4 54 ev.		9	12 14 30
First Quarter	20	8 15 ev.		8 ev.		7 53 ev.		7 40 ev.		17	12 14 16
Full Moon	27	5 21 ev.		5 9 ev.		4 59 ev.		4 46 ev.		25	12 13 16

CALENDAR FOR											
CHARLESTON : N. Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.											
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's dec. 20	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. York.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. York.	Ch. W. rises.
1	Mo.	17 54	7 14 5 14	9 15	1 52	h. m.	7 10 5 18	9 14	10 38	h. m.	h. m.
2	Tu.	16 46	7 12 5 15	10 21	2 27	h. m.	7 8 5 19	10 18	11 13	h. m.	h. m.
3	We.	16 27	7 11 5 17	11 25	3 10	h. m.	7 8 5 20	11 22	11 56	h. m.	h. m.
4	Th.	16 9	7 10 5 18	morn.	3 53	h. m.	7 7 5 21	morn.	ev. 39	h. m.	h. m.
5	Fr.	15 50	7 9 5 19	0 30	4 40	h. m.	7 6 5 23	0 25	1 26	h. m.	h. m.
6	Sa.	15 32	7 8 5 21	1 35	5 29	h. m.	7 5 5 24	1 30	2 15	h. m.	h. m.
7	Su.	15 13	7 7 5 22	2 40	6 29	h. m.	7 4 5 25	2 34	3 15	h. m.	h. m.
8	Mo.	14 54	7 6 5 24	3 39	7 31	h. m.	7 3 5 26	3 32	4 17	h. m.	h. m.
9	Tu.	14 35	7 5 5 25	4 33	8 29	h. m.	7 2 5 28	4 26	5 15	h. m.	h. m.
10	We.	14 16	7 4 5 26	5 23	9 27	h. m.	7 1 5 29	5 16	6 13	h. m.	h. m.
11	Th.	13 56	7 3 5 27	6 1	10 18	h. m.	6 59 5 30	5 55	7 4	h. m.	h. m.
12	Fr.	13 36	7 2 5 27	6 35	11 0	h. m.	6 58 5 32	6 30	7 46	h. m.	h. m.
13	Sa.	13 16	7 1 5 30	sets.	11 42	h. m.	6 56 5 33	sets.	8 28	h. m.	h. m.
14	Su.	12 56	6 58 5 31	6 33	morn.	h. m.	6 55 5 34	6 35	9 9	h. m.	h. m.
15	Mo.	12 35	6 57 5 32	7 43	0 23	h. m.	6 54 5 35	7 43	9 49	h. m.	h. m.
16	Tu.	12 14	6 55 5 33	8 52	1 3	h. m.	6 53 5 36	8 51	10 24	h. m.	h. m.
17	We.	11 53	6 54 5 34	10 4	1 38	h. m.	6 51 5 37	10 2	11 5	h. m.	h. m.
18	Th.	11 32	6 52 5 36	11 19	2 19	h. m.	6 50 5 38	11 16	11 51	h. m.	h. m.
19	Fr.	11 11	6 49 5 37	morn.	3 6	h. m.	6 49 5 39	morn.	morn.	h. m.	h. m.
20	Sa.	10 49	6 49 5 39	0 36	4 9	h. m.	6 47 5 41	0 31	0 55	h. m.	h. m.
21	Su.	10 28	6 48 5 40	1 52	5 1	h. m.	6 46 5 42	1 45	1 47	h. m.	h. m.
22	Mo.	9 44	6 45 5 43	3 5	6 14	h. m.	6 44 5 43	2 58	3 0	h. m.	h. m.
23	Tu.	9 22	6 43 5 44	5 2	7 30	h. m.	6 43 5 45	4 3	4 16	h. m.	h. m.
24	We.	9 22	6 42 5 45	6 42	8 41	h. m.	6 41 5 46	4 56	5 27	h. m.	h. m.
25	Th.	8 59	6 42 5 45	8 12	9 44	h. m.	6 39 5 47	5 36	6 30	h. m.	h. m.
26	Fr.	8 37	6 41 5 46	9 12	10 35	h. m.	6 38 5 48	6 9	7 21	h. m.	h. m.
27	Sa.	8 15	6 39 5 47	riser.	11 16	h. m.	6 37 5 49	riser.	8 2	h. m.	h. m.
28	Su.	7 52	6 37 5 48	6 54	12 0	h. m.	6 36 5 49	6 55	8 46	h. m.	h. m.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		BALTIMORE.		CHARLESTON.		Sun on Merid.			
	d.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.	s.
Third Quarter	15	7	27 ev.	1	15 ev.	1	5 ev.	0	52 ev.	1	12	12	32
New Moon	7	7	28 mo.	7	16 mo.	7	6 mo.	6	53 mo.	9	12	10	41
First Quarter	22	2	59 mo.	2	47 mo.	2	37 mo.	2	24 mo.	17	12	8	28
Full Moon	29	7	24 mo.	7	12 mo.	7	2 mo.	6	49 mo.	25	12	6	3

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON: N. Carolina, Tennessee, Geo. Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.											
Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon		Sun		Moon	
rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.	rises.	sets.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 28	5 57	7 58	8 27	6 28	5 57	7 58	8 27	6 28	5 57	7 58	8 27
6 27	5 58	8 56	9 22	6 27	5 58	8 56	9 22	6 27	5 58	8 56	9 22
6 26	5 59	9 59	9 39	6 26	5 59	9 59	9 39	6 26	5 59	9 59	9 39
6 25	5 59	10 16	10 16	6 25	5 59	10 16	10 16	6 25	5 59	10 16	10 16
6 24	6	11 53	11 0	6 24	6	11 53	11 0	6 24	6	11 53	11 0
6 23	6	11	48	6 23	6	11	48	6 23	6	11	48
6 22	6	1	42	6 22	6	1	42	6 22	6	1	42
6 21	6	2	48	6 21	6	2	48	6 21	6	2	48
6 20	6	3	24	6 20	6	3	24	6 20	6	3	24
6 18	6	4	4	6 18	6	4	4	6 18	6	4	4
6 17	6	4	6	6 17	6	4	6	6 17	6	4	6
6 16	6	5	4	6 16	6	5	4	6 16	6	5	4
6 14	6	6	5	6 14	6	6	5	6 14	6	6	5
6 13	6	7	5	6 13	6	7	5	6 13	6	7	5
6 11	6	8	sets.	6 11	6	8	sets.	6 11	6	8	sets.
6 10	6	9	7 47	6 10	6	9	7 47	6 10	6	9	7 47
6 8	6	10	8 59	6 8	6	10	8 59	6 8	6	10	8 59
6 6	6	11	10 13	6 6	6	11	10 13	6 6	6	11	10 13
6 6	6	11	11 30	6 6	6	11	11 30	6 6	6	11	11 30
6 5	6	11	morn.	6 5	6	11	morn.	6 5	6	11	morn.
6 3	6	12	0 43	6 3	6	12	0 43	6 3	6	12	0 43
6 2	6	13	1 48	6 2	6	13	1 48	6 2	6	13	1 48
6 1	6	14	2 45	6 1	6	14	2 45	6 1	6	14	2 45
5 59	6	15	3 31	5 59	6	15	3 31	5 59	6	15	3 31
5 58	6	16	4 6	5 58	6	16	4 6	5 58	6	16	4 6
5 57	6	17	5 57	5 57	6	17	5 57	5 57	6	17	5 57
5 56	6	18	6 16	5 56	6	18	6 16	5 56	6	18	6 16
5 55	6	19	6 28	5 55	6	19	6 28	5 55	6	19	6 28
5 54	6	20	6 43	5 54	6	20	6 43	5 54	6	20	6 43
5 53	6	21	7 5	5 53	6	21	7 5	5 53	6	21	7 5
5 52	6	22	8 11	5 52	6	22	8 11	5 52	6	22	8 11
5 51	6	23	9 21	5 51	6	23	9 21	5 51	6	23	9 21
5 50	6	24	10 32	5 50	6	24	10 32	5 50	6	24	10 32
5 49	6	25	11 46	5 49	6	25	11 46	5 49	6	25	11 46
5 48	6	26	1 5	5 48	6	26	1 5	5 48	6	26	1 5
5 47	6	27	2 19	5 47	6	27	2 19	5 47	6	27	2 19
5 46	6	28	3 38	5 46	6	28	3 38	5 46	6	28	3 38
5 45	6	29	4 52	5 45	6	29	4 52	5 45	6	29	4 52
5 44	6	30	6 1	5 44	6	30	6 1	5 44	6	30	6 1
5 43	6	31	7 15	5 43	6	31	7 15	5 43	6	31	7 15
5 42	6	32	8 24	5 42	6	32	8 24	5 42	6	32	8 24
5 41	6	33	9 38	5 41	6	33	9 38	5 41	6	33	9 38
5 40	6	34	10 56	5 40	6	34	10 56	5 40	6	34	10 56
5 39	6	35	12 19	5 39	6	35	12 19	5 39	6	35	12 19
5 38	6	36	1 47	5 38	6	36	1 47	5 38	6	36	1 47
5 37	6	37	3 20	5 37	6	37	3 20	5 37	6	37	3 20
5 36	6	38	4 58	5 36	6	38	4 58	5 36	6	38	4 58
5 35	6	39	6 41	5 35	6	39	6 41	5 35	6	39	6 41
5 34	6	40	8 29	5 34	6	40	8 29	5 34	6	40	8 29
5 33	6	41	10 22	5 33	6	41	10 22	5 33	6	41	10 22
5 32	6	42	12 20	5 32	6	42	12 20	5 32	6	42	12 20
5 31	6	43	1 33	5 31	6	43	1 33	5 31	6	43	1 33
5 30	6	44	2 51	5 30	6	44	2 51	5 30	6	44	2 51
5 29	6	45	4 14	5 29	6	45	4 14	5 29	6	45	4 14
5 28	6	46	5 42	5 28	6	46	5 42	5 28	6	46	5 42
5 27	6	47	7 15	5 27	6	47	7 15	5 27	6	47	7 15
5 26	6	48	8 53	5 26	6	48	8 53	5 26	6	48	8 53
5 25	6	49	10 36	5 25	6	49	10 36	5 25	6	49	10 36
5 24	6	50	12 24	5 24	6	50	12 24	5 24	6	50	12 24
5 23	6	51	1 17	5 23	6	51	1 17	5 23	6	51	1 17
5 22	6	52	2 15	5 22	6	52	2 15	5 22	6	52	2 15
5 21	6	53	3 18	5 21	6	53	3 18	5 21	6	53	3 18
5 20	6	54	4 26	5 20	6	54	4 26	5 20	6	54	4 26
5 19	6	55	5 39	5 19	6	55	5 39	5 19	6	55	5 39
5 18	6	56	6 57	5 18	6	56	6 57	5 18	6	56	6 57
5 17	6	57	8 20	5 17	6	57	8 20	5 17	6	57	8 20
5 16	6	58	9 48	5 16	6	58	9 48	5 16	6	58	9 48
5 15	6	59	11 21	5 15	6	59	11 21	5 15	6	59	11 21
5 14	6	60	1 59	5 14	6	60	1 59	5 14	6	60	1 59
5 13	6	61	2 42	5 13	6	61	2 42	5 13	6	61	2 42
5 12	6	62	3 30	5 12	6	62	3 30	5 12	6	62	3 30
5 11	6	63	4 23	5 11	6	63	4 23	5 11	6	63	4 23
5 10	6	64	5 21	5 10	6	64	5 21	5 10	6	64	5 21
5 9	6	65	6 24	5 9	6	65	6 24	5 9	6	65	6 24
5 8	6	66	7 32	5 8	6	66	7 32	5 8	6	66	7 32
5 7	6	67	8 45	5 7	6	67	8 45	5 7	6	67	8 45
5 6	6	68	9 63	5 6	6	68	9 63	5 6	6	68	9 63
5 5	6	69	10 56	5 5	6	69	10 56	5 5	6	69	10 56
5 4	6	70	12 14	5 4	6	70	12 14	5 4	6	70	12 14
5 3	6	71	1 27	5 3	6	71	1 27	5 3	6	71	1 27
5 2	6	72	2 45	5 2	6	72	2 45	5 2	6	72	2 45
5 1	6	73	3 68	5 1	6	73	3 68	5 1	6	73	3 68
5 0	6	74	4 56	5 0	6	74	4 56	5 0	6	74	4 56
4 59	6	75	5 54	4 59	6	75	5 54	4 59	6	75	5 54
4 58	6	76	7 02	4 58	6	76	7 02	4 58	6	76	7 02
4 57	6	77	8 20	4 57	6	77	8 20	4 57	6	77	8 20
4 56	6	78	9 48	4 56	6	78	9 48	4 56	6	78	9 48
4 55	6	79	11 21	4 55	6	79	11 21	4 55	6	79	11 21
4 54	6	80	1 59	4 54	6	80	1 59	4 54	6	80	1 59
4 53	6	81	2 42	4 53	6	81	2 42	4 53	6	81	2 42
4 52	6	82	3 30	4 52	6	82	3 30	4 52	6	82	3 30
4 51	6	83	4 23	4 51	6	83	4 23	4 51	6	83	4 23
4 50	6	84	5 21	4 50	6	84	5 21	4 50	6	84	5 21
4 49	6	85	6 24	4 49	6	85	6 24	4 49	6	85	6 24
4 48	6	86	7 32	4 48	6	86	7 32	4 48	6	86	7 32
4 47	6	87	8 45	4 47	6	87	8 45	4 47	6	87	8 45
4 46	6	88	9 63	4 46	6	88	9 63	4 46	6	88	9 63
4 45	6	89	10 56	4 45	6	89	10 56	4 45	6	89	10 56
4 44	6	90	12 14	4 44	6	90	12 14	4 44	6	90	12 14
4 43	6	91	1 27	4 43	6	91	1 27	4 43	6	91	1 27
4 42	6	92	2 45	4 42	6	92	2 45	4 42	6	92	2 45
4 41	6	93	3 68	4 41	6	93	3 68	4 41	6	93	3 68
4 40	6	94	4 56	4 40	6	94	4 56	4 40	6	94	4 56
4 39	6	95	5 54	4 39	6	95	5 54	4 39	6	95	5 54
4 38	6	96	7 02	4 38	6	96	7 02	4 38	6	96	7 02
4 37	6	97	8 20	4 37	6	97	8 20	4 37	6	97	8 20
4 36	6	98	9 48	4 36	6	98	9 48	4 36	6	98	9 48
4 35	6	99	11 21	4 35	6	99	11 21	4 35	6	99	11 21
4 34	6	100	1 59	4 34	6	100	1 59	4 34	6	100	1 59
4 33	6	101	2 42	4 33	6	101	2 42	4 33	6	101	2 42
4 32	6	102	3 30	4 32	6	102	3 30	4 32	6	102	3 30
4 31	6	103	4 23	4 31	6	103	4 23	4 31	6	103	4 23
4 30	6	104	5 21	4 30	6	104	5 21	4 30	6	104	5 21
4 29	6	105	6 24	4 29	6	105	6 24	4 29	6	105	6 24
4 28	6	106	7 32	4 28	6	106	7 32	4 28	6	106	7 32
4 27	6	107	8 45	4 27	6	107	8 45	4 27	6	107	8 45
4 26	6	108	9 63	4 26	6	108	9 63	4 26	6	108	9 63
4 25	6	109	10 56	4 25	6	109	10 56	4 25	6	109	10 56
4 24	6	110	12 14	4 24	6	110	12 14	4 24	6	110	12 14
4 23	6	111									

4TH MONTH.

APRIL, 1858.

30 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's Dec. N.	CALENDAR FOR Boston: New England, New York State, Michigan, Wis- consin, Iowa, and Oregon.			CALENDAR FOR N. York City: Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.			CALENDAR FOR Washington: Md., Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Cal.			CALENDAR FOR Charleston: N. Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			Sun on Merid.		
			Sun	Sun	Mo	Sun	Sun	Mo	Sun	Sun	Mo	Sun	Sun	Mo	d.	h.	m. s.
1	Th.	287° 27'	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	6.		
2	Fr.	0 31	5 43	6 26	10 9	1 21	5 45	6 24	10 10	7 58	5 49	6 20	9 41	9 7	13	8	59 mo.
3	S.	5 23	5 41	6 27	11 15	2 1	5 42	6 25	11 8	10 47	5 44	6 23	11 2	9 47	20	6	31 ev.
4	Sa.	5 26	5 40	6 28	morn.	2 43	5 41	6 26	morn.	11 29	5 43	6 24	11 58	10 29	27	9	42 mo.
5	Mo.	6 31	5 46	6 30	1 6	4 27	5 39	6 27	0 6	ev. 20	5 41	6 25	morn.	11 20		10	
6	Tu.	6 31	5 36	6 31	1 53	5 24	5 37	6 28	0 59	1 13	5 39	6 25	0 52	1 39	11	11	10
7	Wd.	6 54	5 27	6 32	3 31	6 26	5 35	6 29	1 47	2 10	5 38	6 26	1 39	1 19	12	12	12
8	Th.	7 16	5 30	6 33	3 3	6 26	5 33	6 30	2 55	3 12	5 37	6 27	2 19	2 12		13	
9	Fr.	7 39	5 29	6 34	3 27	6 26	5 31	6 31	2 59	4 12	5 35	6 28	2 53	2 38	13	13	13
10	S.	8 1	5 27	6 35	3 52	9 10	5 30	6 32	3 23	5 1	5 33	6 29	3 19	3 4	14	14	14
11	Sa.	8 23	5 25	6 36	4 13	9 57	5 28	6 33	3 50	5 56	5 31	6 30	3 47	4 1	15	15	15
12	Mo.	8 45	5 24	6 37	4 35	10 39	5 26	6 34	4 12	6 43	5 29	6 31	4 12	4 9	16	16	16
13	Tu.	9 7	5 23	6 38	sets.	11 21	5 25	6 35	4 35	5 7	5 28	6 32	4 36	4 37	17	17	17
14	Wd.	9 28	5 21	6 39	8 2	morn.	5 24	6 36	sets.	8 7	5 27	6 33	sets.	7 7	18	18	18
15	Th.	9 50	5 19	6 40	9 23	0 7	5 23	6 37	7 58	8 53	5 25	6 34	7 54	7 41	19	19	19
16	Fr.	10 11	5 17	6 41	10 43	0 56	5 21	6 38	9 18	9 42	5 24	6 35	9 12	8 55	20	20	20
17	Sa.	10 32	5 15	6 42	11 54	1 47	5 20	6 39	10 36	10 33	5 23	6 36	10 29	9 30	21	21	21
18	Su.	10 53	5 15	6 43	morn.	2 43	5 18	6 40	11 47	11 29	5 21	6 37	11 39	10 29	22	22	22
19	Mo.	11 14	5 13	6 44	0 55	3 48	5 16	6 41	morn.	morn.	5 20	6 38	morn.	11 34	23	23	23
20	Tu.	11 35	5 12	6 46	1 42	4 54	5 15	6 42	0 49	0 34	5 19	6 39	0 41	12 1	24	24	24
21	Wd.	11 55	5 10	6 47	2 18	6 0	5 13	6 45	1 36	1 40	5 17	6 40	1 30	1 53	25	25	25
22	Th.	12 15	5 8	6 48	2 45	7 3	5 11	6 46	2 43	2 48	5 14	6 42	2 38	2 49	26	26	26
23	Fr.	12 35	5 6	6 49	3 8	8 0	5 9	6 47	3 7	4 48	5 13	6 43	3 5	3 58	27	27	27
24	S.	12 55	5 4	6 51	3 30	8 51	5 7	6 48	3 29	5 37	5 11	6 44	3 29	4 37	28	28	28
25	Sa.	13 15	5 3	6 52	3 48	9 35	5 6	6 49	3 48	6 21	5 10	6 45	3 49	5 21	29	29	29
26	Su.	13 34	5 2	6 53	4 7	10 17	5 5	6 50	4 9	7 3	5 9	6 46	4 11	6 19	30	30	30
27	Mo.	13 53	5 1	6 54	4 15	11 30	5 3	6 51	5 1	8 16	5 7	6 47	4 11	7 31			
28	Tu.	14 12	5 0	6 55	4 35	12 43	5 2	6 52	5 1	9 35	5 6	6 48	4 11	8 48	1	1	1
29	Wd.	14 31	4 59	6 56	5 0	ev. 14	5 1	6 53	5 5	10 50	5 4	6 49	4 11	9 28	2	2	2
30	Th.	14 50	4 57	6 57	5 9	0 54	5 0	6 54	6 54	12 1	5 0	6 50	5 5	10 50	3	3	3

5TH MONTH.

MAY, 1858.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		BALTIMORE.		CHARLESTON.		Sun on Merid.	
	d.	h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		d.	h. m. s.
Third Quarter	6	1 56 mo.		1 44 mo.		1 54 mo.		1 21 mo.		1	11 56 55
New Moon	13	3 4 mo.		2 52 mo.		2 42 mo.		2 29 mo.		9	11 56 13
First Quarter	19	5 36 ev.		5 24 ev.		5 14 ev.		5 1 ev.		17	11 56 7
Full Moon	27	1 21 ev.		1 9 ev.		0 59 ev.		0 46 ev.		25	11 56 37

CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON : N. Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.											
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON : Md., Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Cal.											
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY: Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.											
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

CALENDAR FOR BOSTON: New England, New York State, Michigan, Wis- consin, Iowa, and Oregon.											
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

			CALENDAR FOR					CALENDAR FOR					CALENDAR FOR					MOON'S PHASES.									
			BOSTON.					NEW YORK.					BALTIMORE.					CHARLESTON.					Sun on Merid.				
			h. m.					h. m.					h. m.					h. m.					d. h. m. s.				
			3 87 ev.					3 25 ev.					3 15 ev.					3 2 ev.					1 11 57 29				
			10 2 mo.					9 50 mo.					9 40 mo.					3 27 mo.					9 11 58 52				
			3 80 mo.					3 18 mo.					3 8 mo.					3 25 mo.					17 12 0 32				
			4 29 mo.					4 17 mo.					4 7 mo.					3 54 mo.					25 12 2 15				
			h. m.					h. m.					h. m.					h. m.					d. h. m. s.				
			1 11 7 19 30					1 2 3 6					1 1 11 8					1 2 22					1 11 10 9				
			4 63 7 11 39 11 16					4 63 7 11 39 11 16					4 63 7 11 39 11 16					4 63 7 11 39 11 16					4 63 7 11 39 11 16				
			4 63 7 2																								



7TH MONTH.

JULY, 1858.

31 DAYS.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun's dec. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON: New England, New York State, Michigan, Wis- consin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. York City: Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON: Md., Virginia, Kent'y, Missour, and Cal.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON: N. Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.				Sun on Merid.		
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	h. m.	Boston rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	h. m.	N. York rises.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	h. m.	h. m.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m. s.	
1	Th.	23 7 11	4 26	7 40	10 43	2 56	4 31	7 35	10 42	11 42	4 37	7 29	10 41	4 55	7 11	10 37	10 42	4			
2	Fr.	23 5 54	4 26	7 40	11 1	3 39	4 32	7 35	11 1	ev. 25	4 38	7 29	11 1	4 56	7 11	11 2	11 35	10	4 41 ev.		
3	Sa.	23 58 13	4 27	7 40	11 21	4 23	4 32	7 35	11 23	1 8	4 37	7 29	11 1	4 56	7 11	11 29	ev. 8	17	3 55 ev.		
4	Sa.	22 53 8	4 27	7 39	11 46	5 13	4 33	7 34	11 47	1 59	4 38	7 28	11 50	4 56	7 11	11 58	0 59	25	7 19 ev.		
5	Mo.	22 47 38	4 28	7 39	morn.	6 11	4 33	7 34	morn.	2 57	4 39	7 28	morn.	4 57	7 11	11 58	1 57				
6	Mo.	22 41 45	4 29	7 39	0 11	7 11	4 34	7 34	0 15	3 57	4 40	7 28	0 20	4 57	7 11	0 33	2 57				
7	Wd.	22 35 29	4 29	7 39	0 45	8 19	4 34	7 34	0 51	5 5	4 40	7 28	0 56	4 58	7 11	1 14	4 5				
8	Wd.	22 28 48	4 30	7 38	1 32	9 30	4 35	7 33	1 39	6 16	4 41	7 27	1 46	4 58	7 10	2 7	5 16				
9	Fr.	22 21 45	4 31	7 38	2 32	10 35	4 36	7 33	2 39	7 21	4 42	7 27	2 47	4 59	7 10	3 8	6 21				
10	S.	22 14 16	4 31	7 38	segs.	11 30	4 37	7 33	segs.	8 16	4 42	7 27	segs.	5 0	7 10	sets.	7 16				
11	Sa.	22 6 28	4 32	7 37	8 42	morn.	4 38	7 32	8 37	9 15	4 43	7 26	8 31	5 0	7 10	8 16	8 15				
12	Mo.	21 58 15	4 33	7 37	9 13	0 29	4 39	7 32	9 10	3	4 44	7 26	9 6	5 1	1 17	9	8 55	9 3			
13	Tu.	21 49 40	4 34	7 36	9 40	1 17	4 39	7 31	9 38	10 46	4 45	7 25	9 36	5 1	1 17	9	9 29	9 46			
14	Wd.	21 40 42	4 35	7 36	10 0	2 0	4 40	7 31	10 0	11 29	4 45	7 25	9 59	5 2	1 17	9	9 57	10 29			
15	Th.	21 31 22	4 36	7 35	10 22	2 43	4 41	7 30	10 22	morn.	4 46	7 24	10 23	5 3	1 17	8	10 25	11 14			
16	Fr.	21 21 40	4 37	7 34	10 42	3 28	4 42	7 29	10 44	0 14	4 47	7 24	10 46	5 3	1 17	8	10 53	11 59			
17	Sa.	21 11 36	4 38	7 33	11 27	4 13	4 43	7 28	11 5	0 59	4 48	7 23	11 9	5 4	1 17	8	11 19	morn.			
18	Sa.	21 1 11	4 39	7 33	11 27	5 1	4 43	7 28	11 31	1 47	4 49	7 23	11 36	5 4	1 17	8	11 50	0 47			
19	Mo.	20 50 25	4 39	7 32	11 56	5 53	4 44	7 27	morn.	2 39	4 50	7 22	morn.	5 5	1 17	7	morn.	1 39			
20	Tu.	20 39 18	4 40	7 32	morn.	6 51	4 45	7 27	0 2	3 37	4 50	7 22	0 8	5 5	1 17	6	0 25	2 37			
21	Wd.	20 27 49	4 41	7 31	0 31	7 45	4 46	7 26	0 37	4 31	4 51	7 21	0 44	5 6	1 17	4	3 31				
22	Th.	20 16 1	4 42	7 30	1 12	8 44	4 47	7 25	1 20	5 30	4 52	7 20	1 27	5 7	1 17	5	1 48	4 30			
23	Fr.	20 5 51	4 43	7 29	2 4	9 39	4 48	7 24	2 11	6 25	4 53	7 19	2 19	5 7	1 17	4	3 36	6 14			
24	S.	19 51 22	4 44	7 28	3 2	10 28	4 49	7 23	3 8	7 14	4 53	7 18	3 15	5 8	1 17	3	3 36	6 14			
25	Sa.	19 38 34	4 45	7 27	riser.	11 10	4 49	7 23	riser.	7 56	4 54	7 17	riser.	5 8	1 17	3	riser.	6 56			
26	Mo.	19 25 25	4 46	7 26	8 5	11 53	4 50	7 22	8 0	8 39	4 55	7 16	7 56	5 9	1 17	3	7 44	7 39			
27	Tu.	19 11 57	4 47	7 25	9 35	12 4	4 51	7 21	8 24	9 21	4 56	7 15	8 21	5 10	1 17	2	8 13	8 21			
28	Wd.	18 58 10	4 48	7 24	8 48	1 10	4 52	7 20	8 46	9 56	4 56	7 14	8 44	5 11	1 17	1	8 40	8 56			
29	Th.	18 44 5	4 49	7 23	9 7	1 46	4 53	7 19	9 10	10 32	4 57	7 14	9 7	5 12	1 17	0	9 32	9 32			
30	Fr.	18 29 41	4 50	7 22	9 27	2 23	4 54	7 18	9 28	11 9	4 58	7 14	9 29	5 15	1 17	0	9 32	10 9			
31	S.	18 14 58	4 51	7 21	9 49	3 4	4 55	7 17	9 51	11 50	4 59	7 13	9 54	5 13	1 17	0	5 13	6 59	10 1		

8TH MONTH.

AUGUST, 1858.

31 DAYS.

		MOON'S PHASES.			BOSTON.			NEW YORK.			BALTIMORE.			CHARLESTON.			Sun on Merid.		
			d.			h. m.		h. m.			h. m.			h. m.			d.	h. m.	s.
Third Quarter	2		2			9 37 mo.		9 25 mo.			9 15 mo.			9 2 mo.			1	12	6
New Moon	9		9			0 10 mo.		11 58 ev.			11 48 ev.			11 35 ev.			9	12	5
First Quarter	16		16			6 53 mo.		6 46 mo.			6 36 mo.			6 23 mo.			17	12	3
Full Moon	24		24			9 28 mo.		9 16 mo.			9 6 mo.			8 53 mo.			25	12	1
Third Quarter	31		31			3 33 ev.		3 21 ev.			3 11 ev.			2 58 ev.			31	12	1
		CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON: N. Carolina, Tennessee, Geo. Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.																	
		Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Sa.	17 59	58	4 52	7 20	10 12	3 50	4 50	4 56	7 16	10 16	ev. 36	5 0	7 12	10 20	5 13	6 58	10 32	11 36
2	Mo.	17 44	40	4 53	7 19	10 44	4 43	4 57	4 57	7 15	10 43	1 29	5 1	7 11	10 54	5 14	6 57	11 10	ev. 29
3	Tu.	17 39	41	4 54	7 18	11 23	5 46	4 58	4 58	7 14	11 29	2 32	5 2	7 10	11 35	5 15	6 56	11 55	1 32
4	We.	17 31	41	4 55	7 16	morn.	6 57	4 59	4 59	7 13	morn.	3 43	5 2	7 9	morn.	5 15	6 55	morn.	2 43
5	Th.	16 57	2	4 56	7 15	0 15	8 11	5 0	4 57	7 12	0 22	4 57	5 3	7 8	0 30	5 16	6 54	0 51	3 57
6	Fr.	16 40	35	4 57	7 14	1 20	9 24	5 1	4 57	7 11	1 27	6 10	5 4	7 7	1 35	5 16	6 53	1 56	5 10
7	Sa.	16 23	53	4 58	7 13	2 36	10 27	5 2	4 57	7 10	2 42	7 13	5 5	6 7	2 49	5 17	6 52	3 8	6 13
8	Su.	16 6	58	4 59	7 11	sets.	11 19	5 3	4 57	7 9	sets.	8 5	5 6	7 7	3 56	5 18	6 51	sets.	7 5
9	Mo.	15 49	40	5 0	7 10	7 40	morn.	5 4	4 57	7 8	7 37	8 54	5 7	7 7	3 7	5 18	6 50	7 26	7 54
10	Tu.	15 32	11	5 1	7 9	8 2	0 8	5 5	4 57	7 6	8 0	9 36	5 8	7 7	3 7	5 19	6 49	7 55	8 36
11	We.	15 14	27	5 2	7 8	8 23	0 50	5 6	4 57	7 5	8 23	10 19	5 9	7 7	0 8	5 20	6 48	8 24	9 19
12	Th.	14 56	28	5 3	7 7	8 43	1 33	5 7	4 57	7 3	8 45	10 53	5 10	6 59	8 46	5 20	6 47	8 51	9 53
13	Fr.	14 38	15	5 4	7 6	9 5	2 7	5 8	4 57	7 2	9 8	11 35	5 11	6 58	9 11	5 21	6 46	9 20	10 35
14	Sa.	14 19	48	5 5	7 4	9 30	2 49	5 9	4 57	7 0	9 34	morn.	5 12	6 57	9 38	5 23	6 45	9 50	11 20
15	Su.	14 1	7	5 6	7 2	9 56	3 34	5 10	4 57	6 59	10 1	0 20	5 13	6 55	10 6	5 22	6 44	10 23	morn.
16	Mo.	13 42	13	5 7	7 1	10 30	4 22	5 11	4 57	6 58	10 36	1 8	5 14	6 54	10 42	5 23	6 43	11 1	0 8
17	Tu.	13 23	6	5 8	7 0	11 10	5 15	5 12	4 57	6 57	11 16	2 1	5 15	6 53	11 24	5 24	6 42	11 44	1 1
18	We.	13 3	47	5 9	6 58	11 56	6 16	5 13	4 57	6 55	morn.	3 2	5 16	6 52	morn.	5 25	6 41	morn.	2 2
19	Th.	12 44	15	5 10	6 56	morn.	7 17	5 14	4 57	6 54	0 3	4 3	5 17	6 50	0 11	5 25	6 40	0 33	3 3
20	Fr.	12 24	31	5 11	6 55	0 53	8 16	5 15	4 57	6 53	1 0	5 2	5 18	6 49	1 7	5 26	6 39	1 27	4 2
21	Sa.	12 4	36	5 12	6 54	1 54	9 14	5 16	4 57	6 51	2 0	6 0	5 19	6 48	2 6	5 27	6 38	2 25	5 0
22	Su.	11 44	29	5 14	6 52	3 0	10 4	5 17	4 57	6 50	3 5	6 50	5 20	6 46	3 10	5 27	6 37	3 26	5 50
23	Mo.	11 24	11	5 15	6 51	4 1	11 23	5 18	4 57	6 49	4 1	7 33	5 21	6 45	4 1	5 28	6 36	4 3	6 33
24	Tu.	11 3	42	5 16	6 49	5 53	11 23	5 19	4 57	6 47	5 1	8 9	5 21	6 43	5 1	5 29	6 35	5 43	7 9
25	We.	10 43	2	5 17	6 48	7 13	ev. 2	5 20	4 57	6 45	7 13	9 26	5 23	6 42	7 12	5 29	6 34	7 10	7 48
26	Th.	10 22	13	5 18	6 46	7 34	0 40	5 21	4 57	6 43	7 34	9 26	5 23	6 41	7 35	5 30	6 33	7 37	8 26
27	Fr.	10 1	13	5 19	6 44	7 54	1 17	5 22	4 57	6 41	7 56	10 3	5 24	6 39	7 56	5 31	6 32	8 5	9 3
28	Sa.	9 40	4	5 20	6 43	8 17	1 54	5 23	4 57	6 40	8 21	10 40	5 25	6 38	8 24	5 32	6 31	8 35	9 40
29	Su.	9 18	45	5 21	6 41	8 44	2 36	5 24	4 57	6 38	8 49	11 22	5 26	6 36	8 54	5 33	6 29	9 9	10 22
30	Mo.	8 57	17	5 22	6 39	9 22	3 28	5 25	4 57	6 36	9 28	ev. 14	5 27	6 34	9 34	5 34	6 28	9 53	11 14
31	Tu.	8 35	41	5 23	6 37	10 7	4 28	5 26	4 57	6 34	10 13	1 14	5 28	6 33	10 21	5 34	6 26	10 41	ev. 14

CALENDAR FOR BOSTON: New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.

CALENDAR FOR N. York City: Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON: Md., Virginia, Kent'y, Missouri, and Cal.

CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON: N. Carolina, Tennessee, Geo. Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

[illegible]

10TH MONTH.		OCTOBER, 1858.		31 DAYS.							
MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		BALTIMORE.		CHARLESTON.		Sun on Merid.	
New Moon	d. 6	h. m. 9 24 ev.		h. m. 9 12 ev.		h. m. 8 2 ev.		h. m. 8 49 ev.		d. h. m. a.	
First Quarter	14	7 53 ev.		7 46 ev.		7 36 ev.		7 23 ev.		1 11 47 17	
Full Moon	22	10 35 mo.		10 23 mo.		10 13 mo.		10 0 mo.		17 11 45 24	
Third Quarter	29	3 60 mo.		3 38 mo.		3 28 mo.		3 15 mo.		25 11 44 9	

CALENDAR FOR

CHARLESTON: N. Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

H. W. rises.

h. m.

sets.

h. m.

CALENDAR FOR

WASHINGTON: Md., Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Cal.

H. W. rises.

h. m.

sets.

h. m.

CALENDAR FOR

N. York City: Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

H. W. rises.

h. m.

sets.

h. m.

CALENDAR FOR

Boston: New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.

H. W. rises.

h. m.

sets.

h. m.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's Dec.	H. W. rises.	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	H. W. rises.	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	H. W. rises.	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	H. W. rises.	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	H. W. rises.	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	Sun on Merid.
1	Fr.	3 15 32	5 56	5 43	0 39	6 48	5 56	5 43	0 44	3 34	5 56	5 44	0 49	h. m.	5 54	5 45	morn.	h. m.	2 34	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	h. m. a.
2	Sa.	3 38	5 50	5 57	5 42	morn.	5 58	5 42	morn.	4 40	5 56	5 44	0 49	h. m.	5 55	5 43	1 3	h. m.	3 40	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	1 11 47 17
3	Sa.	4 2	6 15	5 58	5 40	1 56	5 57	5 41	1 59	5 89	5 58	5 41	2 2	h. m.	5 55	5 43	2 13	h. m.	4 39	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	17 11 45 24
4	Mo.	4 25	19 5	5 59	5 39	3 9	5 54	5 39	3 11	6 30	5 59	5 39	3 13	h. m.	5 56	5 42	3 19	h. m.	5 30	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	25 11 44 9
5	Tu.	4 48	28 6	1 55	38	4 20	10 28	6 0	5 37	4 21	7 10	6 0	5 38	h. m.	5 56	5 41	4 23	h. m.	6 14	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	
6	Wd.	5 1	1 35	6 2	36	sets.	11 5	6 1	5 36	sets.	7 51	6 1	5 37	h. m.	5 57	5 40	sets.	h. m.	6 51	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	
7	Th.	5 34	37 6	3 54	5 32	11 45	6 2	5 34	3 55	8 31	6 2	5 35	5 38	h. m.	5 58	5 38	6 17	h. m.	7 31	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	
8	Fr.	5 57	35 6	4 5	33	5 56	morn.	6 3	5 33	6 0	9 12	6 3	5 34	h. m.	5 56	5 37	6 47	h. m.	8 12	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	
9	Sa.	6 20	28 6	5 31	6 25	0 26	6 4	5 31	6 30	9 53	6 4	5 32	6 36	h. m.	5 59	5 36	6 53	h. m.	8 53	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	
10	Sa.	6 43	16 6	6 5	29	7 0	7 6	5 29	7 7	10 35	6 5	5 31	7 13	h. m.	6 0	5 35	7 33	h. m.	9 35	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	
11	Mo.	7 59	6 8	6 28	7 42	1 49	7 6	5 28	7 49	11 18	6 5	5 30	7 56	h. m.	6 0	5 34	8 17	h. m.	10 18	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	
12	Tu.	7 28	36 6	9 5 26	8 31	2 32	8 7	5 26	8 88	morn.	6 7	5 29	8 46	h. m.	6 1	5 33	9 7	h. m.	11 9	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	
13	Wd.	7 51	6 6	10 5 24	9 28	3 23	8 15	5 25	9 35	0 9	6 8	5 27	9 42	h. m.	6 2	5 32	10 11	h. m.	3 morn.	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	
14	Th.	8 13	30 6	11 5 22	10 29	4 16	6 9	5 23	10 35	1 2	6 9	5 25	10 41	h. m.	6 2	5 31	11 10	h. m.	0 2	h. m.	sets.	h. m.	
15	Fr.	8 35	47 6	12 5 20	11 34	5 12	6 10	5 22	11 39	1 53	6 10	5 24	11 4										

11TH MONTH.

NOVEMBER, 1858.

30 DAYS.

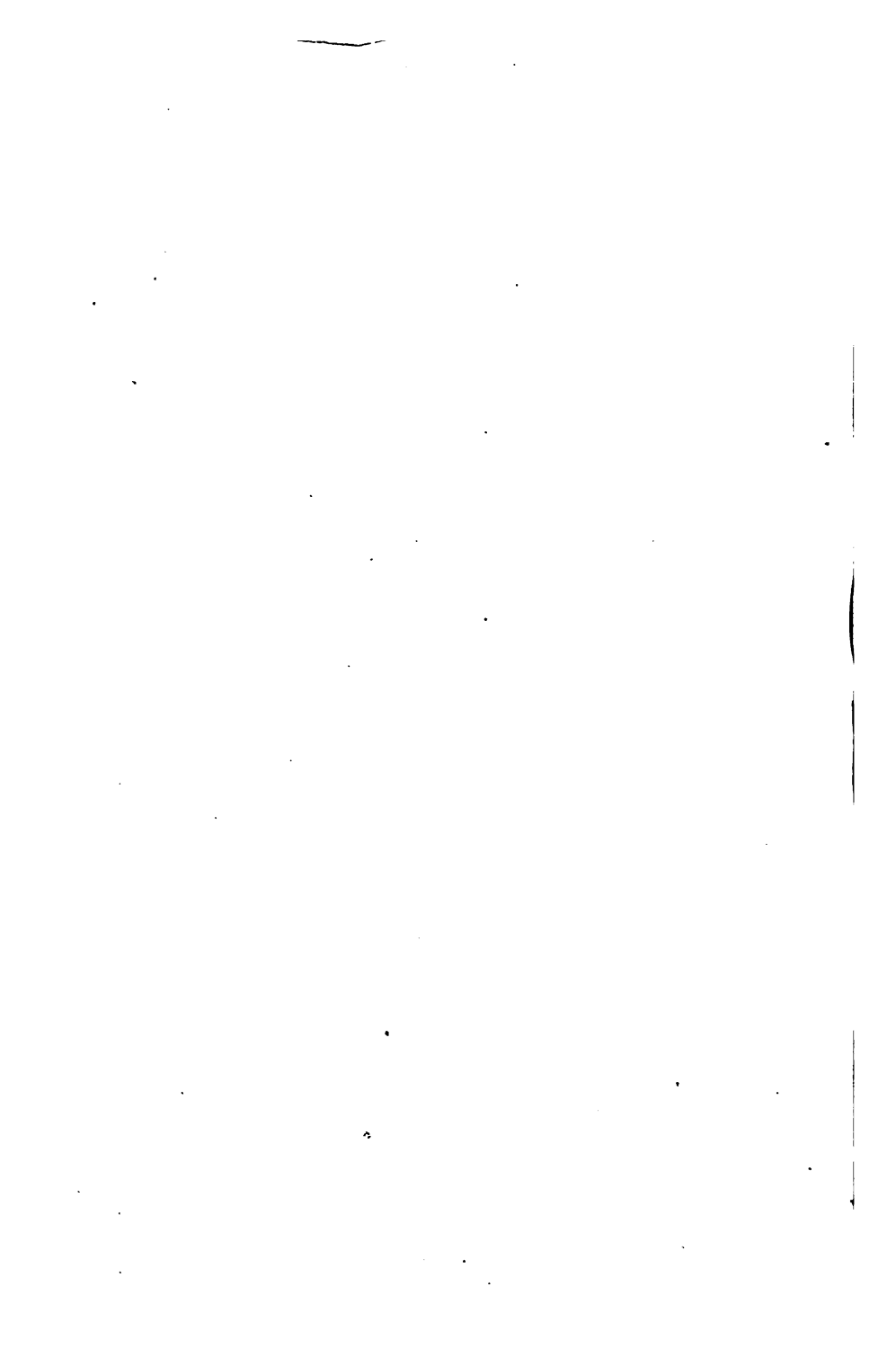
MOON'S PHASES.			BOSTON.			NEW YORK.			BALTIMORE.			CHARLESTON.			Sun on Merid.				
		d.			h. m.			h. m.			h. m.			h. m.			d.	h. m.	s.
New Moon		5			0 5 ev.			11 53 mo.			11 43 mo.			11 30 mo.			1	11	43 42
First Quarter		13			3 58 ev.			3 46 ev.			3 36 ev.			3 23 ev.			9	11	43 59
Full Moon		20			9 41 ev.			9 29 ev.			9 19 ev.			9 6 ev.			17	11	45 10
Third Quarter		27			0 51 ev.			0 39 ev.			0 29 ev.			0 16 ev.			25	11	47 13
CALENDAR FOR																			
CHARLESTON: N. Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.																			
Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
rises.	sets.	h. m.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	rises.	sets.	h. m.	rises.	sets.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 16	5 10	2 14	4 55	6 17	5 11	2 13	4 54	6 18	5 8	1 57	4 51	6 19	5 8	1 56	4 50	6 20	5 7	1 55	4 50
6 20	5 8	1 57	4 51	6 23	5 6	1 56	4 47	6 26	5 6	1 54	4 44	6 30	5 4	1 53	4 41	6 34	5 2	1 50	4 38
6 25	5 3	1 50	4 38	6 31	4 40	1 51	4 35	6 36	4 43	1 46	4 30	6 41	4 48	1 41	4 25	6 46	4 55	1 36	4 20
6 30	5 2	1 43	4 31	6 36	4 39	1 46	4 29	6 41	4 46	1 41	4 25	6 46	4 53	1 36	4 19	6 51	5 4	1 31	4 14
6 35	4 57	sets.	sets.	6 41	4 38	1 41	4 24	6 46	4 50	1 36	4 19	6 51	5 3	1 30	4 14	6 56	5 28	1 26	4 8
6 40	4 56	5 10	6 21	5 7	1 29	4 17	4 17	6 51	5 29	1 25	4 12	6 56	5 18	1 25	4 9	7 0	5 27	1 21	4 3
6 45	4 55	5 50	6 26	5 6	1 24	4 12	4 12	7 0	5 28	1 20	4 7	7 1	5 17	1 20	4 4	7 5	5 26	1 16	4 3
6 50	4 54	5 38	6 31	4 53	1 19	4 7	4 7	7 5	5 23	1 15	4 2	7 6	5 12	1 15	4 3	8 0	5 25	1 11	4 3
6 55	4 53	5 26	6 36	4 52	1 14	4 2	4 2	8 0	5 18	1 10	4 3	8 1	5 7	1 10	4 4	8 5	5 24	1 6	4 3
7 0	4 52	5 14	6 41	4 51	1 9	4 3	4 3	8 5	5 13	1 5	4 4	8 6	5 6	1 5	4 5	9 0	5 23	1 1	4 3
7 5	4 51	5 0	6 46	4 50	1 4	4 4	4 4	9 0	5 8	6 28	6 47	4 44	5 4	1 4	4 6	9 5	5 22	0 56	4 3
8 0	4 50	4 44	6 51	4 49	1 39	4 5	4 5	9 5	5 3	7 20	6 52	4 43	5 3	1 3	4 7	10 4	5 21	0 51	4 3
8 5	4 49	4 38	6 56	4 48	1 34	4 6	4 6	10 4	5 2	8 10	6 57	4 42	5 2	1 2	4 8	11 3	5 20	0 46	4 3
9 4	4 48	4 29	7 0	4 47	1 29	4 7	4 7	11 3	5 1	9 7	7 0	4 41	5 1	1 1	4 9	12 2	5 19	0 41	4 3
10 3	4 47	4 20	7 5	4 46	1 24	4 8	4 8	12 2	5 0	10 34	7 5	4 40	5 0	1 0	4 10	1 1	5 18	0 36	4 3
11 2	4 46	4 11	8 0	4 45	1 19	4 9	4 9	1 1	4 59	11 27	8 4	4 39	4 59	0 59	4 11	2 0	5 17	0 31	4 3
12 1	4 45	4 0	8 5	4 44	1 14	4 10	4 10	2 0	4 54	12 14	8 9	4 38	4 58	0 54	4 12	2 9	5 16	0 26	4 3
13 0	4 44	3 51	9 4	4 43	1 9	4 11	4 11	2 9	4 49	1 1	4 49	4 37	4 56	0 49	4 13	2 18	5 15	0 21	4 3
14 0	4 43	3 42	10 3	4 42	1 4	4 12	4 12	3 8	4 48	0 54	4 48	4 36	4 54	0 44	4 14	2 27	5 14	0 16	4 3
15 0	4 42	3 33	11 2	4 41	0 59	4 13	4 13	4 7	4 47	0 49	4 47	4 35	4 52	0 39	4 15	2 36	5 13	0 11	4 3
16 0	4 41	3 24	12 1	4 40	0 50	4 14	4 14	5 6	4 46	0 40	4 46	4 34	4 50	0 30	4 16	2 45	5 12	0 6	4 3
17 0	4 40	3 15	1 0	4 39	0 41	4 15	4 15	6 5	4 45	0 31	4 45	4 32	4 48	0 21	4 17	2 54	5 11	0 1	4 3
18 0	4 39	3 6	1 9	4 38	0 32	4 16	4 16	7 4	4 44	0 22	4 44	4 31	4 47	0 12	4 18	3 0	5 10	0 54	4 3
19 0	4 38	3 0	1 18	4 37	0 23	4 17	4 17	8 3	4 43	0 13	4 43	4 30	4 46	0 3	4 19	3 9	5 9	0 49	4 3
20 0	4 37	2 51	2 7	4 36	0 14	4 18	4 18	9 2	4 42	0 4	4 42	4 29	4 45	0 54	4 20	3 18	5 8	0 40	4 3
21 0	4 36	2 42	2 16	4 35	0 5	4 19	4 19	9 51	4 41	0 55	4 41	4 28	4 44	0 45	4 21	3 27	5 7	0 31	4 3
22 0	4 35	2 33	3 5	4 34	0 56	4 20	4 20	10 40	4 40	0 46	4 40	4 26	4 43	0 36	4 22	3 36	5 6	0 22	4 3
23 0	4 34	2 24	3 24	4 33	0 47	4 21	4 21	11 29	4 39	0 37	4 39	4 25	4 42	0 27	4 23	3 45	5 5	0 13	4 3
24 0	4 33	2 15	3 53	4 32	0 38	4 22	4 22	12 18	4 38	0 28	4 38	4 24	4 41	0 18	4 24	3 54	5 4	0 4	4 3
25 0	4 32	2 6	4 2	4 31	0 29	4 23	4 23	1 7	4 37	0 19	4 37	4 22	4 40	0 9	4 25	4 0	5 3	0 54	4 3
26 0	4 31	2 0	4 31	4 30	0 20	4 24	4 24	1 16	4 36	0 10	4 36	4 21	4 39	0 0	4 26	4 1	5 2	0 45	4 3
27 0	4 30	1 51	4 40	4 29	0 11	4 25	4 25	2 5	4 35	0 1	4 35	4 20	4 38	0 51	4 27	4 10	5 1	0 36	4 3
28 0	4 29	1 42	4 49	4 28	0 2	4 26	4 26	2 54	4 34	0 52	4 34	4 19	4 37	0 42	4 28	4 19	5 0	0 27	4 3
29 0	4 28	1 33	4 58	4 27	0 53	4 27	4 27	3 43	4 33	0 43	4 33	4 18	4 36	0 33	4 29	4 20	4 59	0 18	4 3
30 0	4 27	1 24	5 7	4 26	0 44	4 28	4 28	4 32	4 32	0 34	4 32	4 17	4 35	0 24	4 30	4 29	4 58	0 9	4 3

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's dec. in	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON: New England, New York State, Michigan, Wis- consin, Iowa, and Oregon.					CALENDAR FOR N. York City: Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON: Md., Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Cal.					CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON: N. Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.					MOON'S PHASES.															
			Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon h. m.	Boston h. m.	H. W. h. m.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon h. m.	N. York h. m.	H. W. h. m.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon h. m.	Wash. h. m.	H. W. h. m.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon h. m.	H. W. h. m.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon h. m.	H. W. h. m.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon h. m.	H. W. h. m.	New Moon	First Quarter	Full Moon	Third Quarter					
1	Wed.	21° 11' 38"	7	10	4	29	8	35	7	5	4	34	3	23	5	21	7	0	4	39	6	59	4	40	3	19	6	44	4	55	3	10	4	21	5	26 mo.		
2	Th.	22	0	36	7	11	4	29	8	35	7	6	34	4	27	6	8	7	0	4	39	4	40	3	19	6	45	4	55	4	10	5	66	10	44 mo.			
3	Fr.	23	9	12	7	12	4	28	8	37	10	7	4	34	5	8	7	1	0	3	39	5	27	4	22	6	45	4	55	5	11	5	66	19	23 mo.			
4	Sa.	23	17	13	4	28	8	37	10	7	7	8	4	33	sets.	7	40	7	2	4	38	sets.	4	23	3	19	6	46	4	55	sets.	6	40	20	8 mo.			
5	Su.	23	25	9	14	4	28	8	37	10	7	9	4	33	4	26	8	2	3	4	38	4	33	3	19	6	47	4	55	4	64	7	23	0	55 mo.			
6	Mo.	23	32	27	15	4	28	5	12	7	10	4	33	5	18	9	10	7	4	4	38	5	26	4	22	6	48	4	55	5	46	8	10	5	43 mo.			
7	Tu.	23	39	19	17	4	28	6	11	1	11	4	33	6	17	9	35	7	5	4	38	6	23	3	19	6	49	4	55	6	38	9	35	6	38	10	58	
8	We.	23	45	17	16	4	28	7	10	1	12	4	33	7	16	10	35	7	6	4	38	7	22	3	19	6	50	4	55	7	33	10	15	7	38	11	40	
9	Th.	23	51	44	17	4	28	8	15	1	13	4	33	8	19	11	15	7	7	4	38	8	24	3	19	6	51	4	55	8	28	10	15	8	43 mo.			
10	Fr.	23	57	15	17	4	28	9	19	2	14	4	33	9	22	11	58	7	8	4	38	9	25	3	19	6	52	4	55	9	23	10	15	9	43 mo.			
11	Sa.	23	2	19	7	20	4	28	10	3	15	4	33	10	23	11	58	7	9	4	38	10	25	3	19	6	53	4	55	10	31	11	40	10	58			
12	Su.	23	6	56	7	21	4	28	11	3	16	4	33	11	26	0	40	7	10	4	39	11	27	3	19	6	54	4	55	11	30	11	40	10	58			
13	Mo.	23	11	5	7	22	4	28	12	3	17	4	33	11	26	0	40	7	10	4	39	11	27	3	19	6	55	4	55	12	30	11	40	10	58			
14	Tu.	23	18	4	6	7	23	4	28	3	18	4	34	1	28	1	26	7	11	4	39	0	28	3	19	6	56	4	55	1	27	2	5	11	40			
15	We.	23	23	10	7	23	4	28	1	35	6	19	4	34	1	34	1	26	7	11	4	39	1	32	3	19	6	57	4	55	2	27	2	5	11	40		
16	Th.	23	30	45	7	24	4	28	2	47	7	12	4	34	2	44	3	58	7	12	4	39	2	41	3	19	6	58	4	55	3	21	2	58	8	43 mo.		
17	Fr.	23	33	3	17	24	4	29	4	2	8	11	4	34	3	57	4	57	7	12	4	40	3	58	3	19	6	59	4	55	3	39	3	57	8	43 mo.		
18	Sa.	23	34	53	7	25	4	29	5	29	9	14	4	35	5	24	6	0	7	13	4	40	6	18	3	19	6	60	4	55	4	50	5	0	5	0	5	0
19	Su.	23	36	14	7	25	4	29	6	30	10	16	4	35	6	24	7	2	7	13	4	40	6	18	3	19	6	61	4	55	5	48	6	2	0	5	0	
20	Mo.	23	37	27	7	26	4	29	7	40	11	14	4	36	4	37	8	0	7	14	4	41	4	44	3	19	6	62	4	55	6	5	7	0	5	0		
21	Tu.	23	37	32	7	26	4	30	8	46	ev. 14	7	20	4	38	4	52	9	0	7	14	4	41	5	58	3	19	6	63	4	55	7	36	8	56	4	44	
22	We.	23	37	29	7	27	4	31	7	12	1	10	4	37	7	16	9	66	7	15	4	42	7	21	6	19	6	64	4	55	8	49	9	45	5	44		
23	Th.	23	36	57	7	27	4	31	8	8	1	59	4	37	8	16	10	45	7	15	4	42	8	29	6	19	6	65	4	55	8	49	9	45	5	44		
24	Fr.	23	35	57	7	28	4	32	9	9	2	49	4	37	9	51	11	35	7	16	4	43	9	53	5	19	6	66	4	55	9	50	10	35	6	44		
25	Sa.	23	34	29	7	28	4	32	11	1	3	38	7	22	4	38	11	1	ev. 24	7	16	4	43	11	1	6	67	4	55	10	11	2	11	24	7	44		
26	Su.	23	32	7	29	4	33	1	10	6	4	27	7	23	4	39	1	13	7	17	4	44	1	1	1	6	68	4	55	11	1	1	24	ev. 13	8	44		
27	Mo.	23	29	7	29	4	34	0	10	16	6	9	2	23	4	39	0	9	2	7	17	4	45	0	8	7	0	69	4	55	12	0	5	1	2	8	44	
28	Tu.	23	17	14	7	29	4	34	1	17	6	9	7	24	4	40	1	15	2	55	7	18	4	45	1	12	7	1	70	4	55	1	5	1	56	9	44	
29	We.	23	13	53	7	29	4	35	2	22	7	8	7	24	4	40	2	18	3	49	7	18	4	46	2	15	7	2	71	4	55	2	3	2	4	2	49	
30	Th.	23	10	4	7	30	4	36	3	29	7	59	7	25	4	41	3	25	4	45	7	19	4	47	3	20	7	2	72	4	55	3	5	3	5	3	49	
31	Fr.	23	5	48	7	30	4	37	4	35	8	54	7	25	4	42	4	29	5	40	7	19	4	48	4	23	7	2	73	4	55	4	6	4	4	4	40	

PART I.  
NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

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1858.





# UNITED STATES.

## I. SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

### MEMBERS, *ex officio*.

James Buchanan, <i>Pres. U. States.</i>	Isaac Toucey, <i>Secretary of Navy.</i>
John C. Breckenridge, <i>Vice-Pres. United States.</i>	Aaron V. Brown, <i>Postmaster-Gen.</i>
Lewis Cass, <i>Secretary of State.</i>	James Black, <i>Attorney-General.</i>
Howell Cobb, <i>Sec. of Treasury.</i>	Roger B. Taney, <i>Chief Justice U.S.</i>
John B. Floyd, <i>Secretary of War.</i>	Charles Mason, <i>Commis. of Patents.</i>
	W. B. Magruder, <i>Mayor of Wash.</i>

### BOARD OF REGENTS.

John C. Breckenridge, <i>Vice-Pres. United States.</i>	Hiram Warner, <i>U.S. Representative.</i>
Roger B. Taney, <i>Chief Justice U. S.</i>	Benjamin Stanton, <i>U. S. Represent.</i>
W. B. Magruder, <i>Mayor of Wash.</i>	Gideon Hawley, <i>Citizen of N. Y.</i>
James A. Pearce, <i>U. S. Senator.</i>	Richard Rush, <i>Citizen of Pa.</i>
James M. Mason, <i>U. S. Senator.</i>	George E. Badger, <i>Citizen of N.C.</i>
Stephen A. Douglas, <i>U. S. Senator.</i>	C. C. Felton, <i>Citizen of Mass.</i>
W. H. English, <i>U. S. Representative.</i>	Alex. D. Bache, <i>Citizen of Wash.</i>
	Joseph G. Totten, <i>Citizen of Wash.</i>

### OFFICERS.

The President of the United States, <i>ex-officio, Presiding Officer.</i>	Wm. J. Rhees, <i>Chief Clerk.</i>
Roger B. Taney, <i>Chancellor of the Institution.</i>	A. D. Bache, } <i>Executive Com.</i>
Joseph Henry, LL. D., <i>Secretary.</i>	J. A. Pearce, }
Spencer F. Baird, <i>Assist. Secretary.</i>	J. G. Totten, }
W. W. Seaton, <i>Treasurer.</i>	Richard Rush, }
	Wm. H. English, } <i>Building Com.</i>
	Joseph Henry, }

### HONORARY MEMBERS.

Robert Hare, <i>of Pennsylvania.</i>	Parker Cleaveland, <i>of Maine.</i>
Washington Irving, <i>of New York.</i>	A. B. Longstreet, <i>of Mississippi.</i>
Benj. Silliman, <i>of Connecticut.</i>	

*History.*—The liberal founder of this Institution was James Smithson, of London, who by his will provided that the bulk of his estate, in case of failure of heirs to a nephew, should be given "to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Mr. Smithson was the son of the Duke of Northumberland. His mother was a Mrs. Macie, of an old family in Wiltshire, of the name of Hungerford. He was educated at Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency in chemistry, and received an honorary degree in 1786. At the time of his death, in 1829, he resided at Genoa. By the decease of the nephew without heirs in 1835, the property devolved upon the United States, and in 1838 the American Secretary of the Treasury was in possession of a sum resulting from the bequest of \$515,169. For seven years the fund was suffered to accumulate, until the interest amounted to \$242,129, which sum was devoted to the erection of an elegant and commodious building. The annual income of the bequest is \$30,910.14.

*Organization.*—The Act of Congress directs the formation of a library, a museum (for which it grants the collections belonging to the United States), and a gallery of art, and also makes provision for physical research and popular lectures, while it leaves to the Regents the power of adopting such other parts of an organization as they may deem best suited to promote the objects of the bequest. The Regents, at a meeting in December, 1847, resolved to divide the annual income (\$30,910.14) into two equal parts, to be apportioned, one part to the increase and diffusion of knowledge, by means of original research and publication, the other to be applied, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Congress, to the gradual formation of a library, a museum, and a gallery of art. In the details of the first, it was proposed "to stimulate research by offering rewards, consisting of money, medals, &c., for original memoirs on all subjects of investigation"; the memoirs to be published in quarto, under the title of "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," after having been approved by a commission of persons of reputation in the particular branch of knowledge. No memoir on a subject of a physical science is to be published "which does not furnish a positive addition to human knowledge, resting on original research"; and all unverified speculations are to be rejected. For the diffusion of knowledge, it was proposed "to publish a series of reports, giving an account of the new discoveries in science, and of the changes made from year to year in all branches of knowledge not strictly professional," and also to publish occasionally separate treatises on subjects of general interest. An extensive system of meteorological observations, embracing the whole country, has been carried out by the Institution. A system of scientific correspondence is carried on by the officers of the society, who receive much valuable information in this way. A small sum is also paid to lecturers, who have been among the chief professional and literary men of the country.

The building occupied by the Institution was completed in the spring of

1855. It is four hundred and twenty-six feet in length, and of irregular width and height. It was erected from the designs of James Renwick of New York, and is in the Lombard style of architecture. Its cost, including furniture, is estimated at about \$30,000. [For further information, see Duyckinck's *Cyclopaedia of American Literature*, from which these items are taken; also *North American Review* for October, 1854, and *Annual Report of Regents*.]

## II. NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

### OFFICERS.

*Lieut. M. F. Maury, U.S.N.,	<i>Pres.</i>	Daniel Breed, M.D.,	<i>Cor. Sec.</i>
L. D. Gale, M.D.,	} <i>Vice-Pres.</i>	Wm. W. Turner,	<i>Rec. Sec.</i>
Prof. S. F. Baird,		Dr. John Tyssowski,	<i>Librarian.</i>
James Ferguson,		Samuel E. Coues,	<i>Treasurer.</i>

The National Institute may be regarded as the continuation of a private association which, under the designation of "The Columbian Institute for the Promotion of Art and Science," had been founded at Washington in the year 1818. In this initial condition it had for more than twenty years taken part in the scientific labors and discussions of the time, had collected a very considerable cabinet, and taken preliminary measures for the establishment of a select and scientific library. Its members at this time consisted principally of officers of the army and navy, foreign ministers, consuls, and professional gentlemen employed in the different departments of the government. In the year 1840 it amended its original constitution, and in 1842 was incorporated by an Act of Congress, under its present name, and made the curator of all the collections in arts and science then belonging to the government in Washington, which had, up to that time, been kept in different places under the charge of the State, War, and Navy Departments.

The library contains between three and four thousand volumes. It has a few manuscripts and a valuable collection of maps, charts, and engravings.

## III. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

(First Meeting, Sept. 20, 1848.)

### OFFICERS FOR 1858.

Prof. Jeffries Wyman,	<i>President.</i>	Prof. Joseph Lovering,	<i>Perm. Sec.</i>
Prof. John E. Holbrook,	<i>Vice-Pres.</i>	Dr. William Chauvenet,	<i>Gen. Sec.</i>
Dr. A. L. Elwyn,		<i>Treasurer.</i>	

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\* Since resigned, and place now vacant.

## STANDING COMMITTEE.

Prof. Alexis Caswell.

Prof. John Leconte.

Prof. Joseph Lovering.

Dr. A. L. Elwyn.

Prof. Jeffries Wyman.

*Objects of the Association.* — It is the design of this Association, by means of periodical and migratory meetings, to promote intercourse between those who are cultivating science in different parts of the United States; to give a stronger and more general impulse, and a more systematic direction, to scientific research in our country; and to procure for the labors of scientific men increased facilities and a wider usefulness.

*Members.* — The following persons are considered as eligible to a membership of this Association: Gentlemen belonging to scientific societies or learned bodies having in view any of the objects of the Association, and publishing transactions; collegiate professors; also civil engineers and architects who have been employed in the construction or superintendence of public works; persons not embraced in the above provisions, upon recommendation in writing by two members, nomination by the Standing Committee, and election by a majority of the members present.

*Place of Meeting.* — The time and place of holding the annual meetings are determined by the Standing Committee, subject, however, to the ratification of the Association. Last year the meeting was at Montreal. The next session (1858) will be at Baltimore, commencing the last Wednesday in April.

*Publications.* — The proceedings of each meeting, embracing all the papers, discussions, and other transactions recommended by the Standing Committee, are published under the supervision of the Permanent Secretary.

## IV. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

(Organized 1830.)

OFFICERS FOR 1857-58.

*President.*

John D. Philbrick, Boston.

*Vice-Presidents.*

Samuel Pettes, Roxbury, Mass.

Barnas Sears, Providence, R. I.

Gideon F. Thayer, Boston, Mass.

Benj. Greenleaf, Bradford, Mass.

Daniel Kimball, Needham, Mass.

William Russell, Lancaster, Mass.

Henry Barnard, Hartford, Ct.

William H. Wells, Chicago, Ill.

Dyer H. Sanborn, Hopkinton, N.H.

Alfred Greenleaf, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William D. Swan, Boston, Mass.

Charles Northend, New Britain, Ct.

Samuel S. Greene, Providence, R. I.

Ariel Parish, Springfield, Mass.  
 Leander Wetherell, Boston, Mass.  
 Ethan A. Andrews, New Britain,  
 Ct.

Daniel Leach, Providence, R. I.  
 Amos Perry, New London, Ct.  
 Nathan Hedges, Newark, N. J.  
 Wm. J. Adams, Boston, Mass.  
 Worthington Hooker, New Ha-  
 ven, Ct.

Zalmon Richards, Washington,  
 D. C.

John W. Bulkley, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Samuel F. Dyke, Bath, Me.  
 Thomas Sherwin, Boston, Mass.  
 D. B. Hagar, Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
 Jacob Batchelder, Salem, Mass.  
 Elbridge Smith, Norwich, Ct.  
 George S. Boutwell, Groton, Mass.  
 John Kingsbury, Providence, R. I.  
 George Allen, Jr., Boston, Mass.  
 Charles Hammond, Groton, Mass.  
 D. N. Camp, New Britain, Ct.  
 R. S. Rust, Manchester, N. H.  
 Marshall Conant, Bridgewater, Mass.

*Recording Secretary.*

John Kneeland, Roxbury, Mass.

*Corresponding Secretaries.*

A. M. Gay, Charlestown, Mass.  
 B. W. Putnam, Boston, Mass.

*Treasurer.*

Wm. D. Ticknor, Boston, Mass.

*Curators.*

Nathan Metcalf, Boston, Mass.  
 J. E. Horr, Brookline, Mass.  
 Samuel Swan, Boston, Mass.

*Censors.*

Joseph Hale, Boston, Mass.  
 Joshua Bates, Boston, Mass.  
 F. A. Sawyer, Boston, Mass.

*Councillors.*

Daniel Mansfield, Cambridge, Mass.  
 D. P. Galloup, Lowell, Mass.  
 A. A. Gamwell, Providence, R. I.  
 Charles Hutchins, Providence, R. I.  
 Moses Woolson, Portland, Me.  
 Alpheus Crosby, Salem, Mass.  
 Samuel J. Pike, Somerville, Mass.  
 J. W. Allen, Norwich, Ct.  
 A. P. Stone, Plymouth, Mass.  
 G. N. Bigelow, Framingham, Mass.  
 Richard Edwards, St. Louis, Mo.  
 James N. McElligott, New York.

The general object of the American Institute of Instruction is the diffusion of useful knowledge in regard to education. It aims more particularly to furnish the means, by the co-operation of its members, of obtaining an exact knowledge of the state of education in different parts of the country, to raise the qualifications of teachers, to advance the science of teaching, and to enlist on the side of popular education the highest and best influences in the nation.

Its annual meetings have been held in all the principal cities in New England. The sessions continue three or four days, for holding discussions and listening to lectures. Twenty-five volumes of its proceedings have been published, containing a vast amount of valuable information relating to all departments of education. The last meeting was held in Manchester, N. H., August 18, 19, and 20, 1857. The time and place of the next annual meeting are to be fixed by the Board of Directors, who will give due notice in the public journals.

## V. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NORMAL-SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS.

THIS Association originated in a meeting held in New York city, August 30, 1855. A few gentlemen, teachers in Normal Schools, came together for the purpose of discussing practical questions relating to the management of these institutions. The discussions were conducted by Messrs. Woolworth, of Albany, N. Y., Philbrick, of New Britain, Ct., Colburn, of Providence, R. I., Wells, of Westfield, Mass., and Hazeltine, of New York city.

Messrs. Woolworth and Wells were appointed a committee to call another meeting in August, 1856. This meeting was held at Springfield, Mass., on the 21st and 22d of that month. The first exercise was an Address, in the City Hall, upon the Life and Character of Nicholas Tillinghast, first Principal of the Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass., by Richard Edwards, of Salem, Mass. On the 22d, Rev. William Ormiston, of Toronto, C. W., addressed the Association, at Hampden Hall, upon the History of Education. In the afternoon, William F. Phelps, of Trenton, N. J., gave an Address upon the History of the Normal School in that State. At this meeting the following officers were chosen: *President*, William F. Phelps, of N. J.; *Vice-Presidents*, Alpheus Crosby, of Mass., George N. Bigelow, of Mass., David N. Camp, of Conn.; *Executive Committee*, William Ormiston, of Canada West, David H. Cochran, of N. Y., Dana P. Colburn, of R. I.; *Secretary*, Richard Edwards, of Mass.; \* *Treasurer*, John W. Dickinson, of Mass.

The next meeting was held at Albany, N. Y., August 6th, 1857. An Address was delivered by Hon. Henry Barnard, of Ct., on the Importance of Enlarging the Sphere of Normal Instruction. Communications were made in respect to the Condition and Prospects of Normal Schools in Michigan, by Chancellor Tappan; in Connecticut, by Prof. Camp; in New Jersey, by Prof. Cooke and J. Whitehead, Esq.; in Massachusetts, by Prof. Crosby; in Illinois, by Hon. W. H. Powell; and in New York by Prof. Woolworth.

The next meeting is to be held at Albany, on the same day with that of the next annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Education. No changes were made in the board of officers.

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\* Now at St. Louis, Mo.

## VI. NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Organized 1857.)

## LIST OF OFFICERS.

*President.*

Z. Richards, Washington, D. C.

*Vice-Presidents.*

T. W. Valentine, New York,  
 D. B. Hagar, Massachusetts,  
 William Roberts, Pennsylvania,  
 J. F. Cann, Georgia,  
 J. L. Enos, Iowa,  
 T. C. Taylor, Delaware,  
 J. R. Challen, Indiana,  
 E. W. Whelan, Missouri,  
 P. F. Smith, South Carolina,  
 D. Wilkins, Illinois,  
 T. Granger, Indiana,  
 L. Andrews, Ohio.

*Secretary.*

J. W. Bulkley, New York.

*Treasurer.*

T. M. Cann, Delaware.

*Counsellors.*

Wm. B. Sheldon, Massachusetts,  
 J. W. Bulkley, New York,  
 P. A. Cregar, Pennsylvania,  
 N. R. Lynch, Delaware,  
 Wm. Morrison, Maryland,  
 O. C. Knight, Dist. of Columbia,  
 Wm. S. Bogart, Georgia,  
 Wm. T. Lucky, Missouri,  
 A. J. Stevens, Iowa,  
 Wm. H. Wells, Illinois,  
 J. Hurley, Indiana.

This Association is designed to be purely a professional one, and it therefore embraces among its members only those who are practically engaged in the work of education.

Any gentleman who is regularly occupied in teaching in a public or private elementary school, common school, high school, academy, scientific school, college, or university, or who is regularly employed as a private tutor, as the editor of an educational journal, or as a superintendent of schools, is eligible to membership. Applications for admission to membership are made or referred to the Board of Directors, or such committee of their own number as they shall appoint; and all who may be recommended by them, and accepted by a majority vote of the members present, shall be entitled to the privileges of the Association, upon paying two dollars and signing the constitution.

Upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors, gentlemen may be elected as honorary members by a two-thirds vote of the members present, and as such shall have all the rights of regular members, except those of voting and holding office.

Ladies engaged in teaching may, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors, become honorary members, and shall thereby possess the right

of presenting, in the form of written essays (to be read by the Secretary or any other member whom they may select), their views upon the subject assigned for discussion.

There is an annual fee of one dollar. If any one omits paying his fee for four years, his connection with the Association ceases.

A person eligible to membership may become a life-member by paying, at once, ten dollars.

The next annual meeting of the Association will be held at Cincinnati, the second Wednesday in August, 1858.

## VII. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT.

Major Richard Delafield, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,  
*Superintendent and Commandant.*

### ACADEMIC STAFF.

Dennis H. Mahn, LL. D., <i>Prof. of Military and Civil Engineering.</i>	<i>of Cadets and Instructor of Artillery, Cavalry, and Inf. Tactics.</i>
Bvt. Capt. J. G. Foster, 1st Lieut. Eng., <i>Assist. Prof. of Military and Civil Engineering.</i>	1st Lieut. John Gibbon, 4th Art., <i>Assistant Instructor of Artillery.</i>
1st Lieut. James St. C. Morton, Eng., <i>Act. Assist. Prof. of Military and Civil Engineering.</i>	1st Lieut. C. M. Wilcox, 7th Inf., <i>Assist. Instruct. of Inf. Tactics.</i>
William H. C. Bartlett, LL. D., <i>Prof. of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.</i>	1st Lieut. Chas. W. Field, 2d Cav., <i>Assistant Instructor of Cavalry.</i>
1st Lieut. John M. Schofield, 1st Art., <i>Assist. Prof. of Philosophy.</i>	1st Lieut. Geo. L. Hartsuff, 2d Art., <i>Assistant Instructor of Artillery.</i>
2d Lieut. David C. Houston, Eng., <i>Act. Assist. Prof. of Philosophy.</i>	1st Lieut. John C. Kelton, 6th Inf., <i>Assist. Instruct. of Inf. Tactics.</i>
Albert E. Church, LL. D., <i>Prof. of Mathematics.</i>	1st Lieut. John Pegram, 2d Drag., <i>Assistant Instructor of Cavalry.</i>
1st Lieut. Absalom Baird, A.M., 1st Art., <i>Assist. Prof. of Math.</i>	Patrice de Janon, <i>Sword-Master.</i>
1st Lieut. James Thompson, 2d Art., 1st Lieut. A. J. Slemmer, 1st Art., 1st Lieut. Alex. J. Perry, 2d Art., 1st Lieut. M. M. Blunt, A.M., 2d Art., <i>Act. Assist. Profs. of Mathematics.</i>	R. W. Weir, N.A., <i>Prof. of Drawing.</i>
Bvt. Lt.-Col. William J. Hardee, Major 2d Cavalry, <i>Commandant</i>	Capt. Thomas H. Neill, 5th Inf., <i>Assist. Prof. of Drawing.</i>
	Hyacinth R. Angel, <i>Prof. of the French and Spanish Languages.</i>
	1st Lieut. Sam. F. Chalfin, 1st Art., <i>Assist. Prof. of the French and Spanish Languages.</i>
	1st Lieut. Edw. R. Platt, 2d Art., <i>Act. Assist. Prof. of the French and Spanish Languages.</i>



Rev. John W. French, <i>Chaplain, and Prof. of Ethics and English Studies.</i>	(APPOINTED, BUT NOT JOINED.)
1st Lieut. William Silvey, 1st Art., <i>Assist. Prof. of Ethics and English Studies.</i>	1st Lieut. Caleb Huse, 1st Art., <i>Act. Prof. of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.</i>
1st Lieut. Josh. W. Sill, Ord. Corps,	Capt. Jas. G. Benton, Ord. Corps, <i>Instruct. Ordnance and Gunnery.</i>
1st Lieut. J. T. Greble, A.M., 2d Art., <i>Act. Assist. Profs. of Ethics and English Studies.</i>	1st Lieut. A. J. Donelson, Eng., <i>Instruct. of Pract. Engineering.</i>
Henry L. Kendrick, <i>Prof. of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.</i>	1st Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, Eng., <i>Assist. Instruct. of Pract. Engineering.</i>

## MILITARY STAFF.

1st Lieut. James B. Fry, 1st Art., <i>Adjutant.</i>	Assist. Surg. John Campbell, M.D.
Surgeon Samuel P. Moore, M.D.	1st Lieut. John Gibbon, <i>Quartermas.</i>
	1st Lieut. A. J. Donelson, <i>Treasurer.</i>

*Admission.*—By provision of law each Congressional and Territorial district, and the District of Columbia, is entitled to have one cadet at the Military Academy, and no more. The district appointments are made on the nomination of the member of Congress representing the district at the date of the appointment. The law requires that the individual selected shall be an actual resident of the Congressional district of the State or Territory, or District of Columbia, from which the appointment purports to be made. Also, appointments "at large," not to exceed ten, are annually made. Application can be made, at any time, by the candidate himself, his parent, guardian, or any of his friends, and the name placed on the register. No preference is given to applications on account of priority; nor is any application entered in the register when the candidate is under or above the prescribed age. The *precise age* must be given; nor is any application considered in cases where the age and other qualifications of the candidates are not stated. The fixed abode of the candidate, and *number* of the Congressional district which he considers his permanent residence, must be set forth in the application. The pay of a cadet is \$30 per month, to commence from his admission into the Military Academy, and is considered ample, with proper economy, for his support.

The appointments are made annually in the month of February or March, on the applications made within the preceding year. The claims of all the candidates on the register are considered and acted upon. No certain information can be given as to the probable success of the candidate before the arrival of the period for making selections. Persons, therefore, making applications must not expect to receive information on this point.

As a general rule, no person is appointed who has had a brother educated at the institution.

*Qualifications.*—Candidates must be over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age at the time of entrance into the Military Academy; must be at least five feet in height, and free from any deformity, disease, or infirmity which would render them unfit for the military service, and from any disorder of an infectious or immoral character. They must be able to read and write well, and perform with facility and accuracy the various operations of the four ground rules of arithmetic, of reduction, of simple and compound proportion, and of vulgar and decimal fractions.

### VIII. NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

#### ACADEMIC BOARD.

Louis M. Goldsborough, <i>Captain, Superintendent and President ex officio.</i>	Henry H. Lockwood, <i>Prof. of Gunnery and Infantry Tactics.</i>
Joseph F. Green, <i>Commander, Commandant of Midshipmen.</i>	William F. Hopkins, <i>Prof. of Nat. and Experimental Philosophy.</i>
William Chauvenet, <i>Prof. of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.</i>	Joseph E. Nourse, <i>Prof. of Ethics.</i>
J. H. C. Coffin, <i>Prof. of Mathematics.</i>	Arsène N. Girault, <i>Prof. of French.</i>
	Edward A. Roget, <i>Prof. of Spanish.</i>
	Edward Seager, <i>Prof. of Drawing and Teacher of Art of Defence.</i>

#### OFFICERS, PROFESSORS, ETC.

Louis M. Goldsborough, <i>Captain and Superintendent.</i>	John Van Ness Philip, <i>Lieut. and Assist. Prof. of Mathematics.</i>
Joseph F. Green, <i>Commander, Commandant of Midshipmen, and Executive Officer.</i>	Charles H. Cushman, <i>Act. Master and Assist. Prof. of Mathematics.</i>
William K. Mayo, <i>Lieutenant and Assistant to Executive Officer.</i>	Henry H. Lockwood, <i>Prof. of Gunnery and Infantry Tactics.</i>
John Waters, <i>Lieutenant and Assistant to Executive Officer.</i>	William F. Hopkins, <i>Prof. of Nat. and Experimental Philosophy.</i>
John Taylor Wood, <i>Lieutenant and Assistant to Executive Officer.</i>	William R. Hopkins, <i>Assist. Prof. of Nat. and Exp. Philosophy.</i>
William Chauvenet, <i>Prof. of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.</i>	Joseph E. Nourse, <i>Prof. of Ethics.</i>
William H. Parker, <i>Lieutenant and Assist. Prof. of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.</i>	John S. Barnes, <i>Passed Midshipman and Assist. Prof. of Ethics.</i>
J. H. C. Coffin, <i>Prof. of Mathematics.</i>	A. H. Barber, <i>Assist. Prof. of Ethics.</i>
Wm. H. Willcox, <i>Lieutenant and Assist. Prof. of Mathematics.</i>	T. Karney, <i>Assist. Prof. of Ethics.</i>
	A. N. Girault, <i>Prof. of French.</i>
	L. J. Dovilliers, <i>Assistant Prof. of French.</i>
	Edward A. Roget, <i>Prof. of Spanish.</i>

Edward Seager, *Prof. of Drawing  
and the Art of Defence.*

Solomon Sharp, *Surgeon.*

Philip S. Wales, *Assistant Surgeon.*

James K. Harwood, *Purser.*

Theodore B. Bartow, *Chaplain.*

James R. Howison, *Secretary.*

Richard M. Chase, *Clerk to Superintendent.*

O. D. Robb, *Clerk to Purser.*

John G. Forde, *Assist. Librarian.*

*Organization.*—The United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, is under the supervision of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, who personally inspects the institution at least once a year. A Superintendent, of rank not lower than that of a commander, has the immediate government and command of the institution, and is held responsible for its discipline and management. A commandant of midshipmen is also attached to the Academy, whose rank is not below that of a lieutenant. He is also the executive officer of the establishment, and also the instructor in practical seamanship, practical naval gunnery, and naval tactics. He has three assistants, each of whom occupies a rank not below that of a master, and the senior one is his principal assistant in the discharge of all his duties. There is attached to the Academy a surgeon, chaplain, master, secretary, clerk, and such warrant and petty officers, and other persons of inferior ratings, as are authorized by the Secretary of the Navy.

*Rules of Admission.*—Application for admission to the Naval Academy, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, can be made at any time, by the candidate himself, or by his parent, guardian, or any of his friends, and his name is at once placed on the list of applicants; but the registry of a name does not give any assurance of an appointment. No preference is given on account of priority of application. No application for an appointment as an acting midshipman is considered where the candidate is under or over the prescribed age, where the precise age and actual fixed residence are not stated, or where the applicant is not a resident of the Congressional district of the State from which he applies. The law limits the number of midshipmen, and requires that they shall be divided among the several States and Territories with reference and in proportion, as near as may be, to their number of representatives and delegates to Congress; that appointments shall be made from those States and Territories which have not their relative proportion on the navy list; that appointments from each State shall be apportioned, as nearly as practicable, equally among the several Congressional districts therein; and that the person so appointed shall be an actual resident of the Congressional district of the State from which appointed, and be recommended by the member of Congress representing the district in which he resides. The selection of candidates is made annually, and candidates who receive permission will present themselves to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy between the 20th and 30th of September, when they are examined by a board of medical officers, and by the Academic Board of the Academy as to their qualifications for admission. Candidates will not be

received and examined at any other time. No candidate is admitted into the Naval Academy unless he is found, in the opinion of a medical board, to be composed of the surgeon of the Naval Academy and two other medical officers to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy, qualified to discharge the arduous duties of an officer of the navy, both at the time of his examination, and probably during the rest of his life, until age shall disable him, and shall have passed a satisfactory examination before the Academic Board.

## IX. GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C.

In the year 1785, several gentlemen—the principal of whom was the Rev. John Carroll, afterwards the first Archbishop of Baltimore—formed a design of building “An Academy at Georgetown, Potowmac River, Maryland.” In 1789 the first house was built; in 1792 the schools commenced, and in 1798 we find it “The College of Georgetown, Potomac River, State of Maryland.” In May, 1815, Congress raised it to the rank of a University.

In May, 1851, “The Medical Department of Georgetown College” was opened in Washington City, D. C.

The College is situated on the northern bank of the Potomac, and commands a full view of Georgetown, Washington, the Potomac, and a great part of the District of Columbia. Its situation is peculiarly healthy.

The academic year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the middle of July. The collegiate course of studies occupies, generally, seven years, inclusive of the preparatory classes, which last three years, unless the proficiency of the student authorize an abbreviation of the term.

### FACULTY, AND OTHER COLLEGE OFFICERS.

Rev. Bernard A. Maguire, S. J., *President*.

Rev. Daniel Lynch, S. J., <i>Vice-President, Prof. of History and Poetry.</i>	Rev. James Clark, S. J., <i>Treasurer, Prof. of Mathematics.</i>
Rev. George Fenwick, S. J., <i>Perfect of Schools and Prof. of Rhetoric.</i>	Rev. Leonard Nota, S. J., <i>Vesper Prof. of Dogmatic, and Prof. of Moral Theology.</i>
Rev. Alphonsus Charlier, S. J., <i>Minister.</i>	Rev. Joseph Duverney, S. J., <i>Matin Prof. of Dogmatic Theology.</i>
Rev. James Curley, S. J., <i>Secretary of the Faculty, Prof. of Chemistry, and Director of the Observatory.</i>	Rev. Joseph Aschwanden, S. J., <i>Prof. of Sacred Scripture, Hebrew, and German.</i>
	Rev. Placido De Maestri, S. J., <i>Prof. of Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics.</i>

Rev. Benedict Sestini, S. J., <i>Prof. of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.</i>	Daniel Boone, S. J., Joseph Hegan, S. J., Albert Peters, S. J., Joseph King, S. J., <i>Prefects of Discipline.</i>
Rev. Aloysius Roccofort, S. J., <i>Chaplain, Prof. of French.</i>	Samuel Burnham, M. D., <i>Prof. of English.</i>
Rev. P. Duddy, S. J., <i>Chief Disciplinarian.</i>	Manuel Garcia de Zuñiga, A. M., <i>Prof. of Spanish.</i>
Alexius Jamison, S. J., John Prendergrast, S. J., William Hobbs, S. J., Stephen Kelly, S. J., Daniel Boone, S. J., Charles Jenkins, S. J., <i>Assist. Profs. of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.</i>	Henri Herissé, A. M., <i>Prof. of French Literature.</i> John P. Caulfield, Samuel Carusi, <i>Profs. of Music.</i>
Robert Brady, S. J., Joseph O'Callaghan, S. J., Charles Bahan, S. J.,	Thomas Niedezielski, <i>Prof. of Fencing, Director of the Gymnasium.</i> Prof. Grafton Tyler, M. D., <i>Attending Physician.</i>

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Session 1857 - 58.

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Noble Young, M.D., <i>Prof. of Principles and Practice of Medicine (and President of the Faculty).</i>	Benjamin F. Craig, M.D., <i>Prof. of Chemistry and Physiology.</i>
Charles H. Lieberman, M.D., <i>Prof. of Surgery.</i>	George C. Schaeffer, M.D., <i>Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>
Johnson Eliot, M. D., <i>Prof. of Anatomy.</i>	Flodoardo Howard, M.D., <i>Emeritus Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.</i>
James E. Morgan, M.D., <i>Prof. of Med. Jurisprudence and Hygiene.</i>	Joseph S. Smith, M.D., <i>Demonstrator of Anatomy.</i>
J. M. Snyder, M.D., <i>Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.</i>	

The object of the Medical Faculty is to instruct the student perfectly in the elements of medical science, in all its departments, with its accessory branches of knowledge.

The College possesses a Select Library of twenty-four thousand volumes, amongst which there are many very curious and rare works. In the library there are one hundred volumes printed between the years 1460 and 1520. There are three manuscripts written before the year 1400, and one written

in 1620. There is a good philosophical apparatus, for the use of the advanced students.

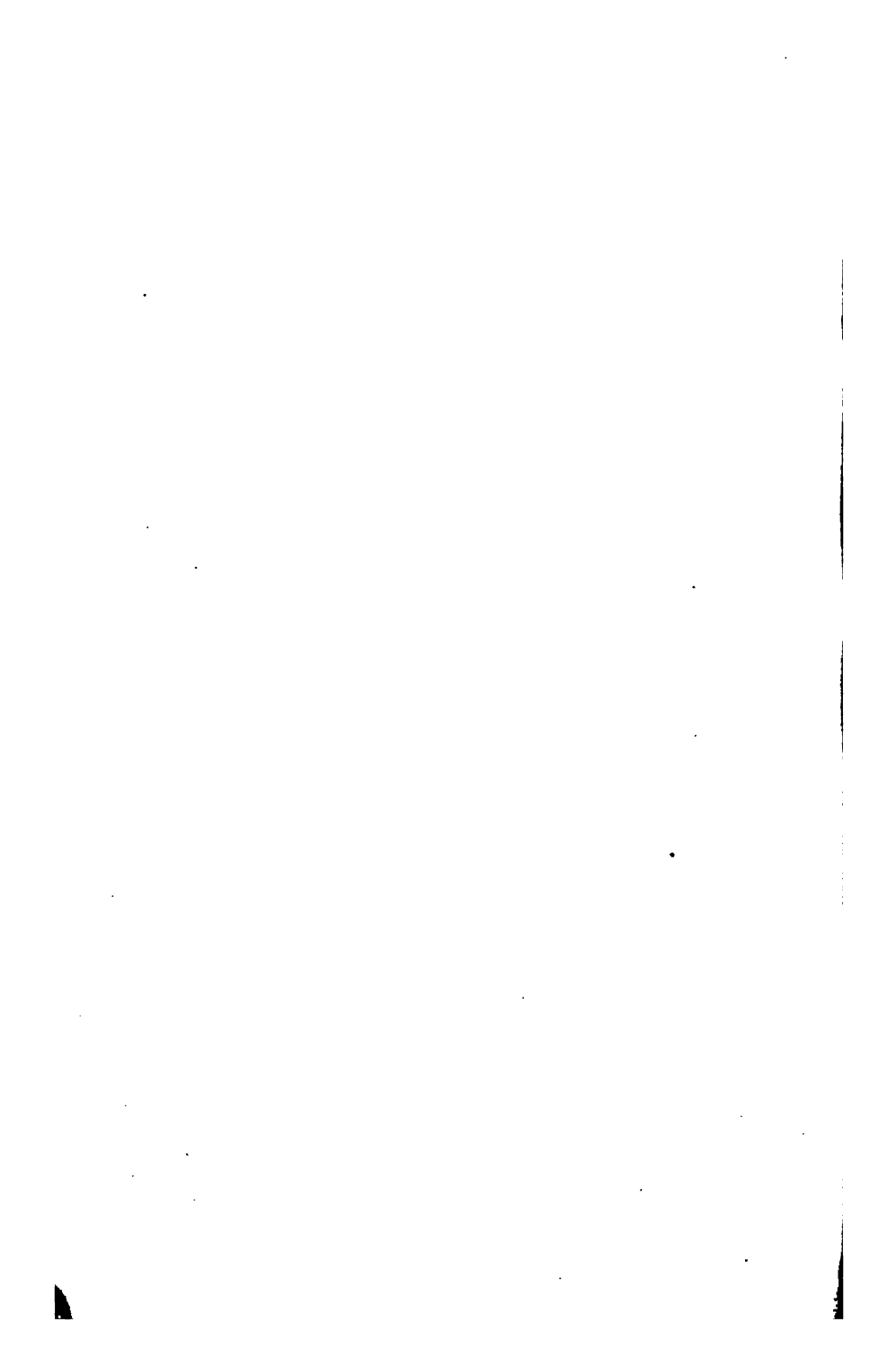
The Museum contains an elegant and well-arranged cabinet of minerals, and many geological specimens, besides an extensive collection of shells.

Attached to the College is an Astronomical Observatory, with many valuable instruments of the best manufacture.

**PART II.**  
**STATE INSTITUTIONS.**

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**1858.**





# INDIVIDUAL STATES.

## I. MAINE.

Capital, Augusta. — Area, 35,000 square miles. — Population, 1850, 583,169.

By a provision of law, it is made the duty of the acting school officers of each city, town, or plantation in Maine to forward full and accurate returns to the State Department, before the 1st of April each year. From the statistics thus furnished the Superintendent of Common Schools compiles his Annual Report. The following summary will show the general condition of public education, as thus ascertained, during the year 1857 : —

Whole number of towns in the State, . . . . .	383	Average wages of male teachers per month, exclusive of board, . . . . .	\$ 22.21
Whole number of plantations, . . . . .	103	Average wages of male teachers per month, including board, . . . . .	\$ 27.30
Whole number of districts, . . . . .	4,102	Average wages of female teachers per week, exclusive of board, . . . . .	\$ 2.10
Whole number of children between four and twenty-one years of age, . . . . .	240,764	Average wages of female teachers per week, inclusive of board, . . . . .	\$ 3.26
Whole number attending summer schools, . . . . .	131,404	Mean average attendance in summer and winter schools, . . . . .	108,044
Average number attending summer schools, . . . . .	100,251	Ratio of attendance to the whole number of scholars, . . . . .	.48
Whole number attending winter schools, . . . . .	151,637	Whole number of public schools, . . . . .	4,000
Average number attending winter schools, . . . . .	117,415	Whole number of school districts, . . . . .	4,102
Average length of summer schools in weeks and tenths of a week, . . . . .	9.0	Whole number of parts of districts, . . . . .	328
Average length of winter schools in weeks and tenths of a week, . . . . .	10.9	Whole number of different	
Average length of schools for the year in weeks and tenths of a week, . . . . .	19.9		

male teachers who have taught during the school year 1856-57, . . . . .	2,777	Excess of the sum raised over amount required by law, \$54,066.35	
Whole number of different female teachers for the same time, . . . . .	4,356	Amount raised per scholar, . . . . .	\$1.57
Whole number of school-houses, . . . . .	3,889	Percentage of valuation of 1850 appropriated to Common Schools, in units and tenths, . . . . .	4.5
Number of school-houses well constructed, commodious, and in good repair, . . . . .	1,881	Amount of money received from the State for the same purpose, and for the same school year, . . . . .	\$77,960.16
Number which are not in good repair, . . . . .	2,008	Amount of money raised from any local fund or funds, \$15,470.42	
Value of all the school-houses, . . . . .	\$1,019,083.00	Amount of money contributed for support of private schools or prolonging public schools, . . . . .	\$29,455.69
Number of new school-houses which have been built the past year, . . . . .	149	Amount of voluntary contributions in money, board, or fuel, for support of private, or prolonging any public school, . . . . .	\$12,178.41
Estimated cost of the same, \$114,040		Amount paid Superintending School Committees for services, . . . . .	\$12,089.75
Population in 1850, . . . . .	583,169		
Valuation in 1850, \$98,403,059.00			
Amount required by law, \$347,536.80			
Amount of money raised by tax in 1856, for support of schools in 1856-57, \$401,603.15			

The money required for the support of the Public School system in Maine is obtained from direct taxation, from a bank tax, and from a permanent School Fund. A law was passed, April 23, 1854, which was to take effect January 1st, 1855, requiring that sixty cents for every inhabitant should be raised for the support of schools. In accordance with this act, for the year ending April 1st, 1857, the sum of \$401,603.15 was raised, being an excess over what was required by law of \$54,066.35, as will be seen by reference to the above statistics. The State also receives a semiannual income of one half of one per cent upon all the banks in the State. This sum, together with the interest of a fund accumulated by sale of lands, &c., amounted to \$77,960.16.

*Superintendent of Common Schools.*

MARK H. DUNNELL, Norway.

The State Superintendent of Common Schools receives for his salary \$1,200 per annum, and all his necessary expenses. His appointment is for three years, subject to removal by the Governor and Council. He holds a Teachers' Convention (or Institute) in each County in the State. Fifteen have been held the past season, with 2,000 teachers in attendance.

## PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, BANGOR.

## OFFICERS.

Enoch Pond, <i>President, Prof. of Ecclesiastical History, and Lecturer on Pastoral Duties.</i>	D. Talcott Smith, <i>Prof. of Sacred Literature.</i>
George Shepard, <i>Prof. of Sacred Rhetoric.</i>	Samuel Harris, <i>Prof. of Christian Theology.</i>

Number of Students, 1857-58, 40.

The whole number of graduates of this Seminary is 315, of whom 30 are deceased, and 285 are supposed to be living.

The Theological Seminary at Bangor received its charter from the Legislature of Massachusetts in the year 1814. It went into operation, at Hampden, in the autumn of 1816. In 1819 the institution was removed from Hampden to Bangor, where it is now permanently established. Its first Professors were Rev. Abijah Wines, formerly of Newport, N. H., and Mr. Jehudi Ashmun, afterwards the founder and first Governor of the colony at Liberia.

The Seminary was originally founded on the plan of the English Dissenting institutions, combining a classical and theological course of study, which occupied the term of four years. After a few years this plan was dropped. The classical department was separated from the theological; the terms of admission to the Seminary proper were raised; the course of study, and the period of it, were made similar to those at Andover and Princeton.

For many years the Seminary was constantly embarrassed for the want of funds; but it is now relieved, in good measure, from such embarrassments. The professorships are chiefly endowed; the buildings are in good condition; and it has a library of more than 10,000 volumes. The number of students for the last twenty years has been very uniform, rarely rising above fifty or falling below forty.

This Seminary, though under the particular charge of Orthodox Congregationalists, is equally open to Christians of other denominations.

The course of study at this Seminary embraces Sacred Literature, Systematic and Pastoral Theology, Church Polity, Sacred Rhetoric, and Ecclesiastical History; and is intended to be as full and thorough as at any Seminary in the United States.

## MEDICAL SCHOOL OF MAINE.

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Leonard Woods, D.D., *President*; Parker Cleaveland, M.D., *Dean and Librarian*; Ebenezer Everett, M.A.; Isaac Lincoln, M.D.; James McKeen, M.D.; John Hubbard, M.D.; John T. Gilman, M.D.; William Sweetser, M.D.; Edmund R. Peaslee, M.D.; Amos Nourse, M.D.; Hon. John S. Tenney, LL.D.; Charles A. Lee, M.D.

(For Professors, see *Bowdoin College*.)

The Medical School of Maine, by an act of the Legislature, is placed under the superintendence and direction of the Boards of Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College. By the joint authority of these two Boards all the degrees of M. D. are conferred.

The Library contains about 3,400 volumes, principally modern works, and, with the Anatomical Cabinet, is annually increasing.

The amount of fees for the Lectures is \$50, payable in advance. Graduation fee, including diploma, \$18.

Degrees are conferred at the close of each course of Lectures, and at the following Commencement of the College in August.

The first class graduated from the Medical School in 1821.

## COLLEGES.

### BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, 1857 - 58.

(Incorporated 1794. — First Class graduated 1805 - 6.)

#### OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Leonard Wood, D.D., *President.*

Parker Cleaveland, LL.D., *Prof. of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Natural Philosophy.*

Amos Nourse, M.D., *Lecturer on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*

William Sweetser, M.D., *Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.*

Hon. John Searle Tenney, LL.D., *Prof. of Law, and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.*

Alpheus S. Packard, M.A., *Prof. of Ancient Languages and Classical Literature.*

Thomas C. Upham, D.D., *Prof. of Mental Philosophy and Ethics, and Instructor in the Hebrew Language.*

William Smyth, M.A., *Prof. of Math-*

*ematics and Associate Prof. of Natural Philosophy.*

Charles A. Lee, M.D., *Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Edmund R. Peaslee, M.D., *Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.*

Egbert C. Smith, M.A., *Collins Prof. of Natural and Revealed Religion.*

—— ———, *College Prof. of Modern Languages, and Librarian.*

Joshua L. Chamberlain, M.A., *College Prof. of Rhetoric and Oratory.*

William P. Tucker, M.A., *Tutor in Latin and Mathematics.*

John A. McIntosh, B.A., *Tutor in Greek.*

William Russell, M.A., *Instructor in Elocution.*

*Terms of Admission.* — Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class are required to write Latin grammatically, and to be well versed in Geography, Arithmetic, six sections in Smyth's Algebra, Cicero's Select Orations (Johnson's edition, or an equivalent in amount), the Bucolics, two Georgics, and nine books of the Æneid of Virgil, Sallust (Andrews's edition), Xenophon's Anabasis, five books, Homer's Iliad, two books; \*

\* As an equivalent, Felton's Greek Reader is accepted, or Jacobs's or Owen's Greek Reader, and the Gospels of the Greek Testament.

together with Latin and Greek Grammar and Prosody. They must produce certificates of their good moral character. The time for examination is the Friday after Commencement, and the first Thursday in the Fall Term. Candidates for admission into the other classes will be examined also in the books which have been studied by the class into which admission is requested. Students from other Colleges, before they can be examined, must produce a certificate of their regular dismission. The Geography to be studied may be Morse's, Worcester's, or Woodbridge's. The examination in *the Grammar of the Greek and Latin Languages, including the Prosody of both, and in writing Latin*, will be particular. Andrews and Stoddard's or Zumpt's Latin Grammar, and Kühner's Elementary Greek Grammar (Edwards's and Taylor's translation), are preferred.

*Libraries.* — The number of volumes in the College Library is over 14,000; Medical Library, 3,400; Peucinian, 6,720; Athenæan, 5,603. Total, 29,723.

*Annual Expenses.* — Tuition, \$30; room rent, \$10; incidental charges on the College bills, \$12; board, \$2 to \$3 per week; other expenses, as wood, lights, washing, use of books and furniture, \$35. Total, \$185.

*Calendar.* — Fall Term commenced August 26, 1857; closed, November 25. Vacation of eight weeks. Spring Term commences January 21, 1858, ends April 21. Summer Term commences May 6, ends August 4. Commencement, August 4, 1858.

Number of students, 1857–58, 199.

## WATERVILLE COLLEGE, 1856–58, WATERVILLE.

(Incorporated 1820. — First Class graduated 1822.)

### FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

Rev. James T. Champlin, D.D., <i>President, Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.</i>	Charles E. Hamlen, A.M., <i>Prof. of Chemistry and Natural History.</i>
Rev. Robert E. Pattison, D.D., <i>Prof. of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.</i>	Moses Lyford, A.M., <i>Prof. of Mathe- matics and Natural Philosophy.</i>
Samuel K. Smith, A.M., <i>Prof. of Rhetoric, and Librarian.</i>	Hobart W. Richardson, A.M., <i>Tutor in Greek and Mathematics.</i>

*Terms of Admission.* — The requisites for admission to the Freshman Class are testimonials of a good moral character, a thorough acquaintance with English, Latin, and Greek Grammar, Cæsar's Commentaries or Sallust, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Latin Prosody, the making of Latin, the Gospels of the Greek Testament, Jacobs's Greek Reader, Ancient and Modern Geography, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportions, the Doctrine of Roots and Powers, and Algebra, so far as to be able to solve Equations of the Second Degree. Kühner's Elementary Greek and Latin Grammars, including the Exercises, or Champlin's Greek Grammar, and the Latin Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard, are required.

The stated times for examination are Tuesday before Commencement, and the first day of the first term.

*Commencement and Vacations.* — Commencement is on the second Wednesday of August. The first vacation is of four weeks, from Commencement; the second is of eight, from the fourth Wednesday of December; the third is of ten days, at the close of the second term. The first term is of fifteen weeks; the second and third terms, of twelve weeks each. The terms are so arranged as to give a long vacation in the winter, which may be profitably occupied in teaching by those whose circumstances require it.

*Expenses.*— Tuition, room-rent, and use of Library, \$41; incidental expenses, \$5; board, from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per week; fuel, washing, and lights, \$12. Amount, from \$116.50 to \$145.75.

There are two literary societies supported by the students, the Erosophian Adelphi, and the Literary Fraternity, each of which owns a valuable library.

The Boardman Missionary Society, founded in 1841, has for its object missionary inquiries and religious discussion.

*Volumes in Libraries.*— The College Library contains about 10,500 volumes; the Erosophian Adelphi, about 2,500; the Literary Fraternity, about 3,000. Total, about 16,000 volumes.

The number of specimens in the Cabinet is about 2,000.

Number of Students, 1857—58, 69.

## ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

ALFRED ACADEMY, Alfred Village.

Hampden Fairfield, *Principal*.

ANSON ACADEMY, Anson.

(Chartered 1823.)

Henry L. Chase, *Principal*.

BENTON INSTITUTE, Benton.

(Established 1837.)

Charles P. Baldwin, *Principal*.

BERWICK ACADEMY, S. Berwick.

(Founded 1791.)

Ichabod Goodwin, *Principal*.

David P. Harriman, *Assistant*.

A Library and Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus belong to the institution. A new building was erected in 1853, at an expense of more than \$7,000. Number of scholars, 134.

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY, Bloomfield.

(Incorporated 1810.)

H. K. Trask, *Principal*.

BLUEHILL ACADEMY, Bluehill.

(Incorporated 1803.)

M. L. Richardson, A.B., *Principal*.

Number of scholars the past year, 50 in winter and 25 in summer.

BRIDGTON ACADEMY, N. Bridgton.

Ebenezer Bean, A.B., *Principal*.

Nathan Cleaves, *Associate*.

Edward Brown, *Assistant*.

CALAIS ACADEMY, Calais.

(Incorporated 1850.)

Wm. J. Corthell, A.M., *Principal*.

CHARLESTON ACADEMY, Charleston.

D. T. Bradford, *Principal*.

CHERRYFIELD ACADEMY, Cherryfield.

(Incorporated 1829.)

Samuel T. Keene, A.B., *Principal*.

Invested fund, \$4,000.

CHINA ACADEMY, China.

Mr. — Turner, *Principal*.

CONY FEMALE ACADEMY, Augusta.

(Not now in operation.)

CORINNA UNION ACADEMY,

Corinna.

(Incorporated 1851. Fund, \$6,500.)

James H. Sawyer, A.M., *Principal*.

EAST CHINA HIGH SCHOOL, East China.

C. B. Grant, *Principal*.

**EAST CORNISH ACADEMY,**  
East Cornish.

(Incorporated 1845.)

Orestes R. Topliff, *Principal*.

**EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY,** Bucksport.

(Incorporated 1850.)

—, *Principal*.

**FARMINGTON ACADEMY,** Farmington.

(Incorporated 1807.)

Jonas Burnham, A.M., *Principal*.

The first Instructor of this Institution was appointed in 1812. Funds, exclusive of building and lot, \$3,500. Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, \$200.

**FOXCROFT ACADEMY,** Foxcroft.

(Incorporated 1823.)

Franklin C. Davis, A.B., *Principal*.

**FRANKLIN FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,** Topsham.

Warren Johnson, A.M., *Principal*.

**FREEDOM ACADEMY,** Freedom.

John T. Main, *Principal*.

**FRYEBURG ACADEMY,** Fryeburg.

H. H. Smith, *Principal*.

This institution was incorporated by Massachusetts in 1792, being the oldest Academy in the State except one, Hallowell Academy having been incorporated in 1791. It was at Fryeburg Academy that Daniel Webster taught one year. In 1851 the old Academy was destroyed by fire, and a new and elegant brick building has been erected on the old site.

**GORHAM MALE ACADEMY,** Gorham.

Rev. Daniel J. Poor, *Principal*.

**GOULD'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH ACADEMY,** Bethel.

Nathaniel T. True, M.D., *Principal*.

William H. Cobb,  
Harlan P. Brown,  
Samuel Dingley,  
Joseph L. Wales, } *Assistants*.

This institution was founded in the year 1836, by the liberality of the inhabitants of Bethel, and has been in successful operation since that time. A valuable donation was subsequently bequeathed to the institution by the late Rev. Daniel Gould, from whom it receives its name. In 1852, a half township of land was granted by the State, which has been carefully and successfully managed for the interests of the institution.

**HAMPDEN ACADEMY,** Hampden.

Thomas Tash, A.M., *Principal*.

D. Crosby, A.B., *Associate*.

**HARTLAND ACADEMY,** Hartland.

William J. Costhall, *Principal*.

**HEBRON ACADEMY,** Hebron.

(Incorporated 1804.)

Shelden F. Neal, *Principal*.

Connected with this school is a cabinet of minerals of about 1,000 specimens, and a good Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical Apparatus.

**HOULTON ACADEMY,** Houlton.

(Established 1847.)

L. S. Strickland, *Principal*.

**LEE NORMAL INSTITUTE,** Lee.

(Chartered 1845. Fund, \$4,000.)

Joseph M. True, *Principal*.

**LEWISTON FALLS ACADEMY,**  
Auburn.

John N. Fuller, *Principal*.

LIMERICK ACADEMY, Limerick.  
(Incorporated 1808.)

John P. Watson, A.B., *Principal*.

A new Academy building was erected in 1851.

LIMINGTON ACADEMY, Limington.  
(Incorporated 1848.)

Mr. — Lord, *Principal*.

LINCOLN ACADEMY, Newcastle.  
—— —, *Principal*.

LITCHFIELD ACADEMY, Litchfield  
Corner.  
(Incorporated 1845.)

Calvin B. Hulbert, A.M., *Principal*.

An endowment from the State places this institution on a permanent basis. Connected with the Academy is an interesting Cabinet of more than 3,000 specimens, a good Library of about 500 volumes, and also a valuable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

MAINE FEMALE SEMINARY,  
Gorham.

(Incorporated in 1803, under the name of Gorham Academy. New Charter granted and present name adopted in 1850.)

Edward P. Weston, A.M., *Principal*.  
Isaiah Dole, *Assistant*.  
13 Assistants.

MAINE STATE SEMINARY, Lewiston.  
(Chartered 1855. — Opened for Students 1857.)

Oren B. Cheney, A.M., *Principal*.  
Geo. H. Ricker, A.M., }  
John A. Lowell, A.M., } *Assistants*.

Three splendid brick buildings have already been erected at great expense. The amount of donations for this institution is about \$ 40,000.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY,  
Kent's Hill.

H. P. Torsey, A.M., *Principal*.

Under the management of the Maine Conference.

MONSON ACADEMY, Monson.  
(Incorporated 1847.)

Francis Mayo, A.B., *Principal*.

MONMOUTH ACADEMY, Monmouth.  
Abner C. Stockin, A.B., *Principal*.

NORTH YARMOUTH ACADEMY,  
Yarmouth.

A. Q. Randall, *Principal*.  
Prentiss Loring, *Assistant*.

NORWAY HIGH SCHOOL AND  
ACADEMY, Norway.

Byron D. Verrill, *Principal*.

OAK GROVE SCHOOL, Vassalboro'.  
(Commenced 1850. Incorporated 1853.)  
James P. Jones, *Principal*.

OXFORD NORMAL INSTITUTE,  
South Paris.

(Commenced 1848. Chartered 1849.)

E. P. Hinds, A.M., *Principal*.

PARIS HILL ACADEMY, Paris.

O. D. Grover, *Principal*.

B. W. Bryant, *Assistant*.

PARSONSFIELD ACADEMY, Blazo's  
Corner, Parsonsfeld.  
(Incorporated 1832.)

Malcolm McIntire, *Principal*.

PATTEN ACADEMY, Patten.

S. B. Starbird, *Principal*.

SOMERSET ACADEMY, Athens.  
John S. Cushing, *Principal*.



STANDISH ACADEMY, Standish.  
(Incorporated 1848.)

George Robinson, *Principal*.

TITCOMB ACADEMY, Belgrade.  
Joseph M. Merchant, *Principal*.

TOWLE ACADEMY, Winthrop.  
John T. Clark, *Principal*.

VASSALBORO' ACADEMY, Vassal-  
boro'.  
(Not now in operation.)

WARREN ACADEMY, Warren.  
(Incorporated 1808.)

Calvin Bickford, A.B., *Principal*.

A fund of \$3,680 was raised by subscription for this school, and half a township of land granted by the Legislature.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY, East  
Machias.  
(Incorporated 1792.)

John C. Caldwell, A.B., *Principal*.

WATERTOWN ACADEMY, Water-  
ville.

J. T. Bradbury, *Principal*.

WESTBROOK SEMINARY, Steven's  
Plains, Westbrook.  
(Founded 1831.)

Rev. J. P. Weston, A.M., *Principal*.  
Oliver H. Lowell,  
Charles H. True, A.B., } *Assistants*.  
E. E. Weston, }

This institution is well supplied with apparatus, maps, charts, and a cabinet of minerals. It has also a good library.

YARMOUTH INSTITUTE, Yarmouth.  
(Incorporated 1851.)

### TEACHERS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

		Salary.			Salary.
Augusta,	T. K. Noble,	\$ 800	Gardiner,	E. A. Rand,	\$ 600
Bangor,			Hallowell,	Gowen C. Wilson	600
(Boys' H.)	John F. Deane,	1,000	Portland,		
(Girls' H.)	Roger S. Howard,	1,000	(Boys' H.)	James H. Hanson,	1,200
Bath,	J. L. Newton,	1,100		Thos. H. Rich, <i>Assist.</i> ,	500
	T. F. Currier, <i>Assist.</i> ,	600	(Girls' H.)	Moses Woolson,	1,200
Biddeford,	Horace Piper,	900	Rockland,	Ezek. Ross, Per month,	75
Brunswick,	Almarin F. Badger,	600	Saco,	William Hobson,	800
Calais,	J. M. Dyer,	750	Topsham,	J. T. Hewes, Per month,	45
Eastport,	Charles H. Smith,	800			
	N. B. Nutt, <i>Assist.</i> ,	640			

### TEACHERS OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Augusta,	George W. Blanchard.	Bath,	N. A. West,
Bangor,	J. E. Littlefield,		H. P. Wiggin.
	I. W. Coombs,	Eastport,	B. A. Gardener.
	C. Greeley,	Gardiner,	John A. Andrews.
	Burleigh Pease.	Hallowell,	J. B. Brackett.

Portland, Manthano Pickering,  
Franklin Staples,  
George E. Taylor,  
Ebenezer Wentworth.  
Rockland, G. F. Burgess,

Rockland, C. A. Libbey,  
Augustus T. Low,  
Thomas H. McLain,  
Alden L. Tyler,  
Joseph T. Young.

## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

### MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Organized April, 1822.)

#### OFFICERS.

Hon. William Willis, of Portland, *President*; Prof. Parker Cleaveland, LL.D., of Brunswick, *Corresponding Secretary*; Hon. Phineas Barnes, of Portland, *Recording Secretary*; John McKeen, Esq., *Treasurer*; Prof. A. S. Packard, of Brunswick, *Librarian*; Hon. William Willis, Leonard Woods, D.D., Rev. John S. C. Abbott, Hon. Robert H. Gardiner, and John McKeen, Esq., *Publishing Committee*; Leonard Woods, D.D., Hon. James W. Bradbury, Prof. Parker Cleaveland, LL.D., John McKeen, Esq., and Hon. Robert P. Dunlap, *Standing Committee*.

In 1831 this Society published its first volume of transactions, which embraced the histories of several towns, and other exceedingly valuable papers; among which were extracts from Governor Lincoln's MS. on the Indian Language and Catholic Missions; a Journal of the Expedition across Maine to Quebec, in 1775, by Colonel Montrossor, with General Arnold's Letters; and original documents relating to the early history of the State. The second volume was published in 1847, the third in 1853, the fourth in 1855, and another volume is now in press, containing the first printed edition of valuable documents relating to the early settlements between the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, which have recently been discovered in the State Department of New York.

By a grant of the Legislature, made in 1849, the Society received a half township of land, which has since been sold for \$6,000. The Library is annually increasing. The collection of manuscripts and pamphlets is a considerable and valuable one.

The annual meeting is held at Brunswick, on the day of Commencement at Bowdoin College. A semiannual meeting is held at Augusta during the session of the Legislature.

### PORTLAND SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

#### OFFICERS.

William Wood, *President*; Geo. H. Preble, *Vice-President*; James T. McCobb, *Corresponding Secretary*; S. B. Beckett, *Recording Secretary*; Edward Gould,

*Treasurer*; Edward Pennell, *Cabinet-Keeper*; J. W. Chickering, John Neal, Allen Haines, Edward P. Banks, Gilman Daveis, E. H. Elwell, J. R. Thompson, *Associate Managers*.

This Society was organized in 1843, with a respectable Cabinet, which had been increased by continued additions of valuable articles, till it contained more than six hundred mounted birds; upwards of four thousand different species of shells, and ten or twelve thousand specimens; more than two thousand varieties of minerals; a large number of rare fossils; several cases of Reptilia, Crustacea, skeletons, and preparations of animals; more than one hundred species of fishes; and numerous other specimens of interest which could not be conveniently arranged in cases. On the 8th of January, 1854, this whole Cabinet, together with the Society's choice collection of books, was consumed by fire. As there was no insurance, the loss of the Society was at least twenty-five thousand dollars. Through the liberality of the citizens of Portland, and other friends of science abroad, a new Cabinet has been formed, and the Society is rapidly approaching its former prosperous condition.

## II. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Capital, Concord. — Area, 8,030 square miles. — Population, 1850, 317,976.

IN New Hampshire, a Commissioner is appointed annually, by the Governor and Council, in each of the ten counties of the State. The Commissioners, in their "associated capacity, constitute a Board of Education, with the power of choosing a Chairman and Secretary"; and it is their duty to meet twice in each year, in Concord, at the Capitol, to consult in relation to the educational interests of the State. It is the duty, also, of the Board of Education to "recommend such books as may appear to them most suitable to be used in Common Schools, and such methods of instruction, modes of government, and discipline to be pursued in said schools as may seem best adapted to promote their usefulness."

The law makes it the duty, also, of each Commissioner "to spend *not less* than one day in each town of his county each year, for the purpose of promoting, by addresses, inquiries, and other means, the cause of common-school education, and to report his doings to the Secretary of the Board of Education." It is expected that each Commissioner will hold and take charge of Fall and Spring Teachers' Institutes in his county.

The law requires that "the Board of Education shall annually, in the month of June, through their Secretary, make to the General Court a report upon the Common Schools of the State, comprising the substance of the returns from the several towns, and such suggestions and information as may seem useful to said Board." These reports are printed at the expense of the State, and sent into each school district in the State.

From the last Annual Report, prepared by Jonathan Tenney, Esq. (1857), we gather the following information: —

Number of towns in the State,	232	Number of female teachers	
Number of school districts,	2,278	employed during the year, .	3,907
Whole number of <i>different</i>		Estimated value of school-	
scholars, four years of age		houses and lots, with ap-	
and upwards, attending		purtenances, . . .	\$ 650,585
school not less than two		Estimated value of maps,	
weeks, . . . . .	85,245	charts, reference books,	
Average attendance of schol-		blackboards, globes, and	
ars during the year, . . .	54,181	other school apparatus, \$	8,487.66
Average wages of male teach-		Number of school-houses un-	
ers a month, including		fit for their purposes, . . .	571
board, . . . . .	\$ 25.89	Amount of money raised by	
Average wages of female		town tax for support of	
teachers a month, including		schools, . . . . .	\$ 211,511.39
board, . . . . .	\$ 14.22	Amount of money raised by	
Number of male teachers em-		town tax for schools beyond	
ployed during the year, . .	1,020	what the law requires, \$	22,094.07

Amount contributed by districts or by individuals, in board, fuel, and money to prolong the schools beyond what is raised by town tax, . . . . .	\$ 15,696.39	Amount of income from the literary fund used, . .	\$ 23,390.45
Amount of income from local funds for the schools, . .	\$ 7,220.47	Amount of railroad tax for the support of schools, . .	\$ 3,657.65
Amount of income from the surplus revenue money, . .	\$ 1,588.23	Average amount appropriated for each scholar, . . .	\$ 2.98
		Cost of school-houses built and repaired during the year, including land, fences, and permanent furniture, . .	\$ 76,505.29

The following County School Commissioners were appointed for one year, commencing July 15, 1857:—

	Salary..
Hiram Smart, Jr., Plaistow, for Rockingham, . . .	\$ 170
Thomas J. W. Pray, Dover, for Strafford, . . .	75
John H. Merrill, Tamworth, for Carroll, . . .	80
King S. Hall, Laconia, for Belknap, . . .	69
Stephen S. Bean, Bradford, for Merrimack, . . .	130
John H. Goodale, Manchester, for Hillsborough, . .	155
Sullivan H. McCollister, Swanzey, for Cheshire, . .	120
Williams Barton, Croydon, for Sullivan, . . .	90
James W. Patterson, Hanover, for Grafton, . . .	185
George H. Pinkham, Shelburne, for Coos, . . .	135

On the third Wednesday of August, 1857, the several County School Commissioners met at Concord, and organized themselves into a Board of Education, according to law, by choosing a Chairman and a Secretary:—

*Secretary of the Board.*

JAMES WILLIS PATTERSON, Hanover.

## PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

### METHODIST GENERAL BIBLICAL INSTITUTE, CONCORD.

#### FACULTY.

Rev. Bishop O. C. Baker, D.D., <i>Pres.</i>	<i>Natural and Historical Theology, and</i>
Rev. Stephen M. Vail, D.D., <i>Morrill</i>	<i>Mental and Moral Philosophy.</i>
<i>Prof. of Biblical and Oriental Literature.</i>	Rev. D. Patten, D.D., <i>Prof. of Re-</i>
Rev. J. W. Merrill, D.D., <i>Prof. of</i>	<i>vealed and Pastoral Theology and</i>
	<i>Sacred Rhetoric.</i>

*Terms and Vacations.*—The academical year is divided into two terms. The Fall Term begins on the first Wednesday in September, and continues twelve weeks; the Spring

Term begins on the last Wednesday in January, and continues till the Anniversary, which is held on the second Wednesday in July.

*Library.*—At present the Library contains about 3,000 volumes. There is also a Missionary Library connected with the Institution, which contains about 400 volumes.

Whole number of students for 1857–58, 72.

### BIBLICAL SCHOOL, NEW HAMPTON.

This Seminary is under the control of the Baptists, and is connected with the Literary Institution at the same place, which see under the head of Academies.

#### FACULTY.

John J. Butler, A.M., <i>Prof. of Christian Theology and Homiletics.</i>	John Fullonton, A.M., <i>Prof. of Sacred Literature and Pastoral Theology.</i>
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Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Evangelical church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the Gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

*Library.*—The Theological Library contains one thousand volumes. The Society of Theological Research has a Reading-room, and a Library of two hundred and fifty volumes.

*Terms.*—Spring Term begins February 9, 1858, and ends April 22. Summer Term begins May 4, and ends July 15. Fall Term begins August 31.

### MEDICAL INSTITUTION, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER.

#### FACULTY.

Rev. Nathan Lord, D.D., <i>President.</i>	Edmund R. Peaslee, M.D., <i>Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology, and Librarian.</i>
Dixie Crosby, M.D., <i>Prof. of Surgery, Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children.</i>	Alpheus B. Crosby, M.D., <i>Demonstrator of Pathological Anatomy.</i>
Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., <i>Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and of Pathological Anatomy.</i>	Edward E. Lee, M.D., <i>Demonstrator of Anatomy.</i>
Isaac F. Redfield, LL.D., <i>Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	DELEGATES FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE MEDICAL SOCIETY.
Albert Smith, M.D., <i>Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	George H. Hubbard, M.D., <i>Manchester.</i>
Oliver P. Hubbard, M.D., <i>Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.</i>	William P. Stone, M.D., <i>Danbury.</i>

*Lectures.*—The Annual Course of Medical Lectures begins on the Thursday succeeding Commencement, and continues fourteen weeks. The fee for the course is fifty dollars, which also entitles to the use of the Library.

*Graduation.*—Each candidate for the degree of M.D. must be twenty-one years of age;

must possess a good moral character, an acquaintance with Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and a knowledge of the principles and construction of the Latin Language; must have studied Medicine three full years, with some regular practitioner; must have attended two courses of public Lectures in all the branches of the profession, at a regularly organized Medical Institution, one of which courses shall have been at this Institution; must have passed a successful private examination before the Medical Faculty; and must have prepared to read and defend, in their presence, an acceptable dissertation on some medical subject.

The graduating expenses are eighteen dollars.

*Medical Calendar*, 1858. — Tuesday, May 11, Examination for degrees. Tuesday, July 27, Examination for degrees. Thursday, August 5, Medical Lectures begin.

Number of Students, 1857 - 58, 49.

## COLLEGES.

### DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER.

(Founded in 1769.)

Number of Students, 1857 - 58, 249.

#### ACADEMICAL FACULTY.\*

Rev. Nathan Lord, D.D., *President*.

Rev. Roswell Shurtliff, D.D., *Prof.*

*Emeritus of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy.*

Alpheus Crosby, A.M., *Prof. Emeritus of the Greek Language and Literature.*

Ira Young, A.M., *Appleton Prof. of Natural Philosophy, and Prof. of Astronomy.*

Oliver P. Hubbard, M.D., *Hall Prof. of Mineralogy and Geology, and Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

Rev. Clement Long, D.D., *Prof. of Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy.*

Rev. Samuel G. Brown, D.D., *Evans Prof. of Oratory and Belles-Lettres.*

Edwin D. Sanborn, A.M., *Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature.*

Rev. Daniel J. Noyes, D.D., *Phillips Prof. of Theology.*

John S. Woodman, A.M., *Prof. of Civil Engineering.*

Rev. John N. Putnam, A.M., *Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature.*

James W. Patterson, A.M., *Prof. of Mathematics.*

John B. Torricelli, A.M., *Instructor in Modern Languages.*

*Terms of Admission.* — All candidates for admission to College must present satisfactory testimonials of good moral character; and if from other Colleges, of unexceptionable standing. Candidates for the Freshman Class are examined in the following books: Xenophon's Anabasis, five books, Homer's Iliad, three books, Greek Grammar, including Prosody; the whole of Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Sallust, Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, including Prosody, Writing Latin; Arithmetic, Chase's Algebra, through Equations of the First Degree; English Grammar; Ancient and Modern Geography.

\* For Medical Faculty, see page 48.

Candidates for advanced standing, *in addition to the above studies*, are examined in the studies that have been pursued by the Class which they propose to enter, or in others equivalent to them.

The times for examination are the Tuesday before Commencement, and the close of the vacation immediately following.

*Libraries.* — There are three Libraries accessible to the students, beside those of the Medical School and the Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences. An annual appropriation is made for the increase of the College Library. The Libraries of the two Literary Societies are increased by annual donations from each. The whole number of books belonging to the various Libraries is 33,714.

Through the munificence of the late George C. Shattuck, LL.D., of Boston, an elegant building has been erected for an Astronomical Observatory, and furnished with the requisite instruments and books.

The Hall Cabinet, presented by the late Professor Frederick Hall, LL.D., of Washington City, contains a large collection of specimens of rocks, minerals, and fossils, both American and foreign, sufficient for extensive illustration in Mineralogy and Geology.

*Expenses.* — Tuition, \$ 42; room-rent, from \$ 6 to \$ 12; board, from \$ 1.50 to \$ 2.50 per week, for thirty-nine weeks, from \$ 58.50 to \$ 97.50; wood, lights, and washing, from \$ 9 to \$ 14. Total, from \$ 115.50 to \$ 165.50.

*Calendar.* — Winter Term begins January 15, 1858, and ends May 13. Summer Term begins May 28, and ends July 29. Fall Term begins August 26, and continues thirteen weeks. Commencement, July 29, 1858.

### CHANDLER SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

THIS department of instruction was established by a resolution of the Trustees in acceptance of the sum of *Fifty Thousand Dollars*, bequeathed to them, in trust, by Abiel Chandler, Esq., late of Walpole, N.H., and formerly of Boston, Mass.

Mr. Chandler gives and devises the above-named sum to the Trustees of the College, "to carefully and prudently invest or fund the principal sum, and faithfully apply and appropriate the income and interest thereof for the establishment and support of a permanent department or school of instruction in the College in the practical and useful arts of life, comprised chiefly in the branches of Mechanics and Civil Engineering, the Invention and Manufacture of Machinery, Carpentry, Masonry, Architecture, and Drawing, the Investigation of the Properties and Uses of the Materials employed in the Arts, the Modern Languages, and English Literature, together with Book-keeping, and such other branches of knowledge as may best qualify young persons for the duties and employments of active life."

*Admission.* — Candidates for the first year must present satisfactory testimonials of good moral character; be fourteen years of age; and be well prepared for a complete examination in Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and the outlines of General History. A previous study of Plane Geometry and Algebra through Simple Equations is of great advantage, and is earnestly recommended. Candidates for advanced standing must also be prepared for examination in the studies which the Class have pursued in addition, or a satisfactory equivalent, and be proportionally older.



None are admitted for less than two terms. The Professors, Terms, Vacations, &c. are the same with those in the College, which see.  
Number of Students, 1857-58, 46.

## ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

SINCE the organization of the State government, about one hundred different Academies have been duly incorporated by the State Legislature. Of these Phillips Exeter is the oldest, having been incorporated April 3, 1781. But very few have funds. Most have depended for support entirely upon popular patronage or the liberality of the citizens in their vicinity. When their most active, liberal, and interested patrons have been removed, they have soon gone down. Many have suffered from frequent change of teachers, and from allowing men of limited interest in teaching to take charge of them. Some have been established for the temporary purpose only of the education of a class of young people then on the stage. Of these, but very few now hold sessions during the whole year. Several are opened in the Autumn or Spring, in charge of such undergraduates or temporary teachers as may first present themselves, they assuming the school at their own risk, and realizing net wages of some \$ 20 or \$ 30 per month.

The following list embraces nearly all the permanent schools in New Hampshire which now hold sessions during the whole year.

APPLETON ACADEMY, Mount Vernon. (Incorporated 1850.) Augustus Berry, A.M., <i>Principal</i> .	FRANCESTOWN ACADEMY, Frances-town. (Incorporated 1819.) M. N. Root, A.M., <i>Principal</i> .
ATKINSON ACADEMY, Atkinson. J. W. Spaulding, <i>Principal</i> .	FRANKLIN ACADEMY. (Incorporated 1831.) Chas. P. Sanborn, A.M. <i>Principal</i> .
BATH ACADEMY, Bath. H. D. Abbott, <i>Principal</i> .	GILFORD ACADEMY, Gilford. W. L. Melcher, <i>Principal</i> .
BOSCAWEN ACADEMY. (Incorporated 1828.) Jonathan Tenney, A.M., <i>Principal</i> . Luther E. Shepard, <i>Assistant</i> .	GILMANTON ACADEMY, Gilmanton. (Incorporated 1794.) C. P. Parsons, A.M., <i>Principal</i> .
CONTOO-COOK ACADEMY, Contoocookville, Hopkinton. (Incorporated 1856.) John C. Ager, <i>Principal</i> .	HANCOCK ACADEMY, Hancock. (Incorporated 1836.) John Paul, A.M., <i>Principal</i> .
EXETER FEMALE ACADEMY, Exeter. E. G. Dalton, <i>Principal</i> .	KEENE BOARDING SCHOOL, Keene. Miss Ann E. Hall, <i>Principal</i> .

**KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY**, Meriden Village, Plainfield.

(Incorporated 1813.)

Cyrus S. Richards, A.M., *Principal*.

Rev. E. T. Rowe,

Rev. Abel Wood,

R. H. Duncan,

Geo. F. Herrick,

} *Assistants*.

The net amount of the funds of this institution is about \$ 50,000.

**LISBON ACADEMY**, Lisbon.

S. Hibbard, A.B., *Principal*.

**LITERARY AND BIBLICAL INSTITUTION**, New Hampton.

(Incorporated 1849.)

John Fullonton, A.M., *Principal*.

J. Y. Stanton, A.B.,

B. F. Hayes, A.B.,

R. G. Smith, A.B.,

B. F. Rowe,

} *Assistants*.

**MERRIMAC NORMAL INSTITUTE**, Reed's Ferry.

Harry Brickett, *Principal*.

**NASHUA LITERARY INSTITUTION**, Nashua.

David Crosby, A.M., *Principal*.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY**, Sanbornton Bridge.

(Incorporated 1852.)

Rev. C. S. Harrington, *Principal*.

**NEW ENGLAND CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE**, Andover.

J. Wesley Simonds, *Principal*.

**NEW LONDON ACADEMY, OF LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION**, New London.

(Incorporated 1837.)

G. W. Gardner, A.M., *Principal*.

Ephraim Knight, *Associate*.

**NEW IPSWICH APPLETON ACADEMY**, New Ipswich.

(Incorporated 1789.)

Elihu T. Quimby, A.M., *Principal*.

Perly B. Davis, *Assistant*.

In 1853 the original charter of this Academy was amended, and the name changed, in honor of the late Samuel Appleton of Boston, from whom it has received nearly \$ 30,000.

**NEW HAMPTON ACADEMY**, New Hampton.

(Incorporated 1849.)

———, *Principal*.

Sarah Jane Dudley, *Preceptress*.

**OXFORD ACADEMY**, Oxford.

S. W. Lovejoy, A.B., *Principal*.

**PEMBROKE ACADEMY**, Pembroke.

(Incorporated 1818.)

Wm. K. Rowell, A.B., *Principal*.

Clara S. Flint, *Preceptress*.

**PINKERTON ACADEMY**, Derry.

Henry L. Boltwood, *Principal*.

**PITTSFIELD ACADEMY**, Pittsfield.

(Incorporated 1830.)

Hosea Quinby, *Principal*.

**PEOPLE'S LITERARY INSTITUTE**, Pembroke.

(Incorporated 1841.)

———, *Principal*.

**PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY**, Exeter.

(Incorporated 1781.)

Gideon L. Soule, A.M., *Principal*.

Joseph G. Hoyt, *Associate*.

**ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL**, Millville, Concord.

(Incorporated 1855.)

Rev. Henry A. Coit, *Principal*.

Rev. Francis Chase, *Assistant*.

TILDEN FEMALE SEMINARY, West  
Lebanon.

(Incorporated 1853.)

Allen H. Weld, *Principal*.WOLFBOROUGH AND TUFTONBOR-  
OUGH ACADEMY, Wolfborough.

(Incorporated 1820.)

John Wingate, Jr., A.B., *Principal*.Caroline Hall, *Preceptress*.

## HIGH SCHOOLS.

THERE is no town or city in the State in which a Public High School is sustained by tax upon all of its inhabitants. Some large villages sustain, by general consent, schools of a higher grade a portion of the year. Others have secured special legislation, by which certain large districts in the most compactly settled parts of the town are authorized or required to sustain such schools.

The following list, it is believed, embraces all schools claiming the title of High School, sustained by districts, towns, or cities.

Place.	Principal.	Salary.	Place.	Principal.	Salary.
Acworth,	A. M. S. Carpenter.		Nashua,	M. C. Stebbins, A.M.,	\$1,000
Amherst,	Ainsworth E. Blunt.			J. C. Barrett,	700
Concord,	H. E. Sawyer,	\$ 1,000	Portsmouth,		
Dover,	M. L. Morse,	1,000	Boys' H.,	A. M. Payson,	1,000
Exeter,	George Williams.			J. W. P. Carter, <i>Assist.</i> ,	500
Keene,	A. J. Burbank,	1,000	Girls' H.,	Phineas Nichols,	1,000
Manchester,	J. P. Newell, A.M.,	1,100	Rollinsford,	Amos W. Pike,	480
Milford,	W. L. Whittemore.		Somersworth,	William H. Farrar,	1,000

## TEACHERS OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Concord,	Benjamin L. Pease,
	James Webster.
Manchester,	Charles Aldrich,
	Henry C. Bullard,
	V. H. Cate,
	Robert Clark,
	Josiah G. Dearborn,
	E. G. Donnell,
	J. S. Harnman,
	E. B. Lear,
	James W. Locke,
	J. Fitz-Herbert Sawyer,
	William A. Webster.
Nashua,	George Bowers,

Nashua,	Rufus Calif,
	William B. Hidden,
	Solon Presby,
	Caleb Richardson,
	Martin N. Root,
	M. D. Taylor.
Portsmouth,	John Durgin,
	Walter Gibson,
	D. W. Jones,
	John F. Patten,
	John P. Payson,
	Timothy G. Senter,
	D. N. Vennard.
Somersworth,	George Bates.

## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

## OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1857-58.

Edwin D. Sanborn, A.M., *President*; Joseph Dow, *First Vice-President*; Levi Chamberlain, *Second Vice-President*; Nathaniel Bouton, D.D., *Corresponding Secretary*; Asa McFarland, *Recording Secretary*; E. S. Towle, *Treasurer*; Hon. William Prescott, *Librarian*; Asa McFarland, Joseph B. Walker, E. E. Cummings, D.D., *Standing Committee*; N. Bouton, D.D., Asa McFarland, Dyer H. Sanborn, A.M., *Publishing Committee*; Charles Burroughs, D.D., Joseph Dow, Edwin D. Sanborn, A.M., *Committee on Education*; Hon. William Prescott, Hon. Matthew Harvey, Dyer H. Sanborn, A.M., *Committee on Geology*; Hon. C. E. Potter, *Committee on Aborigines*.

This Society was organized May 20, 1823, and June 13 following it received its act of incorporation from the State Legislature. It has published six volumes of Collections, — the first in 1831, — of which the earlier ones bear the impress of the mind and efforts of the late John Farmer, Esq., of Concord, one of the greatest antiquarians of this country.

## THE NORTHERN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THIS Society was formed June 24, 1841, and is composed of the Professors of Dartmouth College and a few other gentlemen in the vicinity. It has a valuable library of about 1,500 volumes, and a large collection of papers, pamphlets, and MSS. It contains nearly complete sets of the papers which were first printed in New Hampshire, and among which may be mentioned Spooner's Journal, published at Hanover in 1771, and afterwards (1781) at Windsor, Vt. [See *Report on Public Libraries*, by Prof. C. C. Jewett, page 18.]

## NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Organized June 16, 1854. — Incorporated July 15, 1854.)

## OFFICERS.

*President*. — Prof. Edwin D. Sanborn, Hanover.

*Vice-Presidents*. — J. F. Patten, Auburn; Ephraim Knights, New London; S. H. McCollister, Swanzey; David Crosby, Nashua; John D. Lyman, Farmington; William C. Fox, Wolfborough; James W. Patterson, Hanover; Elihu T. Rowe, Meriden.

*Secretaries*. — H. E. Sawyer, Concord; William A. Webster, Manchester.

*Treasurer*. — Benjamin F. Wallace, Manchester.

*Counsellors.* — Cyrus S. Richards, Meriden; Milan C. Stebbins, Nashua; Aurin M. Payson, Portsmouth; Elihu T. Quimby, New Ipswich; Nathan F. Carter, Exeter; George W. Gardner, New London; Harry Brickett, Reed's Ferry.

The objects of the Association and the conditions of membership may be learned from the following articles of its Constitution.

"The objects of this Association shall be the promotion of sound learning, and thorough discipline in the schools, throughout the State, by affording facilities for the acquaintance, interchange of views, and united efforts of its professional teachers.

"Any practical male teacher, of good moral and intellectual character, residing or teaching in this State, and any professional teacher who has retired from the business, may become an active member of this Association, by signing its Constitution, and paying, in advance, an annual tax of one dollar."

Annual meeting, first Tuesday in August.

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### THE NEW HAMPSHIRE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

THIS educational periodical, published monthly, is under the management of the State Teachers' Association, who annually select a certain number of gentlemen to furnish matter for its columns. Each number contains thirty-two pages. The editors for 1858 are as follows:—

Augustus Berry,	Mont Vernon.	E. T. Quimby,	New Ipswich.
Harry Brickett,	Reed's Ferry.	C. S. Richards,	Meriden.
N. F. Carter,	Exeter.	M. N. Root,	Francestown.
G. W. Gardner,	New London.	D. H. Sanborn,	Hopkinton.
M. L. Morse,	Dover.	M. C. Stebbins,	Nashua.
A. M. Payson,	Portsmouth.	B. F. Wallace,	Manchester.
H. E. Sawyer, Concord, <i>Resident Editor</i> .			

Terms, \$ 1 per annum.

## III. VERMONT.

Capital, Montpelier. — Area, 10,200 square miles. — Population, 1850, 314,120.

THE Vermont Board of Education was created by an Act of the Legislature in 1856. It consists of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, *ex officio*, and of three others, who are annually nominated by the Governor to the Senate and there confirmed. The Board of the present year is constituted as follows:—

His Excellency Ryland Fletcher, Cavendish.

Hon. James M. Slade, Middlebury.

Rev. Calvin Pease, D.D., *Pres. Univ. of Vermont*, Burlington.

Hon. J. D. Bradley, Brattleboro'.

Hon. Timothy P. Redfield, Montpelier.

J. S. Adams, Burlington, *Secretary*.

The Secretary is expected to visit the State generally and address the people on the subject of Common School Education, hold an Institute in each of the fourteen counties once a year, and make an annual report of his official doings. The Institutes are held in the vicinity of some prominent Academy or seminary of learning, for the purpose of securing instructors from such Institutions; hence the lecturers are not permanent, but vary according to the place of holding the meetings, which occur during the fall and spring terms of the schools generally. During the last year, Institutes were held in the following towns:— Vergennes, Rutland, Townshend, Windsor, Chelsea, and St. Johnsbury.

Number of towns in the State,	227	Average duration of schools in	
Number of districts,	2,719	each district in weeks,	22.6
Number of districts without		Average wages per month,	
school-houses,	104	excluding board, of male	
Number of districts without		teachers,	\$16.92
schools entirely,	101	Average wages per month,	
Number supporting two		excluding board, of female	
months' school by taxation,	2,021	teachers,	\$7.64
Number having no black-		Amount paid male teachers,	
boards or other apparatus,	222	exclusive of board,	\$63,387
School-houses reported good,	1,029	Amount paid female teachers,	
School-houses reported mid-		exclusive of board,	\$89,698
dling,	784	Amount paid for board of	
School-houses reported bad,	760	teachers,	\$85,389
Number of scholars between 4		Amount paid for fuel, furni-	
and 18 years of age,	95,602	ture, and incidentals,	\$27,149
Number of select schools,	149	Amount expended in build-	
Number of scholars attending		ing and repairing school-	
select schools,	5,499	houses,	\$32,194

The amount of public money distributed to the different districts during the year 1856 - 57 was \$ 105,463.

## PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, BURLINGTON.

[The next annual Course of Lectures will commence on Thursday, February 27, 1858, and continue sixteen weeks.]

#### FACULTY.

Rev. Calvin Pease, D.D., *President.*  
Samuel W. Thayer, Jr., M.D., *Prof.*  
*of General and Special Anatomy.*

Walter Carpenter, M.D., *Prof. of*  
*the Principles and Practice of Med-*  
*icine.*

Orrin Smith, M.D., *Prof. of Obstet-*  
*rics and Diseases of Women and Chil-*  
*dren.*

David S. Conant, M.D., *Prof. of the*  
*Principles and Practice of Surgery.*

Joseph S. Perkins, M.D., *Prof. of*  
*Materia Medica and the Special Dis-*  
*eases of Women.*

John V. Lansing, *Prof. of Medical*  
*Jurisprudence and Medical Psy-*  
*chology.*

R. Cresson Stiles, M.D., *Prof. of*  
*Physiology and Pathology.*

Edward Hungerford, A.B., *Prof. of*  
*Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

Sherman Cooper, M.D., *Prosector to*  
*the Professor of Surgery.*

Benjamin W. Carpenter, M.D., *De-*  
*monstrator of Anatomy.*

S. W. Thayer, Jr., *Dean of Medical*  
*Faculty.*

*Conditions of Membership.* — At the commencement of the session, every student is required to enter his name and place of residence, and the name and place of residence of his preceptor, in the Secretary's book, and take the Matriculation Ticket and Dean's Certificate entitling him to the tickets of each Professor.

*Fees.* — Matriculation, \$ 3; Dean's Certificate (entitling the holder to the tickets of each Professor), \$ 50; Graduation, \$ 18.

Students who have attended two full courses in other regular Medical Institutions will be admitted upon payment of the matriculation fee and a fee of \$ 10. Graduates of this and other regular Medical Schools are invited to attend the Lectures free of charge.

*Beneficiaries.* — Provision is made for the admission of eight students in indigent circumstances (a number equal to the number of Professors composing the Medical Faculty), by the payment of \$ 10 each, additional to the matriculation fee. The sons of physicians preferred.

*Graduation.* — There are two periods for conferring degrees; one, at the close of the annual Course of Lectures in June; the other, at the close of the Autumnal Term of private instruction in Burlington. Candidates must have attended two full Courses of Lectures, one in this institution, must have studied medicine three years with a regular physician, and have attained the age of twenty-one years. Each candidate is required to write a thesis upon some subject connected with the science of Medicine, and deposit it with the Dean.

Number of Students 1857 - 58, 49.

## CASTLETON MEDICAL COLLEGE, CASTLETON.

Two Courses of Lectures delivered annually, each continuing four months; the spring session commencing on the last Thursday in February, and the autumnal session on the first Thursday in August.

## VERMONT MEDICAL COLLEGE, WOODSTOCK.

Lectures commence, March 1, 1858.

## COLLEGES.

## UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, BURLINGTON.

(Incorporated 1791.)

## FACULTY.

Rev. Calvin Pease, D.D., *President.*

Rev. Joseph Torrey, D.D., *Prof. of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.*

Farrand N. Benedict, A.M., *Emeritus Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.*

Rev. Nathaniel G. Clark, A.M., *Prof. of English Literature and Latin.*

McKendree Petty, A.M., *Williams Professor of Mathematics.*

Matthew H. Buckham, A.M., *Prof. of Greek.*

Edward Hungerford, A.B., *Prof. of Chemistry and Geology.*

Number of Students, 1857 - 58, 104.

*Admission.* — It is required by the laws that every person proposing to become a student in the University should produce satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, be at least fourteen years of age, and sustain, before one or more of the Faculty, an approved examination in Common Arithmetic; Elements of Algebra; Elements of Ancient and Modern Geography; English, Greek, and Latin Grammar; Jacobs's Greek Reader; six books of Homer's Iliad; Andrews's Latin Reader; Sallust, or Cæsar's Commentaries; Cicero's Select Orations; and Virgil; — or what shall be deemed equivalent.

Individuals may be permitted to pursue a partial course of study, at the discretion of the Faculty, but such students may not be candidates for a degree. The requisites for admission to a partial course are the same as for the whole course, with the exception of those particular branches of study which it is proposed to omit.

*College Bills.* — Tuition, per annum, \$ 30; Library, Triennial Catalogue, and Commencement, \$ 3; room-rent, from \$ 3 to \$ 6; contingent expenses, for repairs, Annual Catalogues, &c., from \$ 7 to \$ 7.75. Total of College bills, from \$ 43 to \$ 46.75. Board may be had at from \$ 1.50 to \$ 2.25 per week, — thirty-nine weeks, from \$ 58.50 to \$ 87.75, wood, lights, and washing, from \$ 10 to \$ 15. Total, from \$ 111.50 to \$ 149.50.

*Libraries and Collections.* — 1. The Library of the University contains about nine thousand volumes, selected with special reference to the several departments of study.

2. The Libraries belonging to the Phi Sigma Nu and University Institute Societies,



and to the Society for Religious Inquiry, contain together from three to four thousand volumes, designed more particularly for the use of the members of these Societies.

3. The College of Natural History of the University of Vermont, incorporated in 1826, has for its object the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge in every department of Natural History, and the accumulation of all materials, natural and artificial, which will promote these ends.

*Calendar, 1858.* — January 28, Spring Term begins (Thursday morning). May 12, Spring Term ends. May 20, Summer Term begins. August 3, Examination for admission to the University. August 4, Commencement (Wednesday). September 2, Autumnal Term begins (Thursday morning).

## MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, MIDDLEBURY.

(Founded 1800.)

### FACULTY.

Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D.D., *President, and Prof. of Moral Philosophy.*

William H. Parker, A.M., *Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

Rensselaer D. C. Robbins, A.M., *Prof. of Languages.*

Isaac F. Holton, A.M., *Burr Prof. of Chemistry and Natural History.*

Rev. George N. Boardman, A.M., *Prof. of Rhetoric and English Literature, and pro tempore Prof. of Intellectual Philosophy.*

Edward P. Hooker, A.B., *Tutor and Librarian.*

Number of Students, 1857-58, 82.

*Admission.* — For admission into the Freshman Class, Candidates are examined in Latin Grammar, Cicero's Orations, Virgil, Sallust, Greek Grammar, Xenophon's Anabasis, five books, and Homer's Iliad, two books, or an equivalent, Latin Prosody, writing Latin, Geography, Arithmetic, and the Elements of Algebra.

*Cabinet.* — The Cabinet is designed chiefly for the benefit of the classes in Natural History, but it is accessible to all the students. It contains two thousand seven hundred specimens in Zoölogy; four hundred in Botany; and fifteen hundred specimens in Mineralogy; one thousand of which, presented by the State, are separately arranged.

*Library.* — The number of books accessible to the students is about nine thousand volumes.

*Expenses.* — The following statement embraces the principal expenses for the year, viz.: Tuition, per annum, \$27; room-rent (if two occupy a room), \$6; use of Library, repairs, sweeping, &c., \$6; board, about \$70; fuel, lights, and washing, \$16. Total, about \$125.

Commencement, second Wednesday in August.

## NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORWICH.

(Founded 1834.)

### FACULTY.

Rev. Edward Bourns, LL.D., *President, and Prof. of Moral Sciences, Ancient Languages and Literature.*

Hon. Aaron Loveland, M.A., *Vice-President.*

Alonzo Jackman, M. A., *Prof. of*

*Mathematics, Military Science and Tactics.*

Thomas R. Crosby, M. D., *Prof. of Anatomy, Physiology, and Nat. Hist.*  
 ———, *Acting Prof. of Natural Sciences.*

Wallace A. King, *Teacher of Drawing.*

Gen. William E. Lewis, *Secretary.*

Charles Dewey, Esq., *Treasurer.*

Alonzo Jackman, M. A., *Librarian.*

This institution is partly military in its character. The students are instructed in military science and tactics; they are under military discipline, are called *cadets*, dress in uniform, and are drilled as soldiers.

There are two courses of study, one *Academic*, embracing a thorough course of Ancient Languages; and the other *Scientific*, in which are taught the general branches of an English education.

*Admission.* — Candidates for admission must be at least fourteen years old, and able to sustain a satisfactory examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, through simple equations, English, Latin, and Greek Grammar, Latin Reader, Sallust, Cicero's Select Orations, first six books of Virgil, Jacobs's Greek Reader, and Homer's Iliad, two books, or its equivalent. Cadets who do not pursue the regular Academic course will be admitted to the Scientific course. The studies in this department will occupy three years, and are made to harmonize as nearly as possible with those of the Academic course.

Candidates for admission into this department are required to sustain a satisfactory examination in English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Algebra through equations of the first degree.

*Library.* — The Library contains about two thousand volumes and a few maps and charts.

Spring Term commences January 13, 1858.

## ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

### ADDISON CO. GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Middlebury.

(Incorporated 1797.)

Rev. Joseph Steele, *Principal.*

### BARRE ACADEMY, Barre.

J. S. Spalding, A. M., *Principal.*

Isaac Newton Camp, *Assistant.*

### BLACK RIVER ACADEMY, Ludlow.

Moses Burbank, A. M., *Principal.*

### BRADFORD ACADEMY, Bradford.

E. E. Herrick, *Principal.*

### BRISTOL LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, Bristol.

Henry B. Furness, *Principal.*

### BURLINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY, Burlington.

(Incorporated 1835.)

Rev. J. K. Converse, A. M., } *Prin-*  
 Rev. B. W. Smith, A. M., } *cipals.*

### BURR SEMINARY, Manchester.

J. D. Wickham, } *Principals.*  
 William A. Burnham, }

Elijah M. Torrey, } *Assistants.*  
 Elisha H. Torrey, }

### CALEDONIA CO. ACADEMY, Peacham.

W. E. Barnard, A. B., *Principal.*

### CASTLETON SEMINARY, Castleton.

Rev. Azariah Hyde, *Principal.*

- CHELSEA ACADEMY**, Chelsea.  
 H. B. Woodworth, A. B., *Principal*.  
 L. G. Hinckley, A. B., *Associate Principal*.
- CHESTER ACADEMY**, Chester.  
 Edward P. Stone, A. M., *Principal*.
- CHITTENDEN CO. INSTITUTE**, Essex.  
 Rev. C. W. Walker, *Principal*.
- DERBY ACADEMY**, Derby.  
 H. Sumner Tarbell, *Principal*.
- ESSEX CO. GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, Concord.  
 Samuel B. Page, *Principal*.
- HINESBURGH ACADEMY**, Hinesburgh.  
 (Incorporated 1826.)  
 A. E. Leavenworth, *Principal*.
- LAMOILLE CO. GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, Johnson.  
 M. P. Parmelee, *Principal*.
- McINDOES FALLS SEMINARY**, McIndoes Falls.  
 (Founded 1853.)  
 Silvanus Hayward, *Principal*.
- METTOWEE ACADEMY**, Pawlet.  
 H. C. Tenney, *Principal*.
- MIDDLEBURY FEMALE SEMINARY**, Middlebury.  
 Miss Agnes Gordon, *Principal*.
- NEW HAMPTON LITERARY AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION**, Fairfax.  
 Rev. E. B. Smith, *President*.  
 Rev. J. Upham, *Prof. of Sacred Literature and Ecclesiastical Hist.*  
 Rev. M. A. Cummings, *Prof. of Mathematics*.  
 I. H. Dewey, *Assistant*.
- NEWBURY SEMINARY**, Newbury.  
 Chas. W. Cushing, A. M., *Principal*.
- NORMAL INSTITUTE**, Royalton.  
 E. Conant, *Principal*.
- NORTHFIELD INSTITUTION**, Northfield.  
 Prof. J. H. Graham, *Principal*.
- NEWTON ACADEMY**, Shoreham.  
 Rev. ——— Fleming, *Principal*.
- ORANGE CO. GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, Randolph.  
 L. D. Eldredge, *Principal*.
- ORLEANS CO. GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, Brownington.  
 A. J. Hyde, } *Principals*.  
 N. E. Buxton, }
- ORLEANS LIBERAL INSTITUTE**, Glover.  
 Isaac A. Parker, *Principal*.
- PHILLIPS ACADEMY**, Danville.  
 James S. Durant, *Principal*.
- RUTLAND CO. GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, Castleton.  
 ——— ———, *Principal*.
- ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY AND NORMAL INSTITUTE**, St. Johnsbury.  
 J. C. Cutler, *Principal*.  
 J. K. Colby, *Associate*.  
 Isaac Bridgman, *Assistant*.
- THETFORD ACADEMY**, Thetford.  
 Gilbert E. Hood, A. M., *Principal*.  
 Henry M. Frost, A. B., *Associate*.  
 H. B. Woodworth, A. B., *Assistant*.
- TOWNSHEND ACADEMY**, Townshend.  
 C. B. Smith, *Principal*.

**VERMONT LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, Brandon.**A. H. Bingham, *Principal*.S. L. Bates, *Assistant*.**WEST RANDOLPH ACADEMY, West Randolph.**George Dutton, A.B., *Principal*.A. V. Spalding, *Assistant*.**WASHINGTON CO. GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Montpelier.**Charles R. Ballard, *Principal*.

Salary \$700. This School receives an annual fund of \$256 from the State.

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**HIGH SCHOOLS.**

THERE are very few High Schools in this State, Academies generally supplying their place. We have been able to obtain statistics of the following only.

Town.	Principal.	Salary.
Brattleboro,	W. S. Abbott.	
Rutland,	E. C. Johnson, A.M.,	\$ 1,000
St. Johnsbury,	Andrew E. Rankin,	800

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**SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.****VERMONT HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.**

This Society was incorporated November 22, 1838. Its library and collections are as yet very small. The President, Henry Stevens, Esq. of Barnet, possesses a very valuable collection of books, newspapers, manuscripts, &c., illustrative of the history of the State, amounting to about 1,500 volumes. Its officers are as follows:— *President*, Henry Stevens, Barnet. *Vice-Presidents*, George P. Marsh, Burlington; James H. Phelps, W. Townsend. *Librarian*, B. F. Stevens, Barnet. *Recording Secretary*, D. P. Thompson, Montpelier. *Corresponding Secretaries*, George R. Thompson, Montpelier; Benjamin F. Stevens, Barnet. *Treasurer*, Jasper Curtis, St. Albans. *Councillors*, George F. Houghton, St. Albans; Charles G. Eastman, Montpelier; Daniel Baldwin, Montpelier; A. Hunton, Bethel; David Roberts, Burlington.

## IV. MASSACHUSETTS.

Capital, Boston. — Area, 7,250 square miles. — Population, 1855, 1,133,123.

FROM the Twentieth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Board of Education we gather the following particulars relative to the School Fund, and educational finances of Massachusetts.

By a statute of 1834, chapter 169, it was provided that from and after the first day of January, 1835, all moneys in the treasury derived from the sale of lands in the State of Maine, and from the claim of the State on the government of the United States for military services, and not otherwise appropriated, together with fifty per cent of all moneys thereafter to be received from the sale of lands in Maine, should be appropriated to constitute a permanent fund for the aid and encouragement of common schools; it being provided that said fund should never exceed one million of dollars. It was also declared, that the income only of said fund should be appropriated to the aid and encouragement of common schools.

The statute of 1851, chapter 112, allowed the fund to accumulate until it should amount to a million and five hundred thousand dollars; and by a statute of 1854, chapter 300, the intention of the Legislature of 1851 was actually consummated by a grant of authority to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth to transfer to the School Fund such a number of shares held by the Commonwealth in the Western Railroad Corporation as would, at the rate of one hundred dollars a share, increase the principal of said fund to the amount of one million and five hundred thousand dollars.

But the statute of 1854 made an important change in the disposition of the income of the fund. By a previous law (statute of 1846, chapter 219) the entire annual income of the fund was distributed among the cities and towns for the direct "aid and encouragement of common schools," while the appropriations for general educational purposes were made a charge upon the moiety of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and in case that resource in any year proved insufficient, the deficiency was to be met by a payment from the School Fund already invested. The acts of 1834 and 1846 contemplated the establishment of a fund of a million of dollars, the entire income of which should be distributed among the towns and cities in aid of their schools. The law of 1854 made a change in this respect, though it looked to the accomplishment, ultimately, of the same result. By the last-named act, *one half* of the income of the fund was to be apportioned and distributed for the use and support of common schools, in the manner then provided by law for the apportionment and distribution of the *whole* income of the fund; and all appropriations for general educational purposes, unless otherwise specially provided for by law, were to be chargeable to and paid from the other half of the annual income of said fund. And in case this half

of the annual income should in any year exceed the sums drawn from the treasury for general educational purposes in such year, the surplus was to be carried to the account of the principal of said fund, and added thereto, until said principal should amount to the sum of two millions of dollars.

The maximum amount of the School Fund, two millions of dollars, only furnishes the means of aiding and encouraging the common schools contemplated by the law of 1834, which limited the fund itself to one million of dollars.

The sum now distributed is equal to about twenty cents for each person between the ages of five and fifteen years, and it is not likely ever to be greater, as the population of the State will increase at a ratio corresponding with the accumulation of the fund.

On the first day of June, 1856, the principal of the fund was \$1,627,467.28, and the income for the preceding year was \$90,566.30.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1856 - 7.

Number of towns in the Commonwealth, . . . . .	331	Number of children under five attending public schools, . . . . .	13,608
Number of public schools in the State, . . . . .	4,360	Number of persons over fifteen attending public schools, . . . . .	22,857
Increase of public schools for the year, . . . . .	60	Number of teachers in summer,— males, 381 ; females, 4,462 ; total, . . . . .	4,843
Number of persons in the State between five and fifteen years of age, . . . . .	221,478	Increase of male teachers, in summer, 0 ; females, 83 ; total, . . . . .	83
Decrease of persons between five and fifteen years of age, . . . . .	1,375	Number of teachers in winter, — males, 1,598 ; females, 3,463 ; total, . . . . .	5,061
Number of scholars, of all ages, in all the public schools, in summer, . . . . .	195,881	Number of different persons employed as teachers in the public schools, during the year,— males, 1,690 ; females, 5,498 ; total, . . . . .	7,188
Decrease for the year, of attendance in summer, . . . . .	2,865	Average length of public schools, seven months and fifteen days.	
Number of scholars, of all ages, in all the public schools, in winter, . . . . .	203,031	Average wages of male teachers per month, including board, . . . . .	\$46.63
Average attendance in all the public schools, in summer, . . . . .	150,375	Average wages of female teachers per month, including board, . . . . .	\$19.17
Average attendance in all the public schools, in winter, . . . . .	158,579	Amount of money raised by taxes for the support of pub-	
Ratio of the mean average attendance upon the public schools to the whole number of children between five and fifteen, expressed in decimals, . . . . .	.70		

lic schools, including only the wages of teachers, board, fuel, and care of fires, \$1,283,427.75	more per child between five and fifteen, . . . . . 277
Income of surplus revenue and of similar funds appropriated only for public schools, . . . . . \$7,543.78	Increase for the year, . . . . . 14
Amount of voluntary contributions of board, fuel, and money, to maintain or prolong public schools, \$38,064.28	Number of incorporated academies returned, . . . . . 69
Income of local funds appropriated for schools, . . \$44,504.31	Average number of scholars, 4,346
Amount received by the towns and cities as their share of the income of the State School Fund, . . . \$44,824.33	Aggregate paid for tuition, \$76,570.36
Amount paid by the towns and cities for superintendence of the public schools, . . \$37,129.06	Number of private schools and academies, . . . . . 674
Aggregate returned as expended on public schools alone, for wages, fuel, care of fires, and superintendence, \$1,410,989.20	Estimated average attendance on private schools, . . . 18,935
Amount raised by taxes, (including income of surplus revenue,) for the education of each child in the State between five and fifteen years of age, per child, . . . \$5.829	Estimated amount paid for tuition in private schools, \$339,719.74
Percentage of the valuation of 1850, appropriated for public schools, . . . . . \$.002	Amount expended in erecting or repairing school-houses, or providing school-rooms for public schools, in 1855, \$588,213.55
The law requires each town and city to raise by tax at least \$1.50 per child, between five and fifteen, as a condition of receiving a share of the income of the State School Fund.	Amount annually expended to promote popular education in Massachusetts, including the annual expenditure for erecting and repairing school-houses, the annual expense of the Normal Schools, Teachers' Institutes, Board of Education and its Secretaries and Agents, &c., and exclusive of the cost of school-books, and of instruction in collegiate, professional, and charitable institutions, . . \$2,400,000
All the towns and cities that have made returns have raised \$1.50 or more, for each child between five and fifteen.	Including the estimated cost of school-books in public and private schools, the interest of money invested in school edifices at their present cash valuation, and not including the cost of instruction in colleges, professional schools, and reformatory institutions, the sum expended for popular education in Massachusetts amounts annually to more than \$12 for every person in the State between five and fifteen years of age.
Number of towns that have raised the sum of \$3 or	

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

[Established by an Act of the Legislature, April 20, 1837.]

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, *ex officio*; Rev. Edward Otheman, of Chelsea; Hon. Isaac Davis, of Worcester; Henry Wheatland, M.D., of Salem; Hosea Ballou, 2d, D.D., of Somerville; Ariel Parish, of Springfield; Prof. Cornelius C. Felton, of Cambridge; Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, of West Roxbury; William A. Stearns, D.D. Hon. Thomas Kinnicutt, *Treasurer*.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, *Secretary of the Board of Education*.

Samuel C. Jackson, *Clerk*.

B. G. Northrop, of Saxonville, *State Agent*.

## PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, ANDOVER.

## FACULTY.

Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, <i>Associate Prof. of Sacred Literature</i> .	Rev. Austin Phelps, <i>Bartlet Prof. of Sacred Rhetoric</i> .
Rev. Edwards A. Park, <i>Abbot Prof. of Christian Theology</i> .	Rev. William G. T. Shedd, <i>Brown Prof. of Eccl. History, and Lecturer on Pastoral Theology</i> .
Rev. Elijah P. Barrows, <i>Seminary Prof. of Sacred Literature</i> .	Prof. William Russell, <i>Teacher of Elocution</i> .

This institution is under the direction of the Trustees of Phillips Academy, which was founded April 21, 1778, and belongs to the Orthodox Congregationalists. The number of students for 1857-58, as given in the last Catalogue, 109.

*Conditions of Membership.* — The Seminary is open for the admission of Protestants of all denominations. Candidates are examined with reference to their personal piety, their object in pursuing theological studies, and their knowledge of the classical languages. If they have not received a collegiate diploma, they are further examined in Mathematics, Logic, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Intellectual Philosophy.

*Terms and Vacations.* — This institution is designed to give the most thorough theological culture that can be obtained by a course of not less than three years' study. The Anniversary is held on the first Thursday in August. The First Term commences six weeks after the Anniversary; and continues till six weeks before the first Thursday in May. The Second Term commences on the first Thursday in May; and continues till the Anniversary.

*Course of Instruction.* — The plan of study is designed to concentrate attention, as far as this is practicable, upon single departments in succession. Accordingly, the first year of the course is given mainly to the study of the Scriptures; the second, to that of Systematic Theology; and the third is necessarily divided between the departments of Ec-



clesiastical History and Sacred Rhetoric. Exegetical Studies, however, are continued through the entire course.

*Expenses and Beneficiary Aid.*—No expense is incurred for instruction; and none by undergraduates for rooms in the public buildings, except three dollars a year for the care of rooms and beds, and for repair of buildings. Each student pays also three dollars a year for the use of the Library, and five dollars a year for the care, warming, and lighting of lecture-rooms and the Chapel, and for other incidental expenses. Resident licentiates pay forty cents a week for a room in the public buildings, and three dollars a year for the use of the Library.

Board can be obtained for \$2.00 to \$2.75 a week.

To those whose pecuniary necessities require it, about a dollar a week is given from the funds of the Seminary. Beneficiaries of the American Education Society receive in addition eighty dollars annually.

*Libraries.*—The various libraries belonging to the Seminary now number about 22,000 volumes. There is a permanent fund of about \$12,000, the income of which is appropriated to the purchase of books. [For further details with reference to this subject consult *Notices of Public Libraries in the United States*, by Prof. C. C. Jewett, 1851.]

## DIVINITY SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE.

### FACULTY.

James Walker, D.D., LL.D., *Pres.*

Convers Francis, D.D., *Parkman*

*Prof. of Pulpit Eloquence and the  
Pastoral Care.*

George R. Noyes, D.D., *Hancock*

*Prof. of Hebrew and other Oriental*

*Languages, and Dexter Lecturer on  
Biblical Literature.*

Frederick H. Hedge, D.D., *Prof. of  
Ecclesiastical History.*

George E. Ellis, D.D., *Prof. of Sys-  
tematic Theology.*

*Terms of Admission.*—Candidates for admission to the Divinity School are expected to present themselves on the first day of the Term. If unknown to the Faculty, they are to produce testimonials to their moral and serious character. Candidates not Bachelors of Arts are examined in the following books:—Latin Grammar, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orationes, and Sallust; Greek Grammar, Felton's Greek Reader, the first four books of Xenophon's Anabasis, and the first book of Herodotus, or the first two books of Xenophon's Memorabilia; Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra; Whately's Logic and Rhetoric, (or some other approved treatises on Logic and Rhetoric,) Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Mind, Paley's Moral Philosophy, or Dymond's Essays on the Principles of Morality, Jouffroy's Introduction to Ethics, and Butler's Analogy.

Board may be had in the city at various prices, from \$2.75 to \$4.00 a week.

Indigent students are aided from foundations and other sources. Three years, including the Vacations, which amount to twelve weeks in each year, complete the term of residence.

*Course of Study.*—The course of instruction comprises Lectures, Recitations, and other exercises, on all the subjects usually included in a system of Theological Education, embracing,—The Hebrew Language; The Principles of Criticism and Interpretation; The Criticism and Interpretation of the Scriptures; Natural Religion, and the Evidences of Revealed Religion; Systematic Theology, Christian Ethics, and Practical Divinity; Church History, and Church Polity; The Composition and Delivery of Sermons, and the Office of Public Prayer; and the Duties of the Pastoral Office.

Students are entitled to receive instruction from the Instructor in the German Language, and to attend, free of expense, all public lectures given to undergraduates in the Academic Department.

For Terms, Vacations, Commencement, &c., see Harvard University (p. 71) with which this School is connected.

## NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, NEWTON CENTRE.

(Incorporated 1826.)

### FACULTY.

Rev. Henry J. Ripley, <i>Prof. of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Duties.</i>	Rev. Alvah Hovey, <i>Prof. of Christian Theology.</i>
Rev. Horatio B. Hackett, <i>Prof. of Biblical Literature and Interpretation.</i>	———, <i>Prof. of Church History.</i>

This Seminary belongs to the Baptist denomination. The terms of admission are similar to those of all other Theological Schools.

*The Library.* — The Library contains more than ten thousand volumes. It is already an uncommonly choice collection for the purposes of theological study; and a fund of \$10,000 has been established for its benefit.

There is also a Reading-room well supplied with the principal religious and literary periodicals.

*Expenses.* — Students make their own arrangements for boarding. In the boarding-house at the Institution the cost is \$2.25 per week.

No charge is made for tuition, use of the Library, fuel in the Lecture-rooms, room and furniture, dormitory and care of rooms, or other necessary public expenses.

*Anniversary and Vacations.* — The Anniversary occurs on the last Wednesday in June. This is followed by a vacation extending to the Thursday after the first Wednesday in September. Another vacation of three weeks commences on the last Wednesday in January. A recess, also, of five days is allowed during the first term, including the annual Thanksgiving day and the succeeding Sabbath.

## LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE.

### FACULTY.

James Walker, D.D., LL.D., <i>President.</i>	Theophilus Parsons, LL.D., <i>Dane Prof. of Law.</i>
Joel Parker, LL.D., <i>Royall Prof. of Law.</i>	Emory Washburn, LL.D., <i>University Prof. of Law.</i>

The design of the Law School is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen intended for the Bar in any of the United States, except in matters of mere local law and practice; and also a systematic course of studies in Commercial Jurisprudence for those who intend to devote themselves exclusively to mercantile pursuits.

*Library.* — The Law Library consists of about 14,000 volumes, and includes all the American Reports, and the Statutes of the United States, as well as those of all the States, a regular series of all the English Reports, including the Year-Books, and also the Eng-

lish Statutes, as well as the principal treatises in American and English Law ; besides a large collection of Scotch, French, German, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, and other Foreign Law ; and a very ample collection of the best editions of the Roman or Civil Law, together with the works of the most celebrated commentators upon that Law.

A Moot Court is held each week, at which a cause, previously assigned, is argued by four students, and an opinion delivered by the presiding Professor.

No examination, and no particular course of previous study, are necessary for admission ; but the student, if not a graduate of some college, must be at least nineteen years of age, and produce testimonials of good moral character.

The course of studies is so arranged as to be completed in two Academical Years.

The Academical Year, which commences on Thursday, seven weeks after the third Wednesday in July, (September 3, 1857,) is divided into two Terms, of twenty weeks each, with a vacation of six weeks at the end of each Term.

The fees are \$50 a Term, and \$25 for half or any smaller fraction of a Term ; for which sum, without any additional charge, students have the use of the lecture-rooms, the Law and College Libraries, and the text-books ; and they are admitted free to all the courses of public lectures delivered to the Undergraduates in the Academical Department of the University. For Expenses, see Harvard University, page 72.

Upon the payment of a fee of \$5 for each course, the Law Students may also attend the Lectures delivered in the Lawrence Scientific School, on Zoölogy and Geology, by Professor Agassiz ; on Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, by Professor Wyman ; on Botany, by Professor Gray ; and on payment of a fee of \$10, the Lectures on Chemistry, by Professor Horsford. They may also study any one of the foreign languages taught in the University, on payment of a fee of \$10 per annum.

## MEDICAL SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

### FACULTY.

James Walker, D.D., LL.D., <i>President.</i>	Oliver W. Holmes, M.D., <i>Parkman Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.</i>
John Ware, M.D., <i>Hersey Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Physic.</i>	George C. Shattuck, M.D., <i>Prof. of Clinical Medicine.</i>
D. Humphreys Storer, M.D., <i>Dean of the Faculty and Prof. of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	John Bacon, M.D., <i>University Prof. of Chemistry.</i>
John B. S. Jackson, M.D., <i>Shattuck Prof. of Morbid Anatomy and Curator of the Anatomical Museum.</i>	Henry J. Bigelow, M.D., <i>Prof. of Surgery.</i>
	Edward H. Clarke, M.D., <i>Prof. of Materia Medica.</i>

The Medical Lectures form a department of instruction in Harvard University. They begin annually, at the new Medical College, in North Grove Street, Boston, on the first Wednesday in November, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The following are the courses of Lectures now delivered in this College : —

*Theory and Practice of Physic*, — John Ware, M.D.

*Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence*, — D. Humphreys Storer, M.D.

*Pathological Anatomy*, — John B. S. Jackson, M.D.

*Anatomy and Physiology*, — Oliver W. Holmes, M.D.

*Clinical Medicine*, — George C. Shattuck, M.D.

*Chemistry*, — John Bacon, M.D.

*Surgery*, — Henry J. Bigelow, M.D.

*Materia Medica*, — Edward H. Clarke, M.D.

The fee for the whole course is \$80. The fee for graduation is \$20; which is deposited with the Dean when application is made to him for examination. The fee for matriculation is \$3. This fee is appropriated to the increase of the Library, and is to be paid to the Dean by all persons who propose to attend any of the courses.

The Hospital and Library are gratuitous. Tickets for the Dissecting-Room, \$5.

## BOYLSTON MEDICAL SCHOOL, BOSTON.

(Not now in operation.)

## BERKSHIRE MEDICAL INSTITUTION, PITTSFIELD.

### FACULTY.

Henry H. Childs, *President*.

### PROFESSORS.

Henry H. Childs, M.D., <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i>	Timothy Childs, M.D., <i>Anatomy.</i>
Thomas Antisell, M.D., <i>Chemistry and Toxicology.</i>	E. K. Sanborn, M.D., <i>Surgery.</i>
Chas. H. Lee, M.D., <i>Materia Medica, Obstetrics, and Med. Jurisprudence.</i>	Frederic S. Ainsworth, M.D., <i>Physiology and Pathology.</i>

*Admission.*—Fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and others who have received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, are admitted gratuitously to the Lectures. The requisites for admission to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine are: three full years of study, under a regular practitioner of medicine,—attendance on two full Courses of Lectures in medical institutions regularly established, one of which courses must have been attended at this institution,—a satisfactory examination by the Faculty, in presence of the Board of Examiners, a thesis on some subject connected with Medical Science, and a good moral character.

The examination will be held in the presence of the Trustees, Faculty, and Overseers of the Institution, and a delegation from the Berkshire District of the Massachusetts Medical Society. The thesis must be publicly read and defended.

The Annual Course of Lectures commences on the first Thursday in August, and continues sixteen weeks.

*Fees.*—For all the Courses of Lectures, \$50; fee for those who have already attended two full Courses at Regular Incorporated Medical Schools, \$10. Matriculation Ticket, \$3. Students who have attended two Courses at this Institution will be required to pay only the Matriculation Fee. Graduation Fee, \$18. Library Fee, \$1.

## NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

*TRUSTEES.*—*Massachusetts:* George Fabyan, M.D., *President*, Gen. John S. Tyler, Hon. Benjamin C. Clark, Hon. Samuel E. Sewall, *Treasurer*, Adam W. Thaxter, Jr., Esq., David Snow, Esq., Rev. Dexter S. King, Paul Adams, Esq., Gardner P. Drury, Esq., Jacob Sleeper, Esq., Samuel Gregory, M.D., *Secretary*, Boston; Lieut.-Gov. Henry W. Benchley, Worcester;

Rev. Emerson Davis, D.D., Westfield; James Hunnewell, Esq., Charlestown; Hon. John Batchelder, Lynn. *Maine*: Gov. Joseph H. Williams, Augusta. *New Hampshire*: Ex-Gov. Matthew Harvey, Concord. *Vermont*: Ex-Gov. William Slade, Middlebury. *Rhode Island*: Ex-Gov. William W. Hoppin, Providence. *Connecticut*: Ex-Gov. William T. Minor, Stamford.

**LADY MANAGERS.** — Mrs. Lyman Beecher, *President*, Mrs. Joel W. White, Mrs. A. A. Miner, Mrs. Fidelia B. Durfee, Mrs. Daniel Safford, Mrs. Thomas C. Upham, Mrs. Jacob Ide, Mrs. Joseph C. Delano, Mrs. Anna Goulding, Mrs. John K. Palmer, *Secretary*.

This institution is located in Boston, where it commenced its operations in 1848. It is chartered by the Massachusetts Legislature, with all the powers and privileges of the other medical colleges of the State, and has received pecuniary aid from the same source to the amount of \$15,000.

*The Annual Term* commences uniformly on the first Wednesday of November, and continues seventeen weeks. There are six Professors, and the tuition fee is \$5 to each. Graduation fee, \$10. The course of study occupies three years, including two terms of lectures, one of which must be in this institution.

Copies of the Annual Report, and any further information, can be obtained by addressing Samuel Gregory, M.D., Sec. N. E. Fem. Med. College, Boston, Mass.

## COLLEGES.

### HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE.

(Founded 1638.)

#### OFFICERS\* OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

James Walker, D.D., LL.D., *President*.

William C. Bond, A.M., *Director of the Observatory*.

Emile Arnoult, M.D., *Instructor in French*.

John Langdon Sibley, A.M., *Librarian*.

Louis Agassiz, LL.D., *Prof. of Zoölogy and Geology in the Lawrence Scientific School*.

Cornelius C. Felton, LL.D., *Eliot Prof. of Greek Literature*.

Benjamin Peirce, LL.D., *Perkins Prof. of Astronomy and Mathematics*.

Asa Gray, M.D., *Fisher Prof. of Natural History*.

Francis Bowen, A.M., *Alford Prof. of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity*.

Joseph Lovering, A.M., *Hollis Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Regent*.

Henry W. Torrey, A.M., *McLean Prof. of Ancient and Modern History*.

Henry L. Eustis, A.M., *Prof. of Engineering in the Lawrence Scientific School*.

Evangelinus A. Sophocles, A.M., *Tutor in Greek*.

Santiago Cancio-Bello, LL.B., *Instructor in Spanish*.

Eben N. Horsford, A.M., *Rumford*

\* For the Professors of the Divinity, Law, and Medical Schools, see pp. 67, 68, 69.

- Prof. and Lecturer on the Application of the Sciences to the Useful Arts.*  
 James Russell Lowell, A.M., *Smith Prof. of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures, and Prof. of Belles-Lettres.*  
 Frederic D. Huntington, D.D., *Preacher to the University, and Plummer Prof. of Christian Morals.*  
 Ezra Abbot, A.M., *Assistant Librarian.*  
 George P. Bond, A.M., *Assistant Observer.*  
 Francis J. Child, P.D., *Boylston Prof. of Rhetoric and Oratory.*  
 George M. Lane, P.D., *University Prof. of Latin, and Registrar.*  
 James Jennison, A.M., *Tutor in History, and Instructor in Elocution.*  
 Josiah P. Cooke, A.M., *Erving Prof. of Chemistry and Mineralogy.*  
 George Adam Schmitt, *Instructor in German.*  
 Luigi Monti, A.M., *Instructor in Italian.*  
 John Noble, A.B., *Proctor.*  
 William Watson Goodwin, P.D., *Tutor in Greek and Latin.*  
 Reginald Heber Chase, A.M., *Tutor in Latin.*  
 Ephraim W. Gurney, A.B., *Tutor in Greek and Latin.*  
 Charles W. Eliot, A.M., *Tutor in Mathematics.*  
 James Mills Peirce, A.M., *Tutor in Mathematics.*  
 Edwin Hale Abbot, A.B., *Tutor in Greek and Latin.*  
 Joseph Converse Heywood, LL.B., *Proctor.*  
 Levi Parsons Homer, *Instructor in Music.*

*Admission.*—Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined in the following books:—

The whole of Virgil; the whole of Cæsar's Commentaries; Cicero's Select Orations, Folsom's or Johnson's edition; Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; and in writing Latin.

Felton's Greek Reader; Sophocles's Greek Grammar, including Prosody; and in writing Greek with the Accents.

Davies's or Chase's Arithmetic; Euler's Algebra, or Davies's First Lessons in Algebra, to "The Extraction of the Square Root," or Sherwin's Common School Algebra; and "An Introduction to Geometry and the Science of Form, prepared from the most approved Prussian Text-Books," as far as the Seventh Section, or Hill's "First Lessons in Geometry."

Mitchell's Ancient and Modern Geography; Worcester's Elements of History.

The regular examination of candidates for the Freshman Class takes place on the Monday and Tuesday of Commencement week (July 19th and 20th, 1858), beginning precisely at 8 o'clock, A.M., on Monday. The continuation of the examination of those who offer themselves for advanced standing will be deferred to the end of the vacation.

There is also another examination for admission to the Freshman Class, on Thursday and Friday, September 2d and 3d, 1858, attendance on both days being required. On the next day, Saturday, September 4th, 1858, the examination of candidates offered for advanced standing, including those offered on Commencement week, will be continued and concluded.

An examination for admission to advanced standing in the Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior Classes takes place on Thursday and Friday, March 4th and 5th, 1858, beginning precisely at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning.

*Expenses.*—The expenses of an undergraduate for a year are as follows: Instruction, Library, lecture-rooms, \$75; rent and care of room, in the College buildings, \$20; board for forty weeks at \$3.50 per week, \$140; text-books (average), \$12; special repairs, &c., from \$1 to \$2. Total, \$249.

The rent of rooms in private houses is from \$52 to \$100 per annum. The price of board varies from \$2.75 to \$4 per week.

*Library.*—The University Library is divided into four departments, viz. Theological, Medical, Law, and Public; which last, besides books in all other departments of learning, embraces also an extensive collection of works on Theology, Medicine, and Law.

The Theological Library is in Divinity Hall. Persons entitled to its privileges must be connected with the Divinity School. Number of books about 8,700. They consist of valuable select works, principally in modern Theology, with some of the early Fathers.

The Medical Library is in the Medical College in Boston. It is placed there for the convenience of students attending the Medical Lectures. The number of books is about 2,000.

The Law Library is in Dane Hall. It is designed for the officers and students of the Law School. Number of books about 14,000. It contains most of the valuable works in English and American Law, and in the Civil Law, together with a variety of others by writers of France, Germany, and Spain.

The Public or College Library is in Gore Hall. It is for the common use of the whole University, in this respect differing from the other branches of the University Library. The total number of books is about 74,000; of which 1,000 belong to the Boylston Medical Library, in immediate connection with it. Books are borrowed *and returned*, in term time, from 2 to 4 o'clock on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and in vacations, from 9 to 1 o'clock on Mondays.

*Calendar.*—First Term ends January 20th, 1858. Winter vacation, six weeks. Second Term begins March 4th. Commencement at Medical College, March 10th. Second public exhibition, May 4th. Recess, May 25th to 30th. Seniors' Class-day, July 16th. Examination for admission, July 19th and 20th. Visitation of Divinity School, July 20th. Commencement, July 21st. Summer vacation, six weeks. First Term begins September 2d.

### LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

In the winter of 1846-47, arrangements were made by which instruction should be given in the various branches of physical science to the graduates of the University, and to others who might wish to pursue a special study more fully than the collegiate course would allow. For this end, the pure and mixed Mathematics, Astronomy theoretical and practical, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, with the several branches of Natural Science, were assigned to separate departments. In the month of June, 1847, the Hon. Abbott Lawrence of Boston announced his purpose to endow the Scientific School with the sum of \$50,000, to be applied to the foundation of Professorships of Geology and Engineering, to the erection of a new Laboratory, and a suitable building for other departments.

In commemoration of this munificence, it was resolved by the Corporation, at the next Commencement, to give to the new institution the name of "The Lawrence Scientific School in the University at Cambridge."

The whole number of students connected with this School in 1857-58 was 61.

*Fees.*—For special instruction of those who become private pupils of any Professor, and pursue studies, practical exercises, or experimental research, or make excursions, under his particular direction, the fees are:—

In the Department of Chemistry, for instruction six days in the week, per Term of twenty weeks, \$50. For Laboratory apparatus and supplies, \$25. For one half or any less fraction of a Term, two thirds of the above sums.

In the Department of Engineering, for instruction six days in the week, \$50 per Term. For three days in the week, two thirds, and for one day, one third, of the above sum.

In the Department of Botany, for instruction two lessons in a week, from April 1st to the end of the Term, \$15. For instruction six days in the week, \$45.

In any of the other Departments, the fees for special instruction may be agreed upon with the instructor.

### ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

The objects of the Observatory are to furnish accurate and systematic observations of the heavenly bodies for the advancement of Astronomical Science, to co-operate in Geodetical and Nautical surveys, in Meteorological and Magnetical investigations, to contribute to the improvement of Tables useful in Navigation, and, in general, to promote the progress of knowledge in Astronomy and the kindred sciences. To aid in effecting these objects, provision is made for publishing the Observations and the Director's Reports, and for increasing the Library.

*Practical Astronomy with the Use of Astronomical Instruments* is taught at the Observatory, by William C. Bond, Director of the Observatory, and George P. Bond, Assistant Observer.

### WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN.

(Incorporated 1793.)

#### FACULTY.

Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., *President, and Prof. of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.*

Ebenezer Emmons, A.M., M.D., *Prof. of Natural History and Geology.*

Albert Hopkins, A.M., *Prof. of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.*

Rev. Nathaniel H. Griffin, A.M., *Lawrence Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature.*

Rev. John Tatlock, A.M., *Prof. of Mathematics, and Librarian.*

Rev. John Bascom, *Prof. of Rhetoric.*

Rev. Isaac N. Lincoln, A.M., *Prof. of Latin and French.*

Paul A. Chadbourne, A.M., *Prof. of Chemistry and Botany.*

Arthur L. Perry, *Prof. of Political Economy and German.*

*Admission.* — Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined in Geography, Arithmetic, and Algebra through Simple Equations; in English, Latin, and Greek Grammar, including Prosody; in Cicero's Select Orations; the whole of Virgil; Cæsar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Jacobs's, Colton's, or Felton's Greek Reader; or two books of Xenophon's Anabasis.

*Library.* — The College Library was founded contemporaneously with the College, in 1793, and contains at present about 7,000 volumes, the charts of the United States Coast Survey, and a few coins. A brick building was built for the accommodation of the Library, in 1847, by Honorable Amos Lawrence of Boston, at an expense of \$7,000. Besides the College Library, there are also the libraries of two societies of undergraduates, containing about 6,000 volumes.

*Lyceum of Natural History.* — By the munificence of Nathan Jackson, Esq. of New York, a beautiful and appropriate building has been erected for the valuable and constantly increasing Cabinet belonging to the Lyceum of Natural History. This society has been sustained by the students for nearly thirty years. It is now in a highly flourishing condition, and offers ample facilities and encouragement to those who desire to pursue any branch of Natural History beyond what is required in the College course.

*Expenses.* — Tuition per annum, \$33; room-rent, \$9; Library charges, ordinary repairs, &c., \$6 to \$7.50; board, from \$78 to \$117; washing, from \$6 to \$8; fuel and lights, from \$5 to \$10. Total, from \$137 to \$184.50.



*Calendar, 1858.* — Second term begins Thursday, January 7. Junior Exhibition, April 20. Second term ends Tuesday, April 20. Third term begins Thursday, May 6. Adelpic Union Exhibition, Wednesday, June 23. Baccalaureate Sermon; Address before the Theological Society, Sabbath afternoon and evening, August 1. Adelpic Union Anniversary; Address before the Alumni; Prize Rhetorical Exhibition, Tuesday, August 3. Commencement, Wednesday, August 4. First term begins Thursday, September 9.

Number of Students, 1857 - 58, 211.

## AMHERST COLLEGE, AMHERST.

(Founded 1821.)

### FACULTY.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Rev. William A. Stearns, D.D., <i>President, and Prof. of Moral and Christian Science.</i>      | William S. Clark, Ph.D., <i>Prof. of Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology.</i>                                   |
| Rev. Edward Hitchcock, D.D., LL.D., <i>Hitchcock Prof. of Natural Theology, and of Geology.</i> | Rev. James Gardiner Vose, A.M., <i>Williston Prof. of Rhetoric and Oratory, and of English Literature.</i> |
| Ebenezer S. Snell, A.M., <i>Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.</i>                    | ———, <i>Moore Prof. of Latin, and Modern Languages.</i>  |
| Charles U. Shepard, M.D., LL.D., <i>Massachusetts Prof. of Nat. Hist.</i>                       | Edward Tuckerman, LL.B., <i>Prof. of History.</i>  |
| William S. Tyler, D.D., <i>Graves Prof. of Greek Language and Literature.</i>                   | William L. Montague, A.B., <i>Tutor.</i>   |
| Rev. Joseph Haven, A.M., <i>Prof. of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.</i>                     | Asa S. Fiske, A.B., <i>Tutor.</i>  |
|   | Henry S. Kelsey, A.B., <i>Tutor.</i>   |
|   | Lucius M. Boltwood, A.M., <i>Librarian.</i>  |

*Admission.* — Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined in the Grammar of the Latin and Greek languages, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, and Sallust, or Caesar's Commentaries, Writing of Latin, Xenophon's Anabasis and two books of Homer's Iliad, or an equivalent, English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Algebra through Simple Equations. The times for examination are the Tuesday preceding Commencement, and the first day of the following term.

*Libraries.* — The Libraries of the College and literary societies contain about 20,000 volumes. The College Library is accessible to all the students, according to rules established by the Library Committee. The Libraries belonging to the two literary societies are accessible to the members of the societies, according to regulations established by themselves.

*Cabinets of Natural History.* — The College has now two large buildings, two stories in height, devoted to Natural History. The following collections are placed in them: — The Woods Geological Cabinet, which contains 20,000 specimens of American and foreign rocks and fossils. The Shepard Mineralogical Cabinet, containing some 6,000 specimens of minerals, of the choicest character, fully arranged and labelled for study. Here also is displayed the largest collection of Meteorites in the world, save that of the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna, which has a very few more specimens. In the Appleton Cabinet, recently erected by the trustees of the will of the late Samuel Appleton, is the Ichnological Cabinet, presenting some 6,000 examples of tracks in stone, and the Adams Zoological Cabinet, containing 400 species of vertebrated animals, 8,000 species of shells, 5,000 species of

articulated animals, and 200 species of radiated animals; besides a large Herbarium, with the cuttings and seeds of tropical plants and trees.

*The Dickinson Nineveh Gallery.*— During the last summer, Enos Dickinson, Esq., of South Amherst, has added a room to the Woods Cabinet, for the reception of the large collection of specimens obtained by Dr. Henry Lobbell from the ruins of ancient Nineveh and Babylon. Six large sculptured slabs are placed in the walls as they originally stood in the palace of Sardanapalus at Nimroud. Above them twenty-five fresco paintings of other figures found in the same ruins have been added. In the horizontal cases are cylinders and gems from the same cities, 700 coins, ancient and modern, casts of medals, and relics of the American Indians. The Indian collection was presented by Edward Hitchcock, Jr., M.D.

The Society of Inquiry have a collection of articles, mostly sent by missionaries, illustrating the habits of various nations.

*Expenses.*— The following are the principal necessary expenses, exclusive of vacations. Tuition, \$ 36; room-rent, \$ 9; recitation-rooms, and ordinary incidentals, \$ 6; fuel and lights, from \$ 9 to \$ 11; board, from \$ 58.50 to \$ 117.

*Calendar.*— Winter term commences January 6. Spring vacation commences April 14. Summer term commences May 5. Summer vacation commences August 12. Commencement, August 12. Fall term commences September 10.

Number of Students, 1857–58, 221.

## TUFTS COLLEGE, MEDFORD.

### FACULTY.

Hosea Ballou, 2d, D.D., *President,  
Prof. of History, and of Intellectual  
Philosophy.*

John P. Marshall, A.M., *Prof. of  
Mathematics, and of Physical Sci-  
ence.*

Alpheus A. Keen, *Prof. of Ancient  
Languages, and of Classical Lit.*

Benjamin F. Tweed, A.M., *Prof. of  
Rhetoric, Logic, and English Litera-  
ture.*

———, *Prof. of Moral Sci-  
ence and Political Economy.*

Jeremiah Schneider, Ph.D., *Teacher  
of Modern Languages.*

*Admission.*— For admission to the Freshman Class, an examination must be well sustained in the following studies: Andrews's Latin Reader; Virgil's Bucolics, and six books of the Æneid; Cæsar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Cicero's Select Orations (Folsom's or Johnson's edition); Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, to the Dative. Felton's or Jacobs's Greek Reader (or, four books of Homer's Iliad, with three books of Xenophon's Anabasis); Sophocles's, Cfosby's, or Kühner's Greek Grammar, including Prosody; Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, to the Moods; Writing of Greek with Accents. Arithmetic; Day's Algebra, to Involution. Modern Geography; Mitchell's Ancient Atlas; Goodrich's History of the United States.

Examinations for admission will be held on the day after the Commencement, and on the Tuesday preceding the beginning of the Fall Term. The examinations will begin at 8 o'clock, A. M. on each of these days.

*Terms, Vacations, and Commencement.*— The Academical Year is divided into two terms. The first term of the Academical Year begins six weeks after the second Wednesday of July, and ends on the second Wednesday of January. The second term begins six weeks after the second Wednesday of January, and ends on the second Wednesday of July.

The public Commencement is held on the second Wednesday of July.

*Expenses.* — Tuition, \$35; room-rent, from \$10 to \$15; use of Library, \$1; board, not including washing and fuel, \$2 per week.  
 Number of Students, 1857-58, 50.

## COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS, WORCESTER.

## FACULTY AND OFFICERS.

Rev. Anthony F. Ciampi, S.J., <i>President and Prefect of Studies.</i>	Mr. Martin F. Morris, S.J., <i>Prof. of Latin, French, and Mathematics.</i>
Rev. James A. McGuigan, S.J., <i>Vice-President and Treasurer.</i>	Mr. Patrick F. Healy, S.J., <i>Prof. of English.</i>
Rev. Placidus De Maestri, S.J., <i>Prof. of Moral Philosophy.</i>	Mr. Bernard Toale, S.J., Mr. William Francis Tehan, S.J., <i>Assistant Profs. of Classics.</i>
Rev. Peter M. Folchi, S.J., <i>Prof. of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and French.</i>	Mr. Sam. R. Leland, <i>Prof. of Music.</i>
Rev. Nicholas Steinbacher, S.J., <i>Prof. of German, and Chaplain.</i>	Signor Antonio Arieti, <i>Prof. of Drawing and Painting.</i>
Rev. Samuel A. Mulledy, <i>Prof. of Rhetoric, Poetry, and Mathematics.</i>	Mr. Thomas Brady, <i>Prof. of Dancing.</i>
Rev. Patrick Creighton, S.J., <i>Prof. of Classics and Mathematics.</i>	Mr. Napoléon Collette, <i>Prof. of Fencing.</i>
	Peter B. Mignault, Esq., M.D., <i>Attending Physician.</i>

Actual number of students, 114.

## NORMAL SCHOOLS.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Framingham.

(For Females only.)

George N. Bigelow, *Principal.*

This school is the oldest of the kind in America. It was originally established at Lexington, July 3, 1839; it was removed to West Newton in May, 1844; and afterwards, in 1853, to Framingham.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Westfield.

(For both sexes.)

John W. Dickinson, *Principal.*

This school first went into operation at Barre, September 4, 1830. In 1841 it was suspended, and in 1844 it was opened again at Westfield.

Number of pupils, 1857-58, 117.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Bridgewater.

(For both sexes.)

Marshall Conant, *Principal.*

The Normal School at Bridgewater was commenced on the 10th of September, 1840, with 28 pupils, of whom 21 were females. There are now about 80 connected with the Institution.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Salem.

(For females only.)

Prof. Alpheus Crosby, *Principal.*

This institution was first opened Sept. 13, 1854.

Number of pupils during the winter term, 1857-58, 103.

The terms of the four State Normal Schools commence as follows:—At Framingham, on the first Wednesday of March and September of each year; at Salem, on the second, at Bridgewater, on the third, and at Westfield, on the fourth Wednesday of the same months.

## ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

**ABBOTT FEMALE SEMINARY, Andover.**

(Incorporated 1829.)

Miss Emma L. Taylor, *Principal*.

**BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Stockbridge.**

J. Reid, Jr., A.M.,  
Ferdinand Hoffmann, } *Principals*.  
J. R. French, }  
J. W. Lingenfelter, } *Assistants*.

**BRADFORD ACADEMY, Bradford.**

(Incorporated 1804.)

Miss R. I. Gilman, *Principal*.

**BRIDGEWATER ACADEMY, Bridgewater.**

(Incorporated 1799.)

Frederick Crafts, *Principal*.

**BRISTOL ACADEMY, Taunton.**

(Incorporated 1792.)

Joseph A. Hale, *Principal*.

**CHARLESTOWN FEMALE SEMINARY, Charlestown.**

(Incorporated 1832.)

Miss Cath. N. Badger, *Principal*.

**CHATHAM ACADEMY, Chatham.**

(Incorporated 1829.)

John A. Emery, *Principal*.

**CONCORD SCHOOL, Concord.**

F. B. Sanborn, *Principal*.

Charles H. Sanborn, *Assistant*.

**CONWAY ACADEMY, Conway.**

(Incorporated 1853.)

Ellery Albee, *Principal*.

**DAY'S ACADEMY, Wrentham.**

(Incorporated 1806.)

Ezra K. Parker, *Principal*.

**DEERFIELD ACADEMY, Deerfield.**

(Incorporated 1797.)

V. M. Howard, *Principal*.

**DERBY ACADEMY, Hingham.**

(Incorporated 1784.)

James M. Cassety, *Principal*.

**DICKINSON ACADEMY, Southwick.**

John Collyer, *Principal*.

**DIGHTON ACADEMY, Dighton.**

(Established 1856.)

Philip C. Porter, *Principal*.

**DRURY ACADEMY, North Adams.**

(Incorporated 1841.)

Francis Shepherd, *Principal*.

**DUKES COUNTY ACADEMY, West Tisbury.**

(Incorporated 1833.)

Bartlett Mayhew, A.B., *Principal*.

**DUMMER ACADEMY, Newbury.**

(Established 1763.)

Marshall Henshaw, A.M., *Principal*.

**EAST BRIDGEWATER ACADEMY, East Bridgewater.**

(Established 1817. Incorporated 1837.)

William Allen, *Principal*.

**FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Bedford.**James A. Dugan, A.M., *Principal*.**FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Sterling.**W. A. P. Willard, *Principal*.**FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Newton Centre.**Rev. E. H. Barstow, *Principal*.**FRIENDS' ACADEMY, New Bedford.**  
(Incorporated 1812.)Abner J. Phipps, A.M., *Principal of Male Department*.Edward A. H. Allen, *Principal of Female Department*.**GREAT BARRINGTON ACADEMY, Great Barrington.**J. W. Brown, *Principal*.E. Darwin Leavitt, *Assistant*.**GOODALE ACADEMY, Bernardston.**  
(Incorporated 1833.)Pliny Fiske, *Principal*.**GREENWOOD SEMINARY, South Reading.**Winsor B. Wait, *Principal*.**HANOVER ACADEMY, Hanover.**Charles A. Reed, *Principal*.**HINSDALE ACADEMY, Hinsdale.**  
(Incorporated 1848.)Charles R. Dean, A.M., *Principal*.**HITCHCOCK FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Brimfield.**  
(Incorporated 1855.)Joseph G. Scott, *Principal*.**HOLLIS INSTITUTE, S. Braintree.**  
(Incorporated 1851.)Reuel B. Clark, *Principal*.**HOPKINS ACADEMY, Hadley.**  
(Incorporated 1816.)J. R. Davenport, *Principal*.**HOUGHTON SCHOOL, Bolton.**  
(Established 1848.)Warren T. Copeland, *Principal*.**HOWE SCHOOL, Billerica.**  
(Incorporated 1852.)Stephen Gilman, *Principal*.**HUNT'S ACADEMY, North Bridgewater.**S. D. Hunt, *Principal*.**IPSWICH FEMALE SEMINARY, Ipswich.**Rev. John P. Cowles, *Principal*.**LANCASTER ACADEMY, Lancaster.**  
(Incorporated 1847.)Henry C. Kimball, *Principal*.**LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, Auburndale.**  
(Incorporated 1853.)G. W. Briggs, } *Principals*.  
Josiah Lasell, }**LAWRENCE ACADEMY, Falmouth.**  
(Incorporated 1835.)George E. Clark, *Principal*.**LAWRENCE ACADEMY, Groton.**  
(Incorporated 1793.)Chas. Hammond, A.M., *Principal*.  
S. M. Freeland, A.B., *Assistant*.**LEICESTER ACADEMY, Leicester.**  
(Incorporated 1784.)A. H. Washburn, M.A., *Principal*.  
Mrs. Mary A. Bullard, *Preceptress*.**LENOX ACADEMY, Lenox.**  
(Incorporated 1803.)A. G. Potter, *Principal*.

**MARBLEHEAD ACADEMY**, Marblehead.

(Incorporated 1796.)

J. A. Douglass, *Principal*.**MERRIMAC ACADEMY**, Groveland.

(Incorporated 1822.)

A. J. Saunders, A.B., *Principal*.**MILTON ACADEMY**, Milton.

(Incorporated 1798.)

Edwin Clapp, *Principal*.**MONSON ACADEMY**, Monson.

(Incorporated 1704.)

Rev. James Tufts, M.A., *Principal*.C. W. Seaton, B.A., *Assistant*.**MR. HOLLIS SEMINARY**, Holliston.

(Incorporated 1852.)

I. H. Nutting, *Principal*.**MT. HOLYOKE FEMALE SEMINARY**,

South Hadley.

(Incorporated 1836.)

Miss Mary W. Chapin, *Principal*.**MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE**,

Amherst.

H. C. Nash, A.M., *Principal*.

N. B. Knapp,

J. H. C. Lajoie, } *Assistants*.

W. A. Nash,

**MYRICKVILLE ACADEMY**, Taunton.

(Incorporated 1853.)

J. W. Spaulding, *Principal*.**MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY**, West

Medford.

(Instituted 1854.)

Mrs. Thomas P. Smith, *Principal*.**NEW SALEM ACADEMY**, New Salem.

(Incorporated 1735.)

Charles Whittier, *Principal*.Luther C. Abbott, *Assistant*.**NICHOLS ACADEMY**, Dudley.

(Incorporated 1819.)

Munroe Nichols, *Principal*.**NORTHAMPTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**.Lewis J. Dudley, *Principal*.**OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES**, Worcester.

(Incorporated 1851.)

Francis Fowler,  
Miss H. P. Dodge, } *Principals*.**PARTRIDGE ACADEMY**, Duxbury.Rev. Josiah Moore, *Principal*.**PEIRCE ACADEMY**, Middleborough.

(Founded 1808. Incorporated 1835.)

J. W. P. Jenks, A.M., *Principal*.Charles C. Burnett, A.M., John  
M. Manning, *Assistants*.**PEPPERELL ACADEMY**, Pepperell.

(Incorporated 1841.)

D. W. Richardson, *Principal*.**PHILLIPS ACADEMY**, Andover.

(Incorporated 1780.)

Samuel H. Taylor, D.D., *Principal*.James S. Eaton, M.A., *Teacher in*  
*the English Department*.M. L. Mead, B.A., *Associate Teacher*  
*in English Department*.Isaac Bridgman, *Teacher of Latin*  
*and Greek*.Charles M. Mead, B.A., *Teacher of*  
*Latin and Greek*.William Russell, *Teacher of Elocu-*  
*tion*.**PINE GROVE SEMINARY**, Harwich.

(Established 1845.)

Sidney Brooks, *Principal*.**PLYMPTON ACADEMY**, Plympton.Henry A. Goodhue, *Principal*.

- PROSPECT HILL GYMNASIUM,  
Plympton.  
E. W. Dickerson, *Principal*.
- PUTNAM FREE SCHOOL, Newbury-  
port.  
(Incorporated 1838.)  
Nathaniel W. Metcalf, *Principal*.
- PUNCHARD FREE SCHOOL, Andover.  
(Incorporated 1851.)  
Charles H. Seymour, *Principal*.
- RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, Newton.  
(Incorporated 1854.)  
F. A. Hildreth,  
J. C. Woodbridge, } *Principals*.  
George Walker,
- ROCHESTER ACADEMY, Rochester.  
Charles P. Rugg, *Principal*.
- SANDERSON ACADEMY, Ashfield.  
(Incorporated 1821.)  
Frederick G. Howes, *Principal*.
- SHEFFIELD ACADEMY, Sheffield.  
(Incorporated 1840.)  
Benjamin F. Phillips, *Principal*.
- SHELDON ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL  
SCHOOL, Southampton.  
(Incorporated 1829.)  
A. B. Clapp, *Principal*.
- SOUTH BERKSHIRE INSTITUTE,  
New Marlborough.  
John A. McIntosh, *Principal*.
- TOPSFIELD ACADEMY, Topsfield.  
(Incorporated 1828.)  
O. D. Allis, *Principal*.  
C. M. Peirce, *Associate*.
- TRURO UNION ACADEMY, Truro.  
(Incorporated 1841.)  
O. R. Gross, *Principal*.
- WADSWORTH ACADEMY, Sudbury.  
Miss L. R. Draper, *Principal*.
- WARREN ACADEMY, Woburn.  
(Incorporated 1830.)  
John J. Ladd, A.M., *Principal*.
- WESLEYAN ACADEMY, North Wil-  
braham.  
(Incorporated 1824.)  
Rev. M. Raymond, D.D., *Principal*.  
Oliver Marcy,  
Simeon F. Chester, } *Assistants*.  
Emerson Warner,  
Albert D. Vail,
- WESTFORD ACADEMY, Westford.  
(Incorporated 1793.)  
John D. Long, *Principal*.
- WESTMINSTER ACADEMY, West-  
minster.  
(Incorporated 1847.)  
Albert S. Ingalls, *Principal*.
- WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND CLAS-  
SICAL SCHOOL, West Newton.  
(Incorporated 1855.)  
Nathaniel T. Allen, *Principal*.
- WEST TOWNSEND FEMALE SEMI-  
NARY, West Townsend.  
(Incorporated 1839.)  
Mrs. Sarah H. Brown, *Principal*.
- WHEATON FEMALE SEMINARY,  
Norton.  
(Incorporated 1837.)  
Mrs. C. C. Metcalf, *Principal*.
- WILLIAMS ACADEMY, Stockbridge.  
(Incorporated 1828.)  
Daniel Kimball, *Principal*.

**WILLISTON SEMINARY, Easthampton.**

(Incorporated 1841.)

Josiah Clark, M.A., *Principal*.E. A. Hubbard, M.A., *Associate*.

E. Hitchcock, Jr., M.D.,	} <i>Assist.</i>
Richard H. Mather, B.A.,	
George D. Pepper, B.A.,	
Homer Barton, B.A.,	

Number of scholars, 1857-58, 200.

**WORCESTER ACADEMY, Worcester.**

W. S. Greene, A.M.,	} <i>Principals.</i>
W. Reynolds, A.M.,	

**YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield.**

(Incorporated 1849.)

Rev. C. V. Spear,	} <i>Principals.</i>
Rev. James Boyd,	

**YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Pittsfield.**

Miss Clara Wells,	} <i>Principals.</i>
Miss E. F. Goodwin,	

**YARMOUTH ACADEMY, South Yarmouth.**

(Incorporated 1843.)

Edward Chase, *Principal*.**TEACHERS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.**

*A TABLE containing a List of those Towns in the State which support High Schools, together with the Valuation, Population, and number of Scholars of such Towns; also, the Names of Teachers, with their Salaries.*

ABBREVIATIONS: s. m. submaster; u. usher.

Name of Town.	Valuation in 1850.	Population in 1855.	No. of Persons between 5 and 15.	Names of Teachers.	Salaries.
Abington,	\$ 1,466,878.00	6,936	1,888	E. P. Bates,	\$ 600
Abington (East), }					600
Adams (South),	1,724,484.00	6,980	1,868	Benton W. Cole,	600
Ashland,	407,121.00	1,308	274	Horatio F. Allen,	600
Athol,	639,884.00	2,395	508	D. D. Leavitt,	600
Barre,	1,430,964.00	2,787	541	Thomas G. Grassie,	800
Boston,*	213,310,067.00	160,508	28,879		
Latin (Boys),				Francis Gardner,	2,800
				George Eaton, s. m.,	1,600
				Charles J. Capen, u.,	1,600
				Wm. R. Dimmock, u.,	1,400
				E. A. Gibbens, u.,	1,300
				L. Walker, u.,	1,200
(Eng. H., Boys,)				Thomas Sherwin,	2,800
				Luther Robinson, s. m.,	2,000
				C. M. Cumston, s. m.,	1,900
				L. W. Anderson, u.,	1,600
(Girls' H. & N.,)				Ephraim Hunt, u.,	1,500
Braintree,	1,054,783.30	3,472	674	William H. Seavey,	2,800
				A. M. Haskell,	550

\* For the rate of salaries in the Boston High Schools, see page 87.



Name of Town.	Valuation in 1850.	Population in 1855.	N. of P. sons between 5 and 15.	Names of Teachers.	Salaries.
Bridgewater,	\$1,222,851.00	3,363	514	F. Crafts.*	—
Brighton,	1,634,725.00	2,895	587	John Ruggles,	\$1,200
Brookline,	5,436,854.50	3,740	575	John E. Horr,	1,800
Cambridge,	10,608,787.70	20,473	3,841	L. R. Williston,	1,500
Charlestown,	8,624,690.00	21,742	4,518	W. F. Bradbury, s. m.	1,100
Chicopee,				A. M. Gay,	1,600
Chicopee Falls, }	3,442,597.00	7,576	1,257	C. E. Stetson, s. m.	1,200
Chelsea,	3,475,161.00	10,151	1,936	George D. Robinson,	800
Clinton,	909,148.00	3,636	569	E. P. Nettleton,	700
Concord,	1,262,303.20	2,251	499	O. C. Pitkin,	1,600
Danvers,	3,312,779.10	4,000	826	J. S. Phillips,	900
Dedham,	2,999,518.87	5,640	977	Henry Chase,	800
Dorchester,	6,785,916.46	8,357	1,593	Nathaniel Hills,	1,000
Edgartown,	670,834.00	1,898	370	Carlos Slafter,	1,200
Fall River,	6,091,250.00	12,680	2,880	J. Kimball,	1,500
Fairhaven,	3,248,990.00	4,693	1,032	N. G. Bonney,	550
Fitchburg,	2,039,864.60	6,486	1,183	James B. Pearson,	1,200
Framingham,	1,910,613.00	4,676	831	Charles P. Rugg,	1,000
(Centre,)				H. L. Read,	1,200
(Saxonville,)				O. A. Richardson, s. m.	400
Georgetown,	715,213.00	2,042	377	Thomas Adams,	1,000
Gloucester,	2,369,251.95	8,935	1,911	D. M. Crafts,	800
Grafton,	1,356,063.00	4,409	896	J. S. Chamberlain,	800
Greenfield,	1,072,889.00	2,945	600	F. Wheeler,	800
Haverhill,	2,243,497.00	7,932	1,441	T. L. Griswold,	800
Holliston,	829,596.00	2,894	620	J. A. Shores,	1,000
Holyoke,	1,812,854.00	4,639	795	Dr. I. H. Nutting,	900
Hopkinton,	887,091.50	3,934	792	Joseph Buckland,	750
Ipswich,	1,062,792.50	3,421	711	John W. Allard,	800
Lawrence,	6,003,716.20	16,114	2,792	Issachar Lefavour,	800
Lee,	966,320.00	4,226	973	William J. Rolfe,	1,200
Leominster,	1,244,051.10	3,201	635	Ephraim Flint, Jr.	1,100
Lexington,	1,170,428.00	2,549	363	C. Blodgett, Jr.	1,000
Lowell,	16,886,919.10	37,553	6,253	David W. Hoyt,	800
				C. C. Chase, <i>Prin.</i>	1,300
				L. W. Hixon, <i>Sub. Prin.</i>	1,200
				J. S. Russell, <i>1st Ass.</i>	1,000
				J. J. Colton, <i>2d do.</i>	1,000
				C. H. Farnsworth, <i>3d do.</i>	1,000
Lynn,	4,148,989.40	15,713	3,398	Henry Lummis,	1,200
Malden,	1,731,662.40	4,591	912	Joseph H. Noyes,	1,000
Manchester,	499,507.50	1,864	842	Jonathan French,	475
Marblehead,	2,033,990.60	6,928	1,464	James B. Batcheller,	700
Marlborough,	1,172,267.00	4,288	843	O. W. Albee,	700
Medford,	2,409,333.00	4,605	915	Charles Cummings,	1,000
Medway,	867,176.00	3,230	601	David P. Temple,	750
Milford,	1,144,721.00	7,489	1,355	H. R. Draper,	900
Millbury,	985,030.00	3,286	648	H. P. Roberts,	700
Nantucket,	4,595,362.00	8,064	1,366	A. B. Whipple,	1,200
Natick,	916,210.00	4,138	782	Abner Rice,	1,000
New Bedford,	14,489,266.00	20,389	4,008	John F. Emerson,	1,600
				J. Judson Tucker, s. m.	900
Newburyport,	5,390,069.55	13,357	2,739	Levi W. Stanton,	1,100
(Brown H., Boys,)				William C. Todd,	1,000
(Girls' H.,)					

\* Academy supplies place of High School.

Name of Town.	Valuation in 1850.	Population in 1855.	No. of Persons between 5 and 15	Names of Teachers.	Salaries.
Newton, {	\$ 3,157,340.00	6,768	1,240	V. Dean,	\$ 1,000
Newton (West), }				William E. Sheldon,	1,000
Northampton,	2,504,144.00	5,819	1,278	Jonathan S. Marshall,	1,000
North Brookfield,	651,332.00	2,307	496	O. W. Whitaker,	800
Oxford,	955,645.00	2,808	541	Samuel W. Cook,	600
Palmer,	1,208,435.67	4,012	763	(Graded School.)	
Pawtucket,	916,587.00	4,132	869	William E. Tolman,	1,000
Pittsfield,	2,660,744.60	6,501	1,496	S. J. Sawyer,	1,000
Plymouth,	2,473,123.00	6,486	1,375	Admiral P. Stone,	1,000
Quincy,	2,085,625.38	5,921	1,301	I. N. Beals,	1,000
Randolph,	1,663,428.25	5,538	1,147	(Stetson High,)*	600
Reading,	1,071,042.00	2,522	487	Henry A. Littell,	700
Roxbury,	13,613,731.50	13,477	3,964		
(Latin,)				A. H. Buck,	1,800
(Eng., Boys,)				William C. Collar, s. m.	600
(Girls' H.,)				S. M. Weston,	1,800
Salem,	13,654,738.70	20,984	4,010	George H. Gorely, s. m.	600
Salisbury,	1,023,861.83	3,185	597	R. Bickford,	1,600
Somerville,	2,102,631.00	5,806	1,198	Jacob Bachelder,	1,600
Southbridge,	1,131,673.00	3,429	738	J. L. Cilley.	
South Danvers,	†	5,348	1,120	Samuel J. Pike,	1,500
South Reading,	755,019.00	2,758	487	Henry Root,	650
Springfield,	6,375,453.50	13,788	2,606	C. L. Cushman,	1,000
Stoneham,	481,862.00	2,518	482	H. F. Munroe,	800
Taunton,	3,701,472.00	13,750	3,088	Ariel Parish,	1,500
Templeton,	877,725.00	2,618	517	Dana I. Jocelyn,	800
Uxbridge,	1,129,366.50	3,068	640	William E. Fuller,	1,200
Waltham,	2,778,446.50	6,049	965	Hosea F. Lane.	700
Ware,	1,108,228.00	3,498	661	H. E. Rockwell,	700
Watertown,	2,351,583.20	3,578	539	L. P. Frost,	1,000
Westborough,	768,499.50	3,014	508	E. E. Bradbury,	800
Westfield,	1,563,758.00	4,575	920	William Webster,	1,000
West Roxbury,	†	4,813	874	S. C. Stone,	700
(Boys' H.,)				E. G. Daniels,	800
(Girls' H.,)					
Weymouth,	1,714,014.75	6,530	1,245	D. B. Hagar,	2,000
Woburn,	1,962,577.00	5,451	887	Smith Wright, s. m.	800
Worcester,	11,085,506.70	22,286	4,056	Miss E. F. Bachelor,	600
Winchester,	649,346.00	1,801	341	William K. Fletcher,	900
				W. A. Stone,	1,200
				Homer B. Sprague,	1,300
				P. W. Calkins, Eng. Dep.	1,200
				J. W. P. Carter,	750

## THE BOSTON SYSTEM OF FREE SCHOOLS.

[Prepared for the American Educational Year-Book by Hon. John D. Philbrick, Superintendent of Public Schools, Boston.]

In the year 1635 the freemen of the town of Boston, in town meeting, agreed "to entreat Philemon Permont to become schoolmaster for the teaching and

\* Supported, in part, by a donation from the late Amasa Stetson of Dorchester.

† Valuation included in Danvers.

‡ Valuation included in Roxbury.

nurturing of their children." This was the origin of the present Public Latin School, and also of the system of Free Public Schools of the city of Boston. The school thus established was from the first a classical school, with a master able to fit youth for the University. Two more schools were established in 1682, "for teaching boys to write and cipher"; and others were soon after opened to teach reading, spelling, and the elements of English grammar. No provision, however, was made for the education of girls at the public expense till the year 1789, when they were permitted to attend the "reading and writing schools" for a part of the year. It was not till 1828 that females were allowed to attend the public schools during the whole school year. Primary schools were first established by public authority in 1818. The English High School, designed for boys only, was established in 1821. The City Normal School, for the education of female teachers was opened in 1852, and in 1855 was so far modified in its plan as to constitute also a High School for girls, and has since been denominated the Girls' High and Normal School.

The selectmen of the town had the entire charge of the schools, and all matters pertaining to them, until the year 1792, when, in town meeting, twelve persons were chosen; who, with the Selectmen, constituted the first School Committee of the town of Boston. On the adoption of the City Charter, in 1823, the Aldermen took the place of the Selectmen, as a part of the School Committee. The Board of School Committee remained thus constituted till 1835, when, by a special act of the Legislature, it was provided that twenty-four persons, annually elected by the people, two from each ward of the city, together with the Mayor as chairman, and the President of the Common Council, should compose the School Committee. The Primary Schools, at the time of their establishment, were placed under the control of a committee, consisting of one member for each school, elected annually by the School Committee. This Primary School Committee was abolished in 1855, and all the public schools of the city were placed under the management and control of a Board of School Committee, consisting of seventy-four members, viz. six elected by the people of each ward of the city, to hold office for three years, two being chosen annually, and the Mayor and the President of the Common Council, the Mayor being President of the Board.

At the first meeting of the Board in each year, a Secretary is elected, and his salary fixed, and the following Standing Committees, consisting of five members each, are appointed by the President, viz. on Elections, on Rules and Regulations, on Salaries, on Accounts, on Text-Books, on School-houses, on Music, on the Latin School, on the English High School, on the Girls' High and Normal School; and also a committee, consisting of more or less members, on each district. In law the city is only one school district; but for convenience in the management of the schools, the city is divided into as many districts as there are Grammar School-houses. The District Committees make quarterly examinations of the Grammar and Primary Schools under their charge, and report their condition, in writing, to the Board; they also nominate to the Board all the teachers appointed in their respective districts. All teachers are elected annually by the Board, and their salaries are fixed at the same time.

The office of Superintendent of Public Schools was established in 1851. This officer is elected annually by the School Committee. He has a seat with the Board, and makes a quarterly report in writing.

The Schools embraced in the system are as follows:—

Latin, in Bedford Street, Francis Gardner, Principal, 1 sub-master, 4 ushers, 185 pupils. Candidates for admission must be ten years of age. The course is six years. Annual expense for tuition, \$8,974.74.

English High, in Bedford Street, Thomas Sherwin, Principal, 2 sub-masters, 2 ushers, 126 pupils. Candidates for admission must be twelve years of age. The course is three years, with an advanced course of one year. Annual expense for tuition, \$9,025.89.

Girls' High and Normal, in Mason Street, William H. Seavey, Principal, 6 female assistants, 143 pupils. Candidates for admission must be fifteen years of age, and not over nineteen. The course is three years. Annual expense for tuition, \$5,625.

There are 19 Grammar Schools. Candidates for admission must be seven years of age. Boys are allowed to remain till fourteen years of age; girls, till sixteen.

### GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Name.	Location.	Principal.	Sub-Masters.	Ushers.	Female Assistants.	Pupils.	Cost of Tuition.
							\$
1. Eliot, Boys,	North Bennet St.	Sam. W. Mason,	1	1	12	743	7,806.03
2. Franklin, Girls,	Washington St.	Sam. L. Gould,			10	555	5,976.30
3. Mayhew, Boys,	Hawkins St.	Samuel Swan,	1	1	7	453	6,424.18
4. Hawes, Boys,	South Boston,	Samuel Barrett,	1	1	6	477	6,016.97
5. Boylston, B. & G.	Fort Hill,	Charles Kimball,	1	1	11	810	7,765.85
6. Bowdoin, Girls,	Myrtle St.	Dan. C. Brown,			11	510	6,461.82
7. Hancock, Girls,	Richmond Place,	George Allen, Jr.	1		13	687	7,441.67
8. Wells, Girls,	Blossom St.	Reuben Swan, Jr.	1		8	418	6,095.55
9. Winthrop, Girls,	Tremont St.	Robert Swan,			14	846	7,327.99
10. Lyman, B. & G.	East Boston,	H. H. Lincoln,	1		10	491	7,584.26
11. Lawrence, B. & G.	South Boston,	J. A. Stearns,	1		12	718	7,148.58
12. Brimmer, Boys,	Common St.	Joshua Bates,	1	1	9	557	6,900.12
13. Phillips, Boys,	West Centre St.	James Hovey,	1	1	8	544	6,739.61
14. Dwight, Boys,	Springfield St.	Jas. A. Page,	1	1	9	538	9,289.82
15. Dwight, Girls,	Springfield St.	George B. Hyde,			7	426	
16. Quincy, Boys,	Tyler St.	C. E. Valentine,	1	2	11	685	8,654.11
17. Bigelow, Girls,	South Boston,	Joseph Hale,			9	511	5,025.00
18. Chapman, B. & G.	East Boston,	J. P. Averill,	1		9	479	7,042.36
19. Adams, B. & G.	East Boston,	P. W. Bartlett,	1		8	381	2,875.20*

There are 215 Primary Schools, each school occupying a separate room, and being instructed by one teacher. These schools are kept in 83 different buildings. From one to ten schools are accommodated in a single building. The whole number of scholars in the Primary Schools is 12,573. Annual expense of tuition, \$77,089.77. Incidental expenses, \$28,812.49. Total expense, \$105,902.26.

*Number of Teachers.*—High, 5; Latin, 6; Girls' High and Normal, 7; Grammar, 226; Primary, 215. Male, 54; Female, 405. Total, 459.

*Pupils.*—Latin, 185; High, 126; Girls' High and Normal, 143; Grammar 10,229; Primary, 12,578. Total, 23,256.

*Expenses.*—Salaries: High Schools, \$28,625.63; Grammar, \$122,668.42;

\* Part of a year.

Music teachers, \$2,718.75; Primary Schools, \$77,089.77. Total, \$226,102.57. Incidental expenses of High and Grammar Schools, \$43,957.10; of all the Schools, \$72,769.59. Tuition and incidental expenses, \$298,872.16. Expended on School-houses during the year, \$52,099.26. Whole expenditure for Schools, \$350,971.32. Cost of School-houses, including land and extensive alterations and repairs, to May 1, 1857: — Grammar and High, \$1,135,726; Primary, \$521,000. Total, \$1,656,726.

*Rates of Salaries.* — Secretary of the Board, \$800; Superintendent, \$2,500.

The Salaries of the Masters and Assistants in these Schools are as follows: —

Masters. — High, Latin, and Normal, \$2,400 for the first year's service, with an increase of \$100 for each additional year's service, till the salary amounts to \$2,800. Grammar, first year, \$1,600, with an annual increase of \$100, until it reaches \$2,000.

Sub-Masters. — High and Latin, first year, \$1,600, with an annual increase of \$100, until it reaches \$2,000. Grammar, first year, \$1,200, with an annual increase of \$100, until it reaches \$1,600.

Ushers. — High and Latin, first year, \$1,200, with an annual increase of \$100, until it reaches \$1,600. Grammar, \$800, with an annual increase of \$100, until it reaches \$1,000.

Female Assistants. — Normal, Head Assistants, \$600; other Assistants, \$500. Grammar, Head Assistants, \$500; other Assistants, \$300 for the first year, with an annual increase of \$50, until it reaches \$450.

The salaries of the Primary School teachers are fixed at \$300 for the first year, with an increase of \$50 per annum, until it amounts to \$450 per annum.

### TEACHERS OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Abington, N.,	John Ford.
Abington, S.,	William E. Jewell.
Amesbury,	James H. Davis,
	E. M. Huntington,
	Jonathan Pressy.
Beverly,	John R. Baker,
	William Merrill.
Boston,	
Masters,	George Allen, Jr.
	John P. Averill,
	Samuel Barrett,
	Percival W. Bartlett,
	Joshua Bates,
	Daniel C. Brown,
	Samuel L. Gould,
	Joseph Hale,
	James Hovey,
	George B. Hyde,
	Charles Kimball,
	Hosea H. Lincoln,
	Samuel W. Mason,

Boston,	
Masters,	James A. Page,
	Josiah A. Stearns,
	Reuben Swan, Jr.
	Robert Swan,
	Samuel Swan,
	Charles E. Valentine.
Sub-Masters,	William T. Adams,
	James F. Blackinton,
	McLaurin F. Cooke,
	Amphion Gates,
	Henry C. Hardon,
	Alfred Hewins,
	Robert C. Metcalf,
	Charles A. Morrill,
	Phineas G. Parmenter,
	Benjamin W. Putnam,
	Frederick A. Sawyer,
	William H. Swan,
	J. W. Tuck,
	W. H. Ward,

Boston,		Edgartown,	Damon Y. Norton.
Ushers,	J. Frank Bailey,	Fairhaven,	Aaron Porter.
	Wm. L. P. Boardman,	Fall River,	Guilford D. Bigelow,
	William S. Clarke,		William R. Gordon,
	John M. Colcord,		George W. Locke,
	Quincy E. Dickerman,		A. K. Slade.
	Edward Gay,	Fitchburg,	Charles Lamb,
	Lucian Hunt,		Levi W. Russell.
	Richard F. Putnam.	Foxborough,	Chester H. Comey.
Bradford,	William K. Vaile,	Gloucester,	Robert E. Babson,
Brighton,	John D. Marston.		John S. Chamberlain.
	S. A. Poor.		Henry Cummings,
Brookline,	Charles E. Abbott,		—— Parmenter.
	Samuel L. Cutter,	Greenfield,	J. F. Griswold,
	David H. Daniels.		D. H. Newton.
Cambridge,	Francis Cogswell,	Haverhill,	John Crowell, Jr.
	R. H. Fletcher,		Edward H. Hammond,
	Daniel Mansfield,		Jacob B. Smith.
	Moses Merrill,	Hawley,	B. E. Smith,
	A. B. Magoun,		J. G. Longley.
	B. W. Roberts,	Hingham,	De Witt C. Bates,
	A. C. Smith.		Daniel E. Damon,
Canton,	Oliver F. Bryant.		George Farwell,
Charlestown,	C. S. Cartee,		William H. Mayhew.
	B. F. S. Griffin,	Holyoke,	Sidney Holman.
	Joseph B. Morse,	Hopkinton,	John W. Allard.
	William H. Sanders,	Ipswich,	Wesley K. Bell,
	George Swan,		A. M. Huntington,
	Joseph T. Swan,		Solomon E. Kimball.
	S. S. Willson,	Lawrence,	Wilbur F. Gile,
Chelsea,	Daniel C. Linscott.		James H. Eaton, s. m.
Chicopee,	William Valentine.		George A. Walton.
Chesterfield,	Wm. W. Mitchell,	Kingston,	John H. Bourne,
	Lucius C. Robinson.		Walter H. Faunce,
Danvers,	J. H. Boyd,		George A. Wentworth.
	Ebenezer Gay, Jr.	Leicester,	Charles S. Knight.
	D. P. Savage,	Lexington, E.,	Arthur P. Smith.
	S. M. Smith.	Lincoln,	Emery W. Lane.
Dedham,	George Newcomb.	Longmeadow,	W. C. Goldthwait,
Dedham, W.,	Cephas Brigham,		Charles O. Thompson.
Dedham, S.,	—— Comey,	Lowell,	Perley Balch,
(Mill Village,)	J. Nelson Stevens.]		Samuel Bement,
Dorchester,	L. H. Buckingham,		S. A. Chase,
	Leverett M. Chase,		A. B. Heywood,
	E. G. Emery,		D. P. Galloup,
	Lemuel C. Grosvenor,		Charles Morrill,
	P. Brooks Merritt,		Joseph Peabody,
	Henry C. Rolfe,		A. Walker, Jr.
	Isaac Swan.	Lynn,	John Batchelder,
Edgartown,	George B. Mussey,		Eli E. Boynton,

Lynn,	Levi W. Crossman, Henry Moore, B. F. Morrison, J. R. Voter.	Reading,	Charles S. Eaton.
		Rochester,	Noah Sherman.
		Roxbury,	John Kneeland, William H. Long.
Malden Centre,	Joseph H. Noyes.	Salem,	Thomas H. Barnes, Jacob F. Brown, Wm. P. Hayward, Silas Peabody, Levi F. Warren.
Malden, East,	John M. Staples.		
Malden, South,	Henry L. Chase.	Salisbury,	John L. Cilley, Streeter Evans, Perkins Merrill, John W. Sanborn.
Marlboro',	Wm. E. Durgin.		
Marblehead,	John Nutting, Elmer Valentine.	Shutesbury,	N. E. Holland.
Medfield,	Charles Hamant.	Somerset,	John Cleaveland, George A. Morse, Elisha Orvis.
Medford,	Charles Bradford, Rufus Sawyer.		
Melrose,	Edward Stickney.	Somerville,	John Jameson, Orrin S. Knapp, George T. Littlefield, D. B. Wheeler.
Methuen,	Samuel G. Sargent.	South Danvers,	John F. Chase, Leonard P. Brickett, C. J. Gleason, Charles B. Warner.
Milton,	John L. Davis, — Everett, Franklin Jacobs, G. S. Webster, Frank E. Wood.	South Reading,	Wm. Baxter.
		Southwick,	John Collyer.
Munroe,	Daniel Stone.	Springfield,	Charles Barrows, Francis S. Childs, E. F. Foster, James K. Lombard, J. Dwight Stratton.
Nahant,	Luther Dame.		
Nantucket,	J. M. Bunker.	Stoughton,	J. M. Drake, Henry A. Dickerman.
New Bedford,	James S. Barrell, Wm. A. Chamberlain, Ivory S. Cornish, Ebenezer Hervey, Sylvander Hutchinson, Nehemiah Lincoln, Jr.	Stow,	James F. Joslynn.
		Swampscott,	E. E. Boynton, W. H. Merritt.
Newburyport,	Henry W. Chapman, George W. Campbell, John Orne, Stephen Peabody, William Reed, J. P. Rousseau,	Swansey,	Edward F. Gardner, Job Gardner, Jr.
		Templeton,	John Follett, J. T. Heywood.
Newton, U. F.,	C. M. Dinsmore.	Tisbury,	Adoniram J. Grey, Charles E. E. Moshèr.
Newton Corner,	Henry Babcock.	Townsend,	Augustine L. Howard.
Newtonville,	Ebenezer Woodward.	Tyngsboro',	— Scott.
N. Bridgewater,	J. V. Bisbee, Wm. S. Rodolphus.	Waltham,	George W. Frost.
Pawtucket,	Alvin C. Robbins.	Ware,	George C. Finn.
Plymouth,	D. H. Chamberlain, A. H. Cornish, Wm. H. Cummings, L. Z. Thomas.	Wareham,	Samuel Nott.
		Watertown,	Arthur Train, Charles F. Vent,
Provincetown,	A. L. Putnam.		
Quincy,	Seth Dewing, Jr. L. P. Forbush, S. Morse, Jr. Caleb Murdoch.		

Watertown, John Wilson.  
 Webster, Watson Gill,  
               George Hewes.  
 W. Cambridge, A. R. Bullard,  
                   H. A. Dearborn,  
                   G. S. Newcomb,  
                   J. W. Willis.  
 W. Roxbury, Levi Dodge,  
                   A. J. Nutter.

Weston, James B. Everett.  
 Weymouth, James O. Scripture,  
 Woburn, D. Freeman, Jr.  
 Worcester, Edwin C. Hewett,  
               Addison A. Hunt.  
 Yarmouth, W., B. S. Morse.  
 Yarmouth, S., Luther B. Pillsbury.  
                   Albert Wood.

The salaries of the Grammar Masters in some of the principal towns are as follows:— Boston, \$2,000; Brighton, \$800; Brookline, \$1,400; Cambridge, \$1,200; Charlestown, \$1,300; Dorchester, \$1,000; Fall River, \$1,000; Lawrence, \$1,100; Lowell, \$1,000; Lynn, \$1,000; New Bedford, \$1,000; Roxbury, \$1,400; Salem, \$1,000; Springfield, \$950; Worcester, \$1,100. In each case the highest salary is given.

## TEACHERS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN BOSTON.

### SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Joseph Hale Abbott, 24 Pemberton Sq.  
 L. T. Emerson, 6 Allston Street.  
 Caleb Emery, Central Place.  
 Wm. B. Fowle, 611 Washington St.  
 George Gannett, 24 Winter Street.  
 D. G. Haskins, 7 W. Brookline St.  
 Loring Lothrop, 48 Bowdoin St.  
 R. G. Parker, 4 Kneeland Pl.  
 Francis M. Tower, 87 Chestnut St.  
 F. S. Williams, 12 Somerset St.  
 Henry Williams, Jr., 12 Temple Pl.

### SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Wm. P. Atkinson, McLean St.  
 A. Baker, Chapman Place.  
 Thomas H. Chandler, Park St. Church.  
 Thomas Cushman, Jr., Chauncy Hall.  
 Epes S. Dixwell, 8 Boylston Pl.  
 Hanaford & Payson, 16 Summer St.  
 Thompson Kidder, 50 School St.  
 William H. Ladd, Chauncy Hall.  
 T. R. Sullivan, Park St.

### TEACHERS OF FRENCH.

Emile Arnoult, 23 Lynde St.  
 M. B. M. DeMontrachy, 9 Wheeler's Ct.  
 C. Ladreyt, 228 Washington St.  
 G. Lanza, 265 Washington St.  
 Henry List, 3 Central Ct.  
 J. Macheret.  
 Jules Malignon, 72 Kingston St.  
 Ed. Masse, 11 Hayward Pl.  
 J. A. Pelletier, 42 Pleasant St.  
 E. H. Viau, 30 Leverett St.

### TEACHERS OF ITALIAN.

G. B. Fontana, 18 Kneeland St.  
 Luigi Monti, 16 Summer St.

### TEACHERS OF GERMAN.

Prof. G. J. Adler, Adams House.  
 Dr. Adolph Douai, Jamaica Plain.

### TEACHERS OF SPANISH.

Santiago Cancio-Bello, 16 Summer St.  
 F. B. Casas, 24 Joy's Building.  
 C. L. Morales, 18 Lewis's Wharf.



## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

## THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences was founded in the year 1779, and incorporated by an act of the Legislature on the 4th of May, 1780.

The general objects of the Society are best expressed in the following extract from its charter:—"That the end and design of the said Academy is, to promote and encourage the knowledge of the antiquities of America, and of the natural history of the country, and to determine the uses to which the various natural productions of the country may be applied; to promote and encourage medical discoveries, mathematical disquisitions, philosophical inquiries and experiments; astronomical, meteorological, and geographical observations; and improvements in agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce; and, in fine, to cultivate every art and science which may tend to advance the interest, honor, dignity, and happiness of a free, independent, and virtuous people."

The qualification for membership being of a very high order, the number of members is necessarily restricted, and extreme care is observed in all elections; consequently membership is in high esteem, and reputed an honor. There are three stated meetings during the year, held in the hall of the Academy in the Athenæum building in Boston, and also monthly meetings for scientific communications. The library consists of more than ten thousand volumes, treating almost entirely on the arts and sciences, perhaps the most valuable collection of the kind to be met with in the country. The Academy have published nine quarto volumes of scientific memoirs, together with several octavo volumes of the proceedings had at the meetings.

The officers of the current year are:—Jacob Bigelow, M.D., *President*; Daniel Treadwell, Esq., *Vice-President*; Edward Wigglesworth, *Treasurer*; Asa Gray, M.D., *Corresponding Secretary*; Samuel L. Abbot, M.D., *Recording Secretary*; Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, *Librarian*. Rooms, Boston Athenæum. Library hours 10 to 12, and 8 to 5.

## MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The first formal meeting of the Society took place January 24, 1791, in Boston; but the act of incorporation was not obtained till February 19, 1794, three years afterwards. This is the oldest historical society in the country; and its object, like other societies of the kind, is to collect and preserve the materials of American history. A sketch of the history of the society, by Rev. Wm. Jenks, D.D., will be found in its "Collections," 8d series, Vol. VII.; and the Anniversary Discourse, by Hon. John G. Palfrey, in the ninth volume of that series, contains a review of the first half-century of its existence.

The original charter of the Society limited the associates to thirty resident members, who must reside in Massachusetts, and the same number of corresponding members, resident without that Commonwealth. The number of members was afterwards increased to sixty resident, and an unlimited number

of corresponding members; and at the last session of the General Court the Society was allowed to increase the number to one hundred resident members, and to elect honorary members at their discretion, residing either within or without the State.

The Collections of the Society are divided into series of ten volumes each. Three decades have been completed, and three volumes of a fourth have appeared. These volumes consist of ancient documents, reprints of scarce and valuable historical works, and original essays upon historical subjects.

The Society has a publishing fund of \$ 10,000, the donation of the executors of the late Samuel Appleton from his estate, in compliance with the conditions of his will. Another valuable donation lately received is the library of Thomas Dowse, "the learned leather-dresser," which was conveyed to the Society by Mr. Dowse, a few months before his decease, in 1856. It consists of about five thousand volumes, richly bound, and was characterized by Hon. Edward Everett, more than a quarter of a century ago, as the most valuable library of English books with which he was acquainted. Mr. Dowse at his death also left a fund of \$ 10,000 to the Society.

The annual meeting is held on the second Thursday in April.

The officers for 1857-58 are:— *President*, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop; *Vice-President*, Jared Sparks, LL.D., Hon. David Sears; *Corresponding Secretary*, Joseph Willard, Esq.; *Recording Secretary*, Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D.; *Treasurer*, Richard Frothingham, Jr., Esq.; *Librarian*, Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D.; *Cabinet-Keeper*, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D.; *Standing Committee*, William Brigham, Francis Parkman, George Livermore, and Thomas Aspinwall, Esqs.

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### AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

This Society originated with Isaiah Thomas, author of the History of Printing in America, a work of great research, published in 1810. After the publication of that work Mr. Thomas considered the collection of books, pamphlets, and papers that he had been gradually collecting, a treasure of too much value to society to be hoarded in private while he lived, and perhaps scattered at his decease. He therefore formed the design of an association for collecting and preserving the materials of history. His design was submitted to his friends, by whose advice and assistance he matured a plan of organization, and procured, Oct. 24, 1812, an act of incorporation. The library consists of nearly twenty-five thousand volumes, and has a fund of about forty thousand dollars, besides a spacious library building. The only catalogue of the library that has been published was printed in 1837, and contains five hundred and eighty-two pages royal octavo. The regular hours for keeping the library open are from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M., every day, except Saturday afternoon and Sunday. The library is free to the public for use on the premises; but books are not to be lent out, except that, by a special act of the Council in each case, permission may be had to take books from town, a bond being given for their safe return.

A prominent feature in the collection is the Mather Library, consisting of about one thousand volumes, and containing, probably, the greater portion of the books owned by Increase Mather and his son Cotton, as well as those of Richard, the

father of Increase. The pamphlets form another feature. They probably contain a greater variety of fugitive publications illustrating the character and spirit of the time than can be found elsewhere in the country. It is also quite rich in newspapers, almanacs, and manuscripts.

Three volumes of Transactions have been published, the last of which was completed in 1857. A publication fund of six thousand dollars having lately been raised, the Transactions will now be issued at shorter intervals.

There are two meetings each year. The annual meeting is held at Worcester on the 21st of October, which is the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.\* The other meeting is held at Boston on the last Wednesday in April. The officers elected in October, 1857, are:—

*President*, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester. *Vice-Presidents*, Rev. William Jenks, D.D., of Boston; Hon. Levi Lincoln, LL.D., of Worcester. *Council*, Hon. Isaac Davis, LL.D., Hon. Ira M. Barton, Hon. Thomas Kinnicutt, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., and Dwight Foster, Esq., of Worcester; Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., Hon. Pliny Merrick, LL.D., and Hon. John P. Bigelow, of Boston; and George Livermore, Esq., and Charles Folsom, Esq., of Cambridge. *Secretary of Foreign Correspondence*, Jared Sparks, LL.D., of Cambridge. *Secretary of Domestic Correspondence*, Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, LL.D., of Worcester. *Recording Secretary*, Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston. *Treasurer*, Samuel Jennison, Esq., of Worcester. *Committee of Publication*, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., of Worcester; Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston; and Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge.

### BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

This Society was founded in the winter of 1830, and incorporated February 24, 1831. Its object is to "promote a taste, and afford facilities for the pursuit, of Natural History, by mutual co-operation and the collection of a cabinet and library. It holds regular meetings on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, publishes a journal of transactions, and has a large and valuable cabinet. It has also a well-selected library of about five thousand volumes. The Society owns a good brick building on Mason Street, which is well adapted for the object of such an association. The library is open daily from 9 till 1 o'clock. Visitors to the cabinet can enter on Wednesdays.

The officers for the year 1857-58 are as follows:—

*President*, Jeffries Wyman, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*, Charles T. Jackson, M.D., D. H. Storer, M.D. *Corresponding Secretary*, Samuel L. Abbot, M.D. *Treasurer*, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D. *Librarian*, Charles K. Dillaway. *Curators*, Thomas T. Bouvé, of *Geology*; John Bacon, M.D., *Mineralogy*; Charles J. Sprague, *Botany*; Thomas M. Brewer, M.D., *Oölogy*; Henry Bryant, M.D., *Ornithology*; T. J. Whittemore, *Conchology*; J. Nelson Borland, M.D., *Herpetology*; Silas Durkee, M.D., *Entomology*; Nathaniel E. Atwood, *Ichthyology*; Theodore Lyman, *Radiata*; John Green, *Comparative Anatomy*; H. R. Storer, M.D., *Crus-*

\* America was discovered October 12, 1492, Old Style, corresponding to October 21, New Style. To reduce old style to new, add nine days from A.D. 1400 to 1500; ten days from 1500 to 1700; eleven days from 1700 to 1800; and twelve days after 1800.

*tacea. Cabinet-Keeper*, Charles Stodder. *STANDING COMMITTEES*, 1857-58, *On the Library*, Messrs. Dillaway, Sprague, and Bryant. *On Publications*, Messrs. Stone, Dillaway, Wyman, Abbot, and Shaw. *On Finance*, Messrs. Bouvé, Barnard, and Shurtleff.

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### THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.

This Society was formed December 11, 1839, and incorporated January 7, 1841. Its purposes are to collect, preserve, and diffuse statistical information, in the different departments of human knowledge. It has quarterly meetings, wherein various subjects of literature and science are presented by written papers, and extemporaneous discussions. Its library consists of about 1,000 volumes.

The officers for 1857-58, appointed January 14, 1857, are as follows: — *President*, Edward Jarvis; *Vice-Presidents*, Samuel Swett, Charles Brooks; *Recording Secretary*, Joseph B. Felt; *Corresponding Secretary*, Joseph E. Worcester; *Home Secretary*, William Brigham; *Treasurer*, Lyman Mason; *Librarian*, Joseph S. Clark; *Councillors*, John P. Bigelow, C. Francis Adams, T. R. Marvin, J. Wingate Thornton, Lemuel Shattuck, Asahel Huntington, Henry Wheatland, Nathan Allen, E. B. Elliott.

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### NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

The first meeting for the purpose of forming this Society was held in Boston, Mass., in October, 1844. It was fully organized January 7, 1845, and incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts the March following. Its objects, as stated in the constitution, are "to collect, preserve, and disseminate the local and general history of New England and the genealogy of New England families."

It has been a particular aim of the Society and its members to render assistance to those who are composing works which elucidate New England local history and genealogy. Its library and archives are open freely to the public; and its rooms are much frequented by persons interested in tracing their ancestry, from all parts of New England, as well as from other parts of the country where the sons of New England are to be found, especially the great West. There have been published under its direction eleven annual volumes of historical and antiquarian matter, which have elicited the commendations of those most competent to judge of their merit. The Society has also gathered a library which is quite full in those departments to which it has chiefly confined its exertions. The collection of books to be found here upon the local history of New England, on Genealogy, and on Heraldry, is probably fuller than in any other library in the vicinity of Boston.

The Society consists of Resident, Corresponding, Honorary, and Life Members. Resident Members must reside in New England, and Corresponding Members in other parts of the world. Any Resident, Corresponding, or Honorary Member

may become a Life Member by the payment of fifty dollars. None but Resident Members are subject to assessment; and they and Life Members only are allowed to vote at the meetings.

The annual meeting for the choice of officers is held on the first Wednesday in January. The Presidents since its organization have been Charles Ewer, 1845-49; Joseph B. Felt, LL.D., 1850-52; William Whiting, 1853 to the present time.

The officers for 1857 are:—

*President*, William Whiting, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass.

*Vice-Presidents*, Hon. William Willis, of Portland, Me., Hon. Noah Martin, of Dover, N. H., Rev. John Wheeler, D.D., of Burlington, Vt., Hon. Timothy Farrar, of Dorchester, Mass., Hon. Wm. R. Staples, of Providence, R. I., Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., of New Haven, Ct.

*Honorary Vice-Presidents*, Hon. Millard Fillmore, of Buffalo, N. Y., Hon. Samuel Breck, of Philadelphia, Pa., S. F. Streeter, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., Edward Kidder, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C., Rev. Thomas Smyth, D.D., of Charleston, S. C., Hon. Elijah Hayward, of McConnellsville, O., Hon. Lewis Cass, of Detroit, Mich., Ballard Smith, Esq., of Cannelton, Ind., Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, Ill., Cyrus Woodman, Esq., of Mineral Point, Wis., Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, of Davenport, Iowa.

*Corresponding Secretary*, Samuel G. Drake, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

*Recording Secretary*, Mr. John Ward Dean, of Boston.

*Treasurer*, Mr. Isaac Child, of Boston.

*Librarian*, Mr. Thomas B. Wyman, Jr., of Charlestown.

*Historiographer*, Joseph Palmer, M.D., of Boston.

*Publishing Committee*, Rev. William Jenks, D.D., Hon. Francis Brinley, Mr. John W. Dean, and Mr. William H. Whitmore, of Boston, and Hon. Timothy Farrar, of Dorchester.

*Committee on Finance*, Messrs. John W. Parker, of Roxbury, William Makepeace, of Boston, Thomas J. Whittemore, of Cambridge, Charles H. Morse, of Cambridgeport, and the Treasurer.

*Committee on the Library*, Messrs. William B. Trask, of Dorchester, Dean Dudley, of Boston, Sylvester Bliss, of Roxbury, Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee, of Cambridge, and the Librarian.

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## AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

The American Oriental Society was established in Boston in the year 1842, and incorporated in 1843, in the names of "John Pickering, William Jenks, John J. Dixwell, their associates and successors." Its objects are,—

1. The cultivation of learning in the Asiatic, African, and Polynesian languages, as well as the encouragement of researches of any sort by which the knowledge of the East may be promoted.

2. The cultivation of a taste for Oriental studies in this country.

3. The publication of memoirs, translations, vocabularies, and other communications presented to the Society, which may be valuable with reference to the before-mentioned objects.

4. The collection of a library and cabinet.

In 1849, a Classical Section of the Society was created, for the promotion of classical learning so far as it bears upon the objects of the Society.

An annual meeting of the Society is held at Boston, in the month of May; and another at New Haven, in October.

The Society has a valuable library of about two thousand volumes, which, together with its cabinet of coins and curiosities, is now deposited in the library of Yale College. It issues a Journal, at irregular intervals, of which five octavo volumes, averaging not far from five hundred pages, have been published. The number of living corporate members, according to the last printed list, is about ninety. It has also a large body of corresponding members, including not only eminent European scholars, but many of the American missionaries in Asia and Africa, who enjoy peculiar facilities for collecting knowledge respecting the East, and from whom some of the most valuable articles in the Journal have been derived. The publications of the Society have already given it a highly honorable reputation among Oriental scholars abroad, and measures have been recently taken to increase still further its usefulness and efficiency.

The annual assessment paid by corporate members is five dollars, in return for which they receive the numbers of the Journal. By a recent vote of the Society no initiation fee is now required.

The officers for the year ending in May, 1858, are as follows: — *President*, Rev. Edward Robinson, D.D., of New York. *Vice-Presidents*, Rev. William Jenks, D.D., of Boston, Pres. Theodore D. Woolsey, of New Haven, and Charles Beck, P.D., of Cambridge. *Corresponding Secretary*, Prof. William D. Whitney, of New Haven. *Secretary of the Classical Section*, Prof. James Hadley, of New Haven. *Recording Secretary*, and also *Treasurer*, Ezra Abbot, Jr., of Cambridge. *Librarian*, Prof. William D. Whitney. *Directors*, Rev. Rufus Anderson, D.D., of Boston, Prof. C. C. Felton, of Cambridge, and Rev. Theodore Parker, Dr. Charles Pickering, and William W. Greenough, of Boston. *Committee of Publication*, Prof. William D. Whitney, Prof. Edward E. Salisbury, and Prof. Josiah W. Gibbs, of New Haven.

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### ESSEX INSTITUTE, SALEM.

This society was incorporated in 1848, and formed by the union of the Essex Historical Society (incorporated in 1821), and the Essex County Natural History Society (incorporated in 1836). It has a valuable library of 13,000 volumes, a good collection of objects of Natural History, a few Indian relics, &c. The officers for the year 1857-58 are as follows:—

D. A. White, *President*. John G. King,\* John Lewis Russell, John C. Lee, *Vice-Presidents*. Henry Wheatland, *Secretary and Treasurer*. John H. Stone, *Librarian*. Caleb Cook, *Cabinet-Keeper*.

The meetings are held semi-monthly. Annual meeting second Wednesday in May.

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\* Deceased.

## DORCHESTER ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, DORCHESTER.

(Instituted January 23, 1843. — Incorporated May 5, 1855.)

Hon. Edmund P. Tileston, *President*. Edmund J. Baker, Esq., Samuel Blake, Charles M. S. Churchill, *Curators*. Ebenezer Clapp, Jr., *Corresponding Secretary*. Edward Holden, *Librarian*. Samuel Blake, *Assistant Librarian*. Officers elected on Friday preceding the first full moon in January: The Society holds four regular meetings annually, upon "the Friday next *preceding* the first full of the moon" in the months of January, April, July, and October.

## OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Incorporated 1853.)

The officers for 1857 are: — Hon. John Daggett of Attleboro', *President*; Hon. Samuel L. Crocker, Rev. Mortimer Blake, of Taunton, *Vice-Presidents*; Ellis Ames of Canton, Dr. H. B. Wheelwright of Taunton, Dr. Caleb Swan of Easton, Charles Foster, Timothy Gordon, and A. M. Ide, Jr., of Taunton, *Directors*; Edgar H. Reed of Taunton, *Recording Secretary and Librarian*; Rev. Charles H. Brigham of Taunton, *Corresponding Secretary*; Hodges Reed of Taunton, *Treasurer*.

This Society holds meetings quarterly, on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October. The exercises are chiefly an historical paper, carefully prepared, of about an hour's length, read by a member previously designated. These are usually fully reported in the Taunton papers.

## MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of this Association was held in Worcester, November 23, 1845. It was incorporated in 1846. It has for its objects "the improvement of teachers, and the advancement of the interests of popular education." It holds annual meetings in the various parts of the Commonwealth, at which lectures are read, and educational topics discussed. Any practical male teacher of the State is eligible to membership. The Association has already published one volume of its Transactions (1845-47), and it sustains a monthly journal called "The Massachusetts Teacher." Its rooms are in the Congregational Library Building, Chauncy Street, Boston. The officers for the year 1857-58 are as follows: —

*President*, Daniel B. Hagar, of West Roxbury.

*Vice-Presidents*, Thomas Sherwin, Suffolk Co.; Benjamin Greenleaf, Essex Co.; C. C. Felton, Middlesex Co.; Levi Dodge, Norfolk Co.; William E. Fuller, Bristol Co.; Marshall Conant, Plymouth Co.; Sidney Brooks, Barnstable Co.; William Russell, Worcester Co.; Joseph Haven, Hampshire Co.; Mark Hopkins, Berkshire Co.; Charles Barrows, Hampden Co.; T. L. Griswold, Franklin Co.; N. G. Bonney, Dukes Co.; James N. Bunker, Nantucket Co.

*Recording Secretary*, A. M. Gay, of Charlestown.

*Corresponding Secretary*, John E. Horr, of Brookline.

*Treasurer*, B. W. Putnam, of Boston.

*Counsellors*, Charles Hammond, Groton; John Kneeland, Roxbury; A. P. Stone, Plymouth; Homer B. Sprague, Worcester; Samuel J. Pike, Somerville; George Allen, Jr., Boston; James A. Page, Boston; J. S. Eaton, Andover; Jonathan Kimball, Dorchester; William E. Sheldon, East Abington; C. C. Chase, Lowell; Ariel Parish, Springfield.

## COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS OF TEACHERS.

The general object of these associations is to promote the cause of popular education, to cultivate a feeling of professional friendship, and to aid by discussions and lectures the cause of sound learning in the counties where they exist.

### BARNSTABLE COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sidney Brooks, Harwich, *President*. Rev. Hiram Carleton, W. Barnstable, *Sec.* Frederick Scudder, Hyannis, *Treasurer*.

### BERKSHIRE COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Organized February 14, 1849.)

Annual Meeting, third Thursday and Friday in March. 443 members.

S. Reed, Pittsfield, *President*. ———, Pittsfield, *Treasurer*. H. E. Daniels, Lee, *Secretary*.

### BRISTOL COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Founded May 26, 1849.)

Officers chosen in April. Semiannual meetings, last Thursday and Friday of April and October.

John F. Emerson, New Bedford, *Pres.* Geo. G. Lyon, Fall River, *Sec. and Treas.*

### ESSEX COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Organized December, 1830.)

Meetings semiannually, on the third Friday and Saturday of April and October.

J. S. Eaton, Andover, *President*. W. C. Todd, Newburyport, *Vice-President*. Henry Moore, Lynn, *Recording Sec.* Wm. P. Hayward, Salem, *Corresponding Secretary*. E. Valentine, Salem, *Treasurer*.

### FRANKLIN COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

D. O. Fisk, Shelburne, *President*. S. O. Lamb, Greenfield, *Vice-President*. D. H. Newton, Greenfield, *Sec. and Treasurer*. Rev. W. F. Loomis of Shelburne Falls, Rev. J. F. Moore of Deerfield, Rev. Oliver

Warner of Ashfield, Rev. David Rice of Leverett, S. T. Fields of Shelburne Falls, *Directors*.

### HAMPDEN COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Organized January, 1847.)

J. B. Holland of Monson, *President*. James Tufts, J. E. Taylor, J. K. Lombard, and W. C. Goldthwaite, *Vice-Presidents*. E. F. Foster, Sec. A. Parish, *Treasurer*.

### MIDDLESEX COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Organized December, 1853.)

Daniel Mansfield of Cambridge, *President*. Jas. S. Russell of Lowell, J. W. Hunt of Newton, Ed. Stickney of Melrose, A. B. Magoun of Cambridgeport, A. M. Gay of Charlestown, L. E. Shepard, *Vice-Presidents*. Geo. T. Littlefield of Somerville, *Secretary and Treasurer*. G. W. Frost of Waltham, W. A. Stone of Woburn, S. A. Chase of Lowell, B. W. Roberts of Cambridgeport, Chas. Cummings of Medford, *Executive Committee*.

### NORFOLK COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Levi Dodge, West Roxbury, *President*. Lemuel Grosvenor, Dorchester, *Secretary*.

### PLYMOUTH COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A. P. Stone, Plymouth, *President*. A. H. Soule of Middleboro', E. W. Dickerson of Plympton, and D. E. Damon of Hingham, *Vice-Presidents*. L. A. Darling of Bridgewater, *Secretary and Treasurer*. M. Conant of Bridgewater, J. W. P. Jenks of Middleboro', and Edward P. Bates of Abington, *Executive Committee*.



**WORCESTER COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

George Bushnell of Worcester, *President*.  
H. L. Read of Fitchburg, W. Reynolds of  
Worcester, Silas C. Stone of Westboro',

*Vice-Presidents.* S. W. Cooke of Oxford,  
*Secretary and Treasurer.* Nathaniel Eddy  
of Oxford, E. C. Hewett of Worcester, L.  
W. Russell of Fitchburg, *Executive Com-  
mittee.*

**EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS.**

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA AND BIBLICAL REPOSITORY (Congregational) is published at Andover, on the first of January, April, July, and October. It is devoted to Theology, and to Sacred and Classical Philology. Edwards A. Park, D.D., and Samuel H. Taylor, D.D., Editors. Published by Warren F. Draper, Andover, at \$3 per annum.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY (Unitarian) is published on the first of January, March, May, July, September, and November, in numbers of 156 octavo pages, at \$4 a year. Rev. F. H. Hedge and Rev. E. E. Hale, Editors. Published by the Proprietor, 21 Bromfield St., Boston.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TEACHER AND JOURNAL OF HOME AND SCHOOL EDUCATION, is the organ of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association; and is devoted entirely to the advancement of the cause of popular education. Ten volumes have been already published. The Editors for 1858 are as follows:—Charles Anson, South Boston; L. H. Buckingham, Dorchester; Alpheus Crosby, Salem; James S. Eaton, Andover; Charles Hammond, Groton; E. C. Hewett, Worcester; John Kneeland, Roxbury; Ariel Parish, Springfield; John D. Philbrick, Boston; Samuel J. Pike, Somerville; Admiral P. Stone, Plymouth. Samuel H. Taylor and Wm. H. Seavey, Special Contributors. RESIDENT EDITOR, A. M. Gay. Office of publication, No. 10 Congregational Library Building, Chauncy Street. This Journal is issued monthly, in numbers of 40 pages each, at \$1 per annum.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, published quarterly, under the direction of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. Each number contains 96 pages, octavo. Terms, \$2 per annum. Rooms of the Society, No. 5 Tremont Street.

## V. RHODE ISLAND.

Capitals, Providence and Newport. — Area, 1,306 square miles. — Population, 1850, 147,545.

THE general supervision of the schools in this State is vested in a Commissioner, appointed annually by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose duty it is "to visit, as often as practicable, every school district in the State, for the purpose of inspecting the schools, and diffusing as widely as possible, by public addresses and personal communications with school officers, teachers, and parents, a knowledge of the defects, and desirable improvements in the administration of the system and the government and instruction of the schools." The Commissioner makes a report annually, to the General Assembly, upon the condition of the Schools, and suggests modifications and improvements in the general plan of education. This report is made at the adjourned session of the Assembly at Providence.

The sum of fifty thousand dollars is annually appropriated for school purposes from a permanent fund. Of this, thirty-five thousand dollars is distributed among the various towns in proportion to the number of children therein under the age of fifteen years; and fifteen thousand dollars is apportioned among the several towns in proportion to the number of school districts in each town, corporate or otherwise. No town, however, receives any part of this State appropriation unless it raise by tax a sum equal to one half of the money which would fall to it by such apportionment.

A sum not exceeding three thousand dollars is also appropriated annually by the State for the support of a Normal School, three hundred dollars for Teachers' Institutes, and about five hundred dollars for lectures and addresses in the various school districts on "the subject of education, and the best modes of teaching and improving the schools."

*Commissioner of Public Schools for 1857 - 58.*

Hon. John Kingsbury, LL.D., Providence.

The following table contains a general summary of the condition of Schools in Rhode Island for 1857:—

Number of towns in the State,	32	Whole number attending summer schools, . . .	22,046
Number of cities in the State,	2	Average number attending summer schools, . . .	16,300
Number of school districts, .	386	Whole number attending winter schools, . . .	25,893
Number of children due to the public schools, . . .	35,902	Average number attending winter schools, . . .	19,281
Number of children registered as attending, . . .	27,130	Average length of summer	
Average number attending during the year, . . .	19,330		

schools, in weeks and tenths of a week, . . . . .	17.8	Male teachers in winter schools, . . . . .	270
Average length of winter schools, in weeks and tenths of a week, . . . . .	17.6	Female teachers in winter schools, . . . . .	311
Average wages of male teachers, per month, including board, . . . . .	\$ 34.50	Amount of money expended on school-houses, in building and repairing, . .	\$ 33,084
Average wages of female teachers, per month, including board, . . . . .	\$ 20.34	Amount of money received from general treasury for support of public schools, .	\$ 49,996
Number of summer schools, .	390	Amount of money raised by town taxes for support of schools, . . . . .	\$ 79,740
Male teachers in summer schools, . . . . .	89	Total amount of money from all sources available for support of public schools, .	\$ 151,843
Female teachers in summer schools, . . . . .	412		
Number of winter schools, .	457		

## COLLEGES.

### BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE.

This institution of learning was founded by the Baptists in 1764, and incorporated in February of the same year. It was at first located in Warren, where, on the 7th of September, 1769, the first Commencement was celebrated. In 1770 the College was removed to Providence, where its exercises have since been held, with a temporary suspension of some few years during the Revolutionary war. The institution received its present name in honor of its most liberal benefactor, the late HON. NICHOLAS BROWN, by a vote of the Corporation, passed September 6, 1804.

This gentleman was the son of Nicholas Brown, one of the "four brothers" (Nicholas, Joseph, John, and Moses), whose comprehensive views, mercantile energy, and enlarged philanthropy contributed so much to the prosperity of their native town, and to the growth and success of the College in the days of its infancy. Mr. Brown was born in Providence, on the 4th of April, 1769. He graduated in 1786, under the presidency of Dr. Manning, and in 1791, at the early age of twenty-two, he became a member of the Corporation. In 1796, he was elected Treasurer of the Corporation, which office he held until September, 1825, when, having been elected to the Board of Fellows, he was succeeded by the late Moses B. Ives, who retained the office until his death, August 7, 1857.

In 1804 he founded a professorship of Oratory and Belles-Lettres. In 1822, he erected, at his own expense, Hope College, and in 1834, Manning Hall. His recorded benefactions to the University, during a period of more

than forty years, including land and buildings, at their estimated value when given, and also bequests, amount, in round numbers, to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. He died full of honors and years, surrounded by those who venerated and loved him, on the 27th of September, 1841, in the seventy-third year of his age.

The Charter, which is now the "Constitution of Brown University," secures to the Baptists for ever the *government* of the College. Some of its provisions are as follows:—"That into this liberal and catholic institution shall never be admitted any religious tests; but, on the contrary, all the members hereof shall for ever enjoy full, free, absolute, and uninterrupted liberty of conscience:—And that the places of Professors, Tutors, and all other officers, the President alone excepted, shall be free and open for all denominations of Protestants: And that youth of all religious denominations shall and may be freely admitted to the equal advantages, emoluments, and honors of the College or University."

The Corporation, for the regulation and government of the University, consists of two branches: "That of the Trustees, and that of the Fellowship." There are thirty-six Trustees, and twelve of the Fellowship, including the President. Of the Trustees, twenty-two by the Charter are to be Baptists, five of the denomination called Friends, or Quakers, four Congregationalists, and five Episcopalians. Of the Fellows, eight are to be Baptists, "and the rest indifferently of any or all denominations." The President must be a Baptist. "The instruction and immediate government of the College," says the Charter, "shall for ever be and rest in the President and Fellows, or Fellowship."

In 1850 material changes were made in the system of instruction given at the institution; the range of studies was greatly extended, and the sum of one hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars (raised by subscription), mostly among the citizens of Providence, was added to the College funds, thus augmenting them to about two hundred thousand dollars.

#### MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Rev. Barnas Sears, D.D., <i>President, and Prof. of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.</i>	<i>of Rhetoric and English Literature.</i>
Rev. Alexis Caswell, D.D., <i>Prof. of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.</i>	James B. Angell, A.M., <i>Prof. of Modern Languages.</i>
George I. Chace, LL.D., <i>Prof. of Chemistry and Physiology, and of Chemistry applied to the Arts.</i>	Samuel S. Greene, A.M., <i>Prof. of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.</i>
William Gammell, A.M., <i>Prof. of History and Political Economy.</i>	Albert Harkness, P.D., <i>Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature.</i>
John L. Lincoln, A.M., <i>Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature.</i>	Nathaniel P. Hill, <i>Assistant to the Prof. of Chemistry.</i>
Rev. Robinson P. Dunn, A.M., <i>Prof.</i>	———, <i>Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Agriculture.</i>
	Reuben A. Guild, A.M., <i>Librarian.</i>
	Lemuel H. Elliott, <i>Register.</i>

*Time and Conditions of Admission.* — Students of the University may be either candidates or not candidates for a degree. Those duly qualified are allowed to pursue their studies for a longer or shorter time, as their age, ability, or pecuniary circumstances may render convenient to themselves; the Faculty, however, having the right to direct their studies. Opportunity is also offered to any, who may wish it, to enjoy all the advantages of any single study or separate course, under such regulations as the Executive Board may prescribe. The regular examination for admission to the Freshman Class is held on Thursday and Friday of Commencement week, (September 2d and 3d, 1858,) beginning at 8 o'clock, A.M., on Thursday. All candidates must present themselves on Thursday, at 8 o'clock, in No. 12 University Hall, and must be in attendance during that day and on Friday. The regular examination for admission to the other classes of the University is held on Saturday of Commencement week (September 4th, 1858). There is an examination, for admission to advanced standing in the several classes, at the beginning of the second term, commencing on Saturday, at 9 o'clock (February 12th, 1858).

Candidates for admission to the course prescribed for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are examined in Arithmetic, and Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations; Ancient and Modern Geography; English Grammar, and the use of the English language; Greek Grammar, the Greek Reader, or an equivalent portion of some classical Greek author, and in writing Greek; Latin Grammar, Cæsar's Commentaries, the *Æneid* of Virgil, Six Orations of Cicero, Latin Prosody, and in writing Latin.

There are two parallel courses of instruction for the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy; the one including classical studies, and the other omitting them, and substituting a larger amount of scientific studies. For admission to the former of these courses, students are examined as for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, except that the candidate need be examined only in that ancient language which he intends to pursue, if he elect to pursue only one. To be admitted to the latter course, students are examined in arithmetic, and Algebra, as far as quadratic equations, and in English Grammar. Students who wish to pursue a select course, without entering as candidates for a degree, must be examined in the several branches of a good English education.

*Departments of Practical Science.* — Departments of Practical Science have been established in the University, designed for the benefit of those who do not intend to enter the learned professions, but wish to prepare themselves for the pursuits of active life, and especially for those practical arts, in which success depends essentially on an acquaintance with chemistry or with mathematics. By the statutes of the University, the studies of these departments may be pursued as elective studies by all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy; and also, in special cases, on permission being granted by the Faculty, by candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

*Libraries.* — The University Library is in Manning Hall, and contains, at present, twenty-eight thousand volumes. A large proportion of these have been purchased within the last few years, with special reference to the wants of students and gentlemen engaged in literary and scientific pursuits. It is constantly increasing from the proceeds of a permanent fund of \$25,000, established for this purpose in 1839. The Library is open four hours daily, from 9 A.M. till 1 P.M. In addition to the University Library, the Libraries of the Philermenian, and the United Brothers' Societies, comprise, together, six thousand volumes, accessible to all the students of the University.

*Expenses.* — The College expenses for a year are as follows: — Tuition, \$18 per term; room-rent, \$4.50 per term; servant's hire, \$3.50 per term; use of Library, \$1.50 per term; Register's salary, \$2 per term; repairs, from \$1.75 to \$2 per term; public fuel, from \$1.75 to \$2 per term. Total, \$67 for the whole year.

Board, from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a week.

Additional charges are made for tuition in the scientific department.

*Calendar for 1857 - 58.* — First term ends Thursday, January 21. Second term begins Friday, February 12. Second Exhibition, Saturday, May 1. Second Recess, the week succeeding Exhibition. Second Term ends Thursday, July 8. Commencement, Wednesday, September 1. First Term begins Friday, September 3.

Number of Students, 1857 - 58, 207.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, BRISTOL, R. I.

## BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Dana P. Colburn, *Principal*, Salary \$1,800.Daniel Goodwin, A.M., *Assistant*, Salary \$700.Miss H. W. Goodwin, *Assistant*.

The Spring and Summer Term will commence April 6.

The course of study is arranged, as far as possible, to meet the wants of actual teachers, and those preparing to become such, and consists, — 1. Of a thorough course in the Common School studies, including teaching and drill exercises. 2. Of lectures on Education and Educational Systems, on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, School Discipline, and other kindred subjects connected with the teacher's life and duties. 3. Of a course in the higher English and Mathematical studies, for those who on examination are found prepared for it.

All persons joining the school must comply with the following conditions: — 1. They must declare it to be their intention to qualify themselves for teachers in the State. 2. They must present to the principal a certificate of good moral character, and of such other personal qualifications as ought to be found in every instructor of the young. 3. They must be, if males, at least 17, and if females, at least 16 years of age. 4. They must pass a satisfactory written and oral examination in Reading, Writing, and Spelling, Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic. 5. They must declare it their intention to remain in the school at least two terms, unless they join a special class. 6. They must present themselves for examination on the first day of the term which they propose to enter.

Tuition is free to all who intend to teach in the State.

Board in private families can be obtained for \$2.50 per week for ladies, and \$3 per week for gentlemen.

## ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

BERKLEY INSTITUTE, Newport.

Rev. — Leverett, *Principal*.

BOYS' FAMILY SCHOOL, Warwick Neck.

George A. Willard, *Principal*.

RIVER POINT CLASSICAL SEMINARY, Phenix.

J. W. Aldrich, *Principal*.

FAMILY SCHOOL, Kingston.

John H. Mells, *Principal*.

FRUIT HILL CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, Centredale.

Stanton Belden, *Principal*.

KINGSTON HIGH SCHOOL, (Private), Kingston.

Rev. C. Rockwell, *Principal*.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY, East Greenwich.

Geo. W. Querean, A.M., *Principal*.

Julius F. Kellogg,

J. M. Carroll, A.M.,

E. R. Pennoyer, A.B.,

Charles Segar,

} *Assistants*.

RHODE ISLAND SEMINARY, North Scituate.

Rev. W. Colegrove, } *Principals*.

Rev. A. Colburn, }

SEWALL SCHOOL, Kingston.

Elbridge Torrey, *Principal*.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Warren.

A. M. Gammel, A.M., *Principal*.

## HIGH SCHOOLS.

Place.	Principal.	Salary.	Place.	Principal.	Salary.
Bristol,	N. B. Cook,	\$ 800	Warren,	Isaac F. Cady,	\$ 1,000
Central Falls,	F. E. Peaslee,	800	Westerly,	Augustus J. Foster,	800
Newport,			Woonsocket,	H. R. Pierce,	1,000
(Boys'),	William A. White,	800			
(Girls'),	Miss M. A. Wilbur,	500			

## GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Place.	Principal.	Salary.	Place.	Principal.	Salary.
Bristol,			Newport,	Charles Cook,	\$ 600
(North,)	Ezekiel Rich,	\$ 600		Benjamin Cozzens.	
(South,)	Harvey Holmes,	600	Natick,	George Spaulding.	
(Middle,)	P. W. Taft,	600	N. Providence,	Samuel Olney.	
(Northeast,)	— Clark,	350	Olneyville,	Jenckes Mowry,	600
Crampton Mills,	Lysander Flagg,	450		J. W. D. Pike,	600
Chepachet,	H. H. Jenckes,	550	Pawtucket,	George B. Allen,	650
Centredale,	A. A. Meader,	500		John H. Willard,	650
Centreville,	Dwight Adams,	450	Pawtuxet,	Alfred Thurber.	
Fall River,	William Williams.		Phenix,	John R. Kent.	
Greenville,	George Smith,	400	River Point,	Ira O. Simmons.	
Lonsdale,	Joseph Seagrave,	450	Slatersville,	S. S. Scammell,	400
Mantou,	Horace Bowen,	400	Uquebaug,	John Tefft,	350
Manville,	William Cole,	400	Warren,	Henry Clark.	
North Scituate,	William S. Kent,	400	Woonsocket,	Perley Verry,	600
Newport,	Henry W. Clark,	600			

## PROVIDENCE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The schools of this city are entirely independent of the State, with the single exception that the School Committee are required to make an annual report to the State Commissioner, as a condition of receiving their share of the public money. They are placed, by the ordinances of the city, under the management of the School Committee, consisting of forty-four members; twenty-one are elected by the people, and hold their office three years, seven retiring and seven being elected annually. Twenty members are elected annually by the City Council. The Mayor, the President of the City Council, and the Chairman of the Committee on Education, are *ex-officio* members of the School Committee.

The schools are divided into, — 1 High, consisting of 8 rooms, 3 for boys, and 5 for girls. The boys' department is under 3 male teachers, the girls' under 5 female teachers. 7 Grammar, 20 Intermediate, 25 Primary, 7 Evening Schools (kept during the winter).

Instruction is given, by a professional teacher, in *Vocal Music*, in the High, Grammar, and Intermediate Schools.

Teacher of Vocal Music, Seth Sumner. Salary, \$1,000.

Rev. Daniel Leach is Superintendent of Public Schools, and *ex-officio* Principal of the High School. Salary, \$1,800.

### ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES IN PROVIDENCE.

#### ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

J. L. Stone, } *Principals.*  
S. Richards, }

#### FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Rev. R. F. Buel, } *Principals.*  
Mrs. R. F. Buel, }

#### FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOL. (Established 1784.)

Joseph Cartland, } *Principals.*  
Gertrude W. Cartland, }  
John F. Rowell, } *Teachers of*  
Frank E. Paige, B.A., } *English*  
Rebecca Smiley, } *Branches.*  
Mary Wing, }  
Mary Harris, }  
Franklin E. Paige, B.A., *Teacher of*  
*Mathematics.*

Dana Patten, *Teacher of Greek and Latin.*

Alphonse Renaud, *Teacher of French and German.*

Mary E. Potter, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

Among the liberal benefactors of this institution, may be mentioned the names of Moses Brown, William Almy, and Obadiah Brown, the latter of whom bequeathed to the school *one hundred thousand dollars.*

#### PROVIDENCE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

Stephen A. Potter, } *Principals.*  
William P. Hammond, }  
C. M. Alvord, }

#### SCHOLFIELD'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

A. G. Scholfield, *Principal.*

#### UNION HALL SCHOOL.

Samuel Austin, *Principal.*

#### UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Merrick Lyon, } *Principals.*  
Emery Lyon, }

#### YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL.

John Kingsbury, LL.D., *Principal.*

### PROVIDENCE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

#### HIGH SCHOOL.

		Salary.
Classical Department,	Edward H. Magill, <i>Teacher,</i>	\$1,850
English           “	William G. Crosby,   “	1,850
Junior           “	S. H. Bailey,           “	900

[The Girls' Department of the High School is divided into five rooms, each under the charge of a female teacher.]

#### BENEFIT STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Charles Hutchins, *Principal,* \$1,200  
Six female assistants.

#### PROSPECT STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

A. J. Manchester, *Principal,* \$1,200  
Three female assistants.



**ARNOLD STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

Alvah W. Godding, *Principal*, \$1,200  
Three female assistants.

**FOUNTAIN STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

Albert A. Gamwell, *Principal*, \$1,200  
Three female assistants.

**ELM STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

Lucius A. Wheelock, *Prin.*, \$1,200  
Six female assistants.

**BRIDGHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

Robert S. Fielden, *Principal*, \$1,200  
Ten female assistants.

**MEETING STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.  
(Colored.)**

Thomas Davis, *Principal*, \$1,200

**SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.****RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

(Incorporated June, 1822.)

This was, in order of time, the fourth society of this kind formed in the United States; those preceding it being the Massachusetts and the New York Historical Societies, and the Essex County (Mass.) Historical Society, since merged in the Essex Institute.

The cabinet building in Providence was erected in 1844. It is a substantial building, in the Grecian style, situated on Waterman Street, facing the grounds of Brown University. Monthly meetings are held, except during the summer season. The Society has published five volumes of Collections, and eight annual discourses by its members, upon subjects mostly relating to Rhode Island history. Several volumes of an historical character have also been published by aid from the Association.

The Library contains about 2,500 volumes, mostly of an historical and statistical character. It has ninety resident members. The corresponding and honorary members are numerous, both in this country and in Europe.

**OFFICERS.**

Albert G. Greene, *President*; Samuel G. Arnold, *1st Vice-President*; George A. Brayton, *2d Vice-President*; Henry T. Beckwith, *Secretary*; Welcome A. Greene, *Treasurer*; Rev. Edwin M. Stone, *Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper*, Northern District; B. B. Howland, *Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper*, Southern District.

**NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, NEWPORT.**

The special object of this Society is to bring out facts relating to the island of Rhode Island, and to the southern portion of the State. The annual meeting was held March 18, 1857, at which the following officers were elected:—*President*, David King, M.D.; *First Vice-President*, A. H. Dumont, D.D.; *Second Vice-President*, Duncan C. Pell, Esq.; *Corresponding Secretary*, George C. Mason,

Esq; *Recording Secretary and Cabinet-Keeper*, Benjamin B. Howland, Esq.; *Treasurer*, Nathan H. Gould, Esq.; *Trustees*, William S. Wetmore, William Gibbs, Henry Bedlow, William P. Sheffield, and J. Prescott Hall, Esqs.

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### THE PROVIDENCE FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

The Providence Franklin Society was instituted in 1823. It is an association of gentlemen of the city, devoted particularly to the study of the physical sciences. It has a large cabinet of natural history, which in some departments, especially mineralogy, is very valuable. It has also a library, mostly consisting of works on natural science, and books of reference. It has, in addition, a hall for meetings, a chemical laboratory, and a valuable philosophical apparatus. It usually holds weekly meetings, through the colder half of the year. Generally a lecture by a member is announced beforehand, which is sometimes a written essay, sometimes an exhibition of visible objects of interest, or of experiments. A part or all of the evening is very commonly occupied by informal voluntary contributions from members, or from visitors who may be present. The meetings are not strictly public, but members invite their friends, and any who are interested in the subjects to which the Society is devoted. The expenses of the Society are defrayed in part from a fund, left by one of its founders, William T. Grinnell, and mostly by an annual tax upon its members. The officers, elected annually, are a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Standing Committee of three members, a Librarian, and a Cabinet-keeper. The Cabinet is, moreover, divided into departments, each of which is under the special charge of a committee, who are also annually appointed. The leading officers of the Society for the year 1856 are, Charles W. Parsons, *President*; Stephen T. Olney, *Vice-President*; Charles N. Hoyt, *Secretary (pro tempore)*, in place of Thomas P. Ives (resigned).

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### RHODE ISLAND ART ASSOCIATION.

(Founded May, 1854.)

The object of this Association, as stated in its Constitution, is to establish, in the city of Providence, a permanent Art Museum and Gallery of the Arts of Design, by exhibiting works of Art, obtained by loan, purchase, or otherwise, and investing the proceeds of the exhibitions in works of permanent value and interest to the Association, and to use all other appropriate means for cultivating and promoting the ornamental and useful arts.

The society already possesses a large number of excellent and judiciously selected casts, plates, and drawings, adapted for this course of instruction. It also has a fund of some hundreds of dollars for further purchases of this character, which will be placed in the rooms of the Association as fast as bought.

The society depends for its success upon private aid, and of this there is amply sufficient to put a school into operation in the course of the next few months.

It is proposed to allow some of the scholars from the public schools to receive instruction from one teacher, provided the city or State will make an appropriation towards defraying his salary; if this be done, the School of Design will be able to extend its operations, and become a permanent educational institution,

The officers for 1857 - 58 are as follows:— Marshall Woods, *President*; A. Caswell, E. Dyer, J. S. Pitman, *Vice-Presidents*; T. P. Shephard, Wm. Burney, Wm. W. Hoppin, Geo. C. Mason, W. Manton, Wm. S. Patten, Zachariah Allen, John Kingsbury, Thos. Robinson, T. A. Doyle, J. Y. Smith, Thos. Davis, John Gorham, *Directors*; J. B. Angell, *Secretary*; C. H. Parkhurst, *Treasurer*.

### RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

This association of teachers and friends of education was organized in January, 1845; and has for its object the improvement of public schools and other means of popular education in the State. The Executive Committee are authorized to appoint special committees, collect and disseminate information, call public meetings for lectures and discussions, circulate books, periodicals, and pamphlets on the subject of schools, school systems, and education generally, and perform such other acts as they may deem expedient, making their report to the Institute at its annual meeting.

#### OFFICERS.

##### Election of Officers in January.

Professor S. S. Greene, *President*; Hon. Elisha R. Potter, Rev. A. A. Dumont, Rev. T. H. Vail, Rev. S. A. Crane, D.D., Hon. T. R. Hazard, Hon. Elisha Harris, Rev. Thomas Shepard, Rev. R. Allyn, *Vice-Presidents*; Z. Grover, *Corresponding Secretary*; A. W. Godding, *Recording Secretary*; C. T. Keith, Esq., *Treasurer*; W. Gammell, S. Patterson, Samuel Austin, Rev. C. C. Beaman, Thomas R. Hazzard, A. A. Gamwell, S. S. Greene, Rev. G. W. Quereau, Rev. G. A. Willard, Edward Gray, Jr., N. B. Cooke, John H. Willard, Rev. O. F. Otis, Dana P. Colburn, Rev. E. M. Stone, John Kingsbury, Rev. D. Leach, Rev. J. Boyden, Jr., E. H. Magill, and Thos. G. Potter, *Executive Committee*.

### THE RHODE ISLAND SCHOOLMASTER.

This monthly magazine is published at Providence, on the 15th of each month. It is conducted by Wm. A. Mowry as editor, assisted by the following gentlemen as special contributors: John Kingsbury, LL.D., *Commissioner of Public Schools*, Prof. Robert Allyn, Prof. S. S. Greene, Prof. R. P. Dunn, Prof. J. B. Angell, Dana P. Colburn, Daniel Goodwin, Rev. T. H. Vail, and I. F. Cady.

Its general aim is to promote the advancement of home and school education. Terms, \$1 per annum.

## VI. CONNECTICUT.

Capitals, Hartford and New Haven. — Area, 4,750 square miles. — Population, 1850, 370,792.

THE permanent School Fund in Connecticut amounts to a little more than two millions of dollars. The income of this is distributed to the various school districts in the State, in proportion to the number of scholars between 4 and 16 years of age. No district, however, can receive any of this money unless a school has been kept therein, "by a teacher or teachers duly qualified, for at least six months in the year, and visited twice during each season by the visitors of the town, nor until the district committee shall certify that the public money received the year previous has been faithfully applied and expended in paying for the services of such teacher or teachers, and for no other purpose whatever."

Each town is obliged to raise annually, by taxation, a sum of money not less than one per cent on the grand list,\* and pay the same into the treasury, for the benefit, support, and encouragement of common schools.

There is also a fund, derived from the surplus revenue, of about \$ 700,000, called "Town Deposit Fund," the income of which is chiefly devoted to schools. Each district is allowed by law to raise by tax any amount for schools, and is also allowed to charge each scholar a tuition bill, not exceeding \$ 1 per quarter.

The general supervision of public schools in Connecticut is vested in a State Superintendent, who is also the Principal of the State Normal School at New Britain. It is his duty to collect information in regard to the condition of common schools from the School Visitors, and to make an annual report to the General Assembly, with plans and suggestions for the further improvement and better organization of the common school system, together with such other information as he may deem it expedient to communicate. He is required to hold conventions of teachers, or Teachers' Institutes, in the several counties in the State, for conducting which he may employ suitable teachers and lecturers, and draw upon the Comptroller for a sum not exceeding \$ 120 for each Institute thus held. The compensation of the Superintendent is \$ 3 a day, together with travelling expenses, clerk hire, stationery, &c.

The School Visitors, one third of whom retire each year, are required to examine teachers, prescribe rules for the discipline and general management of the schools under their charge, to make returns of the number of persons between 4 and 16 years of age to the Comptroller, and to draw orders on

\* The "grand list," so called, on which all the taxes are levied in Connecticut, is made up thus : — To three per cent of the whole valuation are added ten dollars for each poll. Then one per cent on this "grand list" would be one per cent of three per cent of the valuation, or three tenths of a mill on a dollar, and one per cent of the product of the number of polls by ten.

the town treasurer for school moneys. They are also directed to visit each school in their town at least twice during each season of schooling, and to report to the State Superintendent on or before the first day of October annually. The compensation for School Visitors is \$1.25 for each day of service.

The District Committees attend to the prudential concerns of the common schools, and report to the School Visitors annually.

*Superintendent of Common Schools.*

HON. DAVID N. CAMP, New Britain.

The following summary will show the general condition of Public Schools in Connecticut for the year 1856 - 57.

Number of towns in the State,	157	funds applied for support of	
Number of school districts,	1,626	schools, . . . .	\$11,327.00
Number of children between		Number of districts which as-	
the ages of four and sixteen		sess rate bills, . . . .	950
years, . . . .	100,545	Amount assessed by rate bills,	
Decrease in number of chil-		about . . . .	\$35,000.00
dren for the year, . . . .	275	Number of new school-houses	
Average number of children		erected within the year,	
between ages of four and		about . . . .	40
sixteen years, in each dis-		Number of school-houses in	
trict, . . . .	62	very good condition, about	450
Number of districts containing		Number of school-houses in	
less than twelve scholars		very bad condition, about	400
each, . . . .	50	Average wages per month of	
Capital of the School		male teachers, including	
Fund, . . . .	\$2,046,397.32	board, about . . . .	\$29.00
Revenue of School Fund for		Average wages per month of	
the year ending March 31,		female teachers, including	
1857, . . . .	\$149,484.76	board, . . . .	\$17.25
Dividend per scholar, for the		Number of teachers who have	
year ending March 31, 1857, \$1.40		attended Normal School,	
Capital of Town Deposit		about . . . .	400
Fund, . . . .	\$763,661.83	Number of schools of two or	
Revenue of Town Deposit		more grades, . . . .	135
Fund appropriated to		Number of schools furnished	
schools, about . . . .	\$35,000.00	with Holbrook's school ap-	
Amount raised by one per		paratus, about . . . .	420
cent tax for support of		Number of schools furnished	
schools, . . . .	\$71,440.66	with outline maps, . . . .	500
Amount of property tax for sup-		Number of schools furnished	
port of schools, about \$50,000.00		with library, . . . .	190
Amount of revenue from local			

## PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

## THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF YALE COLLEGE, NEW HAVEN.

(Founded 1822.)

## FACULTY.

Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D.D., LL.D., <i>President.</i>	Rev. Eleazer T. Fitch, D.D., <i>Lecturer</i> <i>on Homiletics.</i>
Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, D.D., <i>Dwight Prof. of Didactic Theology.</i>	Rev. Chauncey A. Goodrich, D.D., <i>Prof. of the Pastoral Charge.</i>
Josiah W. Gibbs, LL.D., <i>Dean of the</i> <i>Faculty.</i>	Rev. George P. Fisher, M.A., <i>Liv-</i> <i>ingston Prof. of Divinity.</i>

*Admission.* — The time of admission is at the beginning of the collegiate year. The conditions of entrance are hopeful piety, and a liberal education at some College, or such other literary acquisitions as may be considered an equivalent preparation for theological studies.

*Terms.* — For the terms and vacations, which are the same with those in the Academic Departments, see page 116. The regular course of instruction occupies three years.

*Rhetorical Society.* — There are weekly debates in the Rhetorical Society, at which the Professor of Didactic Theology presides, and in which the members of all the classes participate.

*Libraries.* — The students have access to the College Library, and to the libraries of the literary societies in the College. See page 115.

*Expenses.* — A building has been erected for the accommodation of students, in which the rooms are free of rent; but each occupant is subject to a charge of \$3.50 a year for incidental expenses. No other charges are made to the students. For other expenses see pages 115, 116.

*Beneficiary Aid.* — In addition to the aid afforded by the American Education Society, provision is now made for efficient assistance to those who need it. Such persons also have an opportunity of attending, free of expense, the Lectures of Professors Olmsted, Dana, and Silliman, on Natural Science; and those preparing for missionary service, also the Lectures in the Medical Department.

Number of Students, 1857-58, 92.

## THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF CONNECTICUT, EAST WINDSOR.

(Founded 1833. — Incorporated 1834.)

## FACULTY.

Rev. William Thompson, D.D., <i>Net-</i> <i>leton Professor of Biblical Litera-</i> <i>ture.</i>	<i>Waldo Prof. of Ecclesiastical His-</i> <i>tory, and Church Polity.</i>
Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, M.A.,	Rev. R. G. Vermilye, <i>Prof. of Didac-</i> <i>tic Theology.</i>

This institution is under the charge of the Pastoral Union. The whole number of students educated here up to 1856 was 151. The library contains about 5,000 volumes.

## LAW DEPARTMENT OF YALE COLLEGE, NEW HAVEN.

## FACULTY.

Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D.D., LL.D., *President.*

Hon. Henry Dutton, LL.D., *Dean of the Faculty, Kent Prof. of Law.* | Hon. Thomas B. Osborne, LL.D., *Prof. of Law.*

*Terms and Vacations.*—The year commences on the seventh Monday after Commencement. There is a recess of two weeks, embracing Christmas and New-Year's day, and a Spring vacation of three weeks. Students may enter the school at any time, but it is recommended that they do so as early as practicable after the commencement of the first term.

*Classes.*—The school is divided into classes. Each class is daily employed upon a lesson in the class-book, and is separately examined, and every student can read in one or more of the classes, as he finds himself able and inclined to perform the requisite labor.

The whole course of instruction occupies two years. The students are required to peruse the most important elementary treatises, and are daily examined on the author they are reading, and receive at the same time explanations and illustrations of the subjects they are studying. Courses of lectures are delivered by the instructors, on the most important subjects of Common and Statute Law, and of Equity. A moot court is held once a week, or oftener, which employs the students in drawing pleadings, and investigating and arguing questions of law. The students are called upon, from time to time, to draw declarations, pleadings, contracts, and other instruments connected with the practice of law, and to do the most important duties of an attorney's clerk. They are occasionally required to write disquisitions on some topic of law, and collect the authorities to support their opinions. The more advanced students are assisted in the study of the laws of the particular States in which they intend to establish themselves.

*Libraries.*—The students are furnished with the use of the elementary books, and have access to the College libraries, and to a valuable law library.

*Expenses.*—The terms of tuition, with constant use of text-books, and ordinary use of the library, are as follows, payable in advance, unless for satisfactory reasons. For the whole course of two years, \$150. For one year, \$80. For less than one year, \$10 per month. For more than one year and less than two years, \$7 per month after the first year.

*Degree.*—The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred by the President and Fellows on liberally educated students who have been members of the Department eighteen months, and have complied with the regulations of the institution, and passed a satisfactory examination. Those not liberally educated will be graduated upon similar conditions, after two years' membership; and members of the Bar, after one year's membership subsequent to their admission to the Bar. The fee for the diploma is \$5.

Number of Students, 1857–58, 31.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF YALE COLLEGE, NEW HAVEN.

## FACULTY.

Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D.D., *Emeritus Prof. of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.*  
LL.D., *President.*  
Benjamin Silliman, M.D., LL.D., Eli Ives, M.D., *Emeritus Prof. of*

*Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.*

Jonathan Knight, M.D., *Prof. of Principles and Practice of Surgery.*

Charles Hooker, M.D., *Dean of the Faculty, Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.*

Henry Bronson, M.D., *Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Worthington Hooker, M.D., *Prof. of Theory and Practice of Physic.*

Benjamin Silliman, Jr., M.D., *Prof. of General and Applied Chemistry.*

Pliny A. Jewett, M.D., *Prof. of Obstetrics.*

The annual course of lectures commences on Thursday (September 16th, 1858), seven weeks after the College Commencement, and continues four months.

The Medical College building is spacious and commodious. The arrangements for Dissections are ample, and subjects are supplied on the most reasonable terms. The Anatomical Museum, the Cabinet of the *Materia Medica*, the Museum of the Yale Natural History Society, the Cabinet of Minerals, and the Libraries of the Medical and Academic Departments, are all open to students.

*Expenses.* — The fees, which are required in advance, are \$12.50 for each course, except that on Obstetrics, which is \$6, with a matriculation fee of \$5; the whole amounting to \$73.50. The tickets of all the Professors, or a part, may be taken in any one season. Those who have attended two full courses of lectures in this institution are entitled to admission to future courses gratis. Those who have attended one full course in this institution, and also one full course in another incorporated Medical Institution, will be admitted to a full course on paying the matriculation fee. The graduation fee is \$15; fee for a license, including diploma, \$4.50.

*Degree.* — By the statutes of the State, the requirements for the degree of Doctor in Medicine are three years' study for those who are not Bachelors of Arts, and two years' study for those who are; attendance upon two full courses of lectures, either in this institution, or some other of a similar character; the attainment of twenty-one years of age, and a good moral character; together with a satisfactory examination before the Board of Examiners for the State, at which the candidate must present a dissertation upon some subject connected with the Medical Sciences, written in a form prescribed by the Faculty.

*Private Medical School.* — There is a Private Medical School for the purpose of daily recitation. The instructors are Doctors H. Bronson, W. Hooker, P. A. Jewett, and L. J. Sanford. The year is divided into two terms. The first term corresponds with the course of lectures of the Medical Institution. The second begins in the middle of February and extends to Commencement, having a vacation of a fortnight in the first part of May. Fees for the first term, \$10; for the second, \$40.

## COLLEGES.

### YALE COLLEGE, NEW HAVEN.

(Founded 1700.)

#### FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

Rev. Theodore Dwight Woolsey, D.D., LL.D., *President.*

Benj. Silliman, M.D., LL.D., *Prof. of Chem., Min., and Geol., Emeritus.*

Denison Olmsted, LL.D., *Munson Prof. of Nat. Philos. and Astronomy.*

Rev. William A. Larned, M.A., *Prof. of Rhetoric and English Literature.*



Rev. Noah Porter, M.A., <i>Clark Prof. of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics.</i>	Samuel W. Johnson, M.A., <i>Prof. of Agricultural and Analytical Chemistry.</i>
William A. Norton, M.A., <i>Prof. of Civil Engineering.</i>	Fisk P. Brewer, M.A., <i>Tutor in Greek.</i>
James D. Dana, LL.D., <i>Silliman Prof. of Natural History.</i>	Lebeus C. Chapin, M.A., <i>Tutor in Natural Philosophy.</i>
Thomas A. Thacher, M.A., <i>Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature.</i>	Carroll Cutler, B.A., <i>Tutor in Latin.</i>
Edward C. Herrick, M.A., <i>Librarian.</i>	Horatio W. Brown, B.A., <i>Tutor in Mathematics.</i>
Benjamin Silliman, Jr., M.D., <i>Prof. of General and Applied Chemistry.</i>	Lewis W. Ford, B.A., <i>Tutor in Latin.</i>
James Hadley, M.A., <i>Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature.</i>	William Hutchison, M.A., <i>Tutor in Greek.</i>
John A. Porter, M.D., <i>Prof. of Organic Chemistry.</i>	Mark Bailey, M.A., <i>Instructor in Elocution.</i>
William D. Whitney, M.A., <i>Prof. of Sanskrit, and Instructor in Modern Languages.</i>	Robert Bakewell, <i>Instructor in Drawing and Perspective.</i>
Hubert A. Newton, M.A., <i>Prof. of Mathematics.</i>	Gustave J. Stoeckel, <i>Instructor in Vocal Music.</i>
George J. Brush, M.A., <i>Prof. of Metallurgy.</i>	Edward H. Twining, M.A., <i>Assistant in Analytical Chemistry.</i>
Daniel C. Gilman, M.A., <i>Assistant Librarian.</i>	Louis Bail, <i>Teacher of Drawing in the Engineering School.</i>

*Admission.* — Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined in the following books : —

Cicero's Select Orations ; the *Bucolics*, *Georgics*, and the first six books of the *Æneid* of Virgil ; Sallust ; Andrews and Stoddard's, or Zumpt's, Latin Grammar ; Latin Prosody ; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, to the Passive Voice (first twelve chapters).

Jacobs's, Colton's, or Felton's Greek Reader ; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, first three books ; Sophocles's, Crosby's, or Kühner's Greek Grammar.

Thompson's Higher Arithmetic ; Day's Algebra (revised edition), to Quadratic Equations ; Playfair's Euclid, first two books ; English Grammar ; Geography.

The regular examination for admission to College takes place on Monday and Tuesday preceding Commencement, beginning at 9 o'clock, A.M., on Monday, and at 8 o'clock, A.M., on Tuesday. Another examination is held at the same place on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 14th and 15th, beginning at 9 o'clock, A.M., on Tuesday, and at 8 o'clock, A.M., on Wednesday.

*Library and Cabinet.* — The College Library is designed for the use of the several Faculties of the College, students connected with the Theological, Law, Medical, and Philosophical Departments, and the members of the Senior and Junior Classes in the Academic Department. Each of the Professional Schools has connected with it a separate library. The whole number of books in the College Library, beside pamphlets, is about 35,000 ; in the Libraries of the Professional Schools, 5,000 ; in the Libraries of the Literary Societies, 25,000. Total, 65,000. The Library of the American Oriental Society is now kept in the College Library building.

The Mineralogical and Geological Cabinet, embracing about thirty thousand specimens, is accessible to the students of the several departments.

*Expenses.* — The annual charges in the Treasurer's bill are, for tuition, \$ 45 ; for rent

and care of half room in College, average of four years, \$17.44; for expenses of public rooms, \$3; for ordinary repairs, general damages, and incidentals, about \$3.56. Total, \$69.

Besides this, the student pays for tuition in optional studies during part of the Junior year, a small sum for the use of books which he may draw from the College Library, and additional charges at graduation, amounting to \$9.50. Board is obtained at prices varying from \$2.50 to \$3.50. To a majority of the students it is about \$3 a week.

*Calendar for 1858.* — Second Term begins, Wednesday, January 6. Commencement, Medical Department, Thursday, January 14. Junior Exhibition, Tuesday, April 6. Second Term ends, Tuesday, April 13. Spring Vacation of three weeks. Third Term begins, Wednesday, May 5. Examination of Candidates for admission, Monday and Tuesday, July 26 and 27. Anniversary of the Society of Alumni, Wednesday, July 28. Anniversary of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Wednesday, July 28. Commencement, Thursday, July 29. Summer Vacation of seven weeks. Examination of Candidates for admission, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 14 and 15. First Term begins, Wednesday, September 15.

The Terms in the Theological Department, the Law Department, and the Department of Philosophy and the Arts, coincide with the Academical Terms.

Number of Students, 1857-58, 447.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND THE ARTS.

The design of this Department is to furnish resident graduates and others with the opportunity of devoting themselves to special branches of study, either not otherwise provided for, or not pursued as far as individual students may desire. The branches intended to be embraced in this Department are such in general as are not included under Theology, Law, and Medicine; or more particularly, Mathematical Science, Physical Science and its application to the Arts, Metaphysics, Philology, Literature, and History. Instruction in this Department may be given by Professors not belonging to the other Departments, by the Academical Professors, and by such others as the President and Fellows may approve. The instructors for the year, with the President, compose the Faculty of the Department.

For the terms of entrance upon the several courses in the Department, application may be made to the several instructors.

*Lectures and Instruction.* — Professor Gibbs, on General Philology. Professor Olmsted, on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, the Academical Courses of Lectures; also, if desired, private lessons in Experimental Physics and Mathematical Astronomy. Professor Noah Porter, on Psychology, Logic, and the History of Philosophy. Professor Thacher, Lucretius and Latin Composition; instruction twice a week. Professor Hadley, Pindar and Theocritus; instruction twice a week. Professor Whitney, Sanskrit from Bopp's Grammar and Nalus, or such other text-books as may be agreed upon; also, the rudiments of the Ancient and Modern Persian, and of the Egyptian language. Professor Newton, such branches of the Higher Mathematics as may be agreed upon with the student.

*Degree.* — The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy will be conferred by the President and Fellows, upon students in the Department of Philosophy and the Arts, after being connected with the Department for two years, and passing a satisfactory examination in three branches of study. The fee for a diploma is \$5.

#### YALE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

Under the Department of Philosophy and the Arts, the Yale Scientific School is organized to give systematic instruction in Natural Science, Chemistry, Agriculture, and Engineering.

*Natural Science, Chemistry, and Agriculture.* — This division of the School is under the immediate supervision of Professors James D. Dana, Benjamin Silliman, Jr., John A.

Porter, George J. Brush, and Samuel W. Johnson, assisted in Analytical Chemistry by Mr. Edward H. Twining.

*Lectures.* — First Term, *General Chemistry* (50 lectures), Professor Silliman, Jr. *Geology* (40 lectures and recitations), Professor Dana. *Chemistry of the Non-metallic Elements* (30 lectures), Professor Johnson. — Second Term, *Chemistry of Building Materials* (12 lectures), Professor Silliman, Jr. *Chemistry, and General Principles of Agriculture* (30 lectures), Professor Johnson. *Chemistry of the Metals* (30 lectures), Professor Brush. — Third Term, *Crystallography and General Mineralogy* (30 lectures and recitations), Professor Dana. *Organic Chemistry* (30 lectures), Professor John A. Porter. *Use of the Blowpipe* (20 hours of practice), Professor Brush.

*Practical Chemistry.* — The Analytical Laboratory is fully equipped with means of practical instruction in all branches of Analytical and Experimental Chemistry, and is open daily from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. throughout the academic year. Students work through a course of Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, and are afterwards guided in the study of any special department of Experimental Chemistry, or in original investigations. Previous study of Chemistry is highly desirable, but not essential to admission. Special courses in Qualitative Analysis are given each term.

The whole course occupies two years. Students are received to a full or partial course, at their option.

*Expenses.* — Matriculation fee, \$3. For Laboratory instruction, and supplies of ordinary re-agents and materials, fires, apparatus, and use of Chemical Library, \$51 per term. Cost of apparatus and materials to be supplied by the student, \$5 to \$10 per term. Lectures, to Laboratory students, free; to others, \$3 to \$10 each course. All fees to be paid in advance.

Students in the Scientific School have access to the College Library, and to the Mineralogical and Geological collections.

*Engineering.* — This Division of the School is under the supervision of Professor William A. Norton, assisted by Mr. Louis Bail.

*Lectures.* — The lectures of Professor Silliman, Jr., during the second term, on the Chemistry of Building Materials, are open to the students; and also the lectures of Professor Dana, on Mineralogy and Geology, those of Professor Silliman, Jr., on General Chemistry, and those of Professor Olmsted, on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Meteorology, in the Academical Department.

The full course will occupy two years. Students will be admitted to pursue a full or a partial course, at their option.

The preparatory mathematical studies required for admission to the full course are Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry.

*Expenses.* — The tuition fee for the full course, for each term, is \$33, to be paid in advance. The fee for the course of Surveying alone is \$12. There is no charge for incidental expenses.

## WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, MIDDLETOWN.

(Incorporated 1831.)

### FACULTY.

Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D., *President.*

John Johnston, LL.D., *Fisk Prof. of Natural Science, and President pro tempore.*

Rev. Charles K. True, D.D., *Hedding Prof. of Moral Science and Belles-Lettres.*

Harvey B. Lane, M.A., *Prof. of Greek Language and Literature.*

Rev. John W. Lindsay, M.A., *Prof. of the Latin and Hebrew Languages.*

———, *Prof. of Mathematics and Astronomy.*

Solomon Chapin, B.A., *Tutor.*

Rev. William Jay Foss, B.A., *Teacher of Greek.*

Rev. Jacob F. Huber, M.A., *Teacher of Modern Languages.*

Rev. J. W. Lindsay, M.A., *Librarian.*

*Admission.* — Candidates must be well acquainted with the rudiments of English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Loomis's Algebra to Quadratic Equations, two books of Geometry, M'Clintock's First Book in Latin, or Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, Eight Books of Virgil's *Æneid*, Anthon's Cicero, first twelve chapters in Arnold's Prose Composition, Kühner's Elementary Greek Grammar, and the Greek Reader.

Candidates for admission to College are examined on the Monday preceding Commencement, or on the first day of the following term.

*Libraries, Apparatus, and Cabinets.* — The College and Society Libraries amount, in the aggregate, to about 13,000 volumes. The apparatus was procured mostly in London and Paris, at an expense of more than \$8,000, and the instruments are of the most approved modern construction. The Philosophical Apparatus is ample, ranging over the various fields of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, Acoustics, Electricity, Magnetism, &c. The Astronomical Apparatus includes a refracting telescope of 7 feet focus and 6 inches aperture, equatorially mounted; a transit circle by Troughton and Simms, adapted to extra meridian observations, with azimuth and vertical circles of 18 and 20 inches in diameter respectively, and graduated on silver to 5', with micrometer microscopes reading to seconds; an astronomical clock by Molyneux and Son, with mercurial compensation pendulum; repeating circle, sextant, &c. Besides these, astronomical maps and diagrams, and Russell's Planetarium, are used. The Cabinets of Mineralogy, Geology, and Natural History, which are in most cases the work of time, are already quite extensive, affording the means of satisfying the necessities, and gratifying the taste of the student in these departments.

*Expenses.* — The annual charges in the Treasurer's bill are, for instruction, \$33; room-rent, from \$7.50 to \$9, average, \$8.25; use of Library, \$2; general repairs, lighting, warming, sweeping, &c., about \$6. Total, \$47.25.

Board may be had in private families at \$2.50 per week.

*Calendar, 1857-58.* — Spring term commences, Thursday, January 28. Junior Exhibition, May 5. Spring term closes, May 5. Summer term commences, Thursday, May 20. Senior examination commences, July 8. Annual examination commences, July 29. Commencement, the first Wednesday in August, August 4. Fall term begins, Thursday, September 2.

Number of Students, 1857-58, 149.

## TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD.

(Chartered 1823.)

Rt. Rev. Thomas Church Brownell,  
D.D., LL.D., *Chancellor and Visitor.*

Rt. Rev. John Williams, D.D., *Vice-Chancellor.*

### FACULTY.

Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., *President, and Hobart Prof. of the Ethics and Evidences of Christianity.*

Rev. A. Jackson, M.A., *Prof. of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.*

John Brocklesby, M.A., *Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

Rev. Thomas R. Pynchon, M.A., *Scovill Prof. of Chemistry and Natural Science, and Librarian.*

Samuel Eliot, M.A., *Brownell Prof. of History and Literature.*

Edward Graham Daves, M.A., *Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature.*

————, *Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature.*

William Woodruff Niles, B.A., *Tutor.*

Duncan L. Stewart, M.A., *Prof. Emeritus of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.*

Rev. Thomas W. Coit, D.D., LL.D., *Prof. of Ecclesiastical History.*

Hon. William W. Ellsworth, D.D., *Prof. of Law.*

George C. Shattuck, M.D., *Prof. of Anatomy, Physiology, and the Institutes of Medicine.*

Rev. Edward A. Washburn, M.A., *Adjunct Lecturer on English Literature.*

Charles C. Perkins, M.A., *Lecturer on Art.*

*Admission.*—Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined in the following studies :—Elements of Ancient History and Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra to Quadratic Equations, and two Books in Plane Geometry ; Latin Grammar, the structure and scanning of Hexameter Verse, twelve chapters in Arnold's Prose Composition, Sallust, Cicero's Select Orations, the Eclogues of Virgil, one Book of the Georgics, and six Books of the *Æneid* ; Greek Grammar, writing Greek with the accents, (ten Exercises in Arnold's First Greek Book,) Jacobs's, Colton's, or Felton's Greek Reader entire, and St. John's Gospel. The Latin Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard, the Greek Grammar of Sophocles, and Pütz and Arnold's Manual of Ancient Geography and History, are recommended as elementary books.

*The Library, Cabinet, and Apparatus.*—There are about six thousand volumes in the library in Seabury Hall ; in which are also the portraits of several officers and benefactors of the College. Two Funds have been recently established for the increase of the Library ; the Elton Fund of \$ 5,000, the gift of John P. Elton, Esq., of Waterbury ; and the Sheffield Fund, consisting of \$ 5,000 in the stock of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad Company, the gift of Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., of New Haven. There are two libraries belonging to the societies of undergraduates, containing an aggregate of six thousand volumes. The cabinet is an extensive collection of minerals and geological specimens, to which has lately been added a large collection of shells. A valuable philosophical apparatus is distributed through the lecture-rooms of the several Professors, requiring its aid in their instructions. The Chemical Department has just been thoroughly reorganized, the Laboratory remodelled, and the apparatus greatly enlarged by extensive purchases in Europe.

*Commencement.*—The Thursday next before the Fourth of July is Commencement day. On the day preceding, the Corporation and House of Convocation assemble, and an address and poem are publicly pronounced before the latter. On this day all applications for admissions *ad eundem* come before Convocation.

*Terms.*—There are two terms in the year, styled the Christmas and Trinity Terms. Christmas Term begins nine weeks after Commencement, or about the first of September, and closes the 23d of December. Trinity Term begins the 20th of January, and closes at Commencement. During term-time all undergraduates are required to be resident, unless under special dispensation from the President.

*Expenses.*—For tuition, \$ 25 per term (or half-year) ; for room-rent, \$ 10 per term ; for the use of the Library, for sweeping rooms, ringing the bell, fuel for recitation-rooms, and printing, \$ 10 per term ; all payable in advance. Besides the above, there will be occasional assessments for damages or other common expenses.

Good board can now be procured for from \$ 2.50 to \$ 3.25 per week.

*Athenæum Collegii S. S. Trinitatis.*—This society dates back to the foundation of the College. The Constitution was framed by a committee, consisting of Rt. Rev. Bishop

Brownell, Professor G. W. Doane (now Bishop of New Jersey), and others. At the weekly meetings, each member takes part in the exercises, consisting of Declamation, Composition, and Extemporaneous Debate. The Library contains at present about 4,000 volumes, and is rich in Classics, works on Theology, Law, Poetry, Belles-Lettres, and the standard literature of the day.

*The Parthenon.* — This society was formed in 1827, by nineteen members from the Athenæum; among whom were Park Benjamin, Esq., and the Rev. Caleb J. Ives, late missionary to Texas.

From the time of its foundation the society has steadily advanced, both in numbers and in spirit. In the weekly meetings all members take part in the exercises, which consist of Orations, Declamations, Compositions, Forensic Discussions, and Extemporaneous Debates. The Library now contains upwards of 2,800 volumes, and is also supplied with the leading Reviews and Periodicals of the day.

Public Exhibitions are occasionally held, which have reflected credit upon the society, and have served to stimulate the members to renewed exertions.

Number of Students, 1857 - 58, 57.

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### STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, NEW BRITAIN.

This seminary for training teachers for the duties of their profession was established in 1849, and the sum of eleven thousand dollars appropriated by the Legislature for its support, for a period of at least four years. In 1853 another appropriation of four thousand dollars a year for four years was made.

The government of the institution belongs to a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Superintendent of Common Schools, *ex officio*, and one member from each of the eight counties of the State. The Trustees are appointed by the Legislature, two in each year, and hold their office for the period of four years.

#### TEACHERS.

David N. Camp, <i>Principal and Prof. of the English Language and Literature, and the Theory and Practice of Teaching.</i>	<i>ogy, Chemistry, and Natural History.</i>
———, <i>Associate Principal and Prof. of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, and Geography.</i>	F. Julius Busch, <i>Prof. of Drawing and Oil-Painting.</i>
B. N. Comings, <i>Prof. of Physiol-</i>	C. B. Dowd, <i>Prof. of Latin, History, and Arithmetic.</i>
	Henry Buckham, A.B., <i>Instructor in Latin, History, and Arithmetic.</i>
	Miss Jane A. Bartholomew, <i>Assistant.</i>

The whole number of scholars for 1857 - 58 was 130.

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### ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

ASHFORD ACADEMY, Ashford.  
S. D. Gaylord, *Principal.*

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, Stamford.  
Rev. E. B. Hunnington, *Principal.*

BACON ACADEMY, Colchester.  
P. J. Williams, *Principal*.

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY  
SCHOOL, Stamford.  
G. B. Glendenning, *Principal*.

CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC  
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR  
BOYS, New Haven.  
Stiles French, *Principal*.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL  
INSTITUTE, New Haven.

Wm. H. Russell, M.D., *Principal*.  
C. Fabrique, A.M., } *Vice-Princi-*  
F. C. Selden, } *pals.*  
Twelve Assistant Teachers.

CONNECTICUT LITERARY INSTITU-  
TION, Suffield.

H. A. Pratt, M.A., *Principal*.  
Giles Potter, A.B., *Assist. Principal*.  
William B. Greene, *Eng. Teacher*.  
Miss Julia S. Tower, *Preceptress*.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARD-  
ING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, New Haven.

Lewis M. Mills, *Principal*.  
Orrin C. Sparrow, } *Assistants*.  
Richard A. Hoolihan, }

GREENWICH ACADEMY, Greenwich.  
Philander Button, *Principal*.

GROVE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY,  
New Haven.

Miss Mary Dutton, *Principal*.

GUILFORD ACADEMY, Guilford.  
———, *Principal*.

HARTFORD ENGLISH AND CLASSI-  
CAL ACADEMY, Hartford.  
Nicholas Harris, *Principal*.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY,  
Hartford.

Miss A. M. Crocker, *Principal*.

HARTFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL,  
Hartford.

Samuel M. Capron, *Principal*.

[This school at present forms the Classi-  
cal Department of the Public High School,  
and is free, like the High School, being  
wholly sustained by the proceeds of its fund.  
The number of scholars is limited to 35, but  
by its charter the privileges of the school  
are unlimited, either to the city or State.]

HIGH STREET SCHOOL, Stonington.  
Wm. H. Woodbridge, *Principal*.

HOPKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, New  
Haven.

James M. Whiton, *Rector*.

MILFORD HIGH SCHOOL,\* Milford.  
Bryan Marshall, *Principal*.

NEWTOWN ACADEMY, Newtown.  
J. E. Goodhue, *Principal*.

NORTH GREENWICH ACADEMY,  
North Greenwich.  
Whitman Peck, *Principal*.

NORWALK PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL,  
Norwalk.

F. B. Brigham, *Principal*.  
H. Huntington, *Assistant*.

NORWICH FREE ACADEMY,  
Norwich.  
(Established 1856.)

Elbridge Smith, A.M., *Principal*.

PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL,  
Hartford.

Rev. Isaac Bird, *Principal*.  
James Bird, *Associate*.

\* High Schools which charge tuition are put under the head of Academies.

**PLAINFIELD ACADEMY, Plainfield.**Rev. Lucian Burleigh, *Principal.***SELECT CLASSICAL BOARDING  
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,  
New Haven.**A. N. Skinner, A.M., *Principal.*  
Eleven Assistant Teachers.**WEST KILLINGLY ACADEMY, West  
Killingly.**Rev. D. C. Frost, A.M., *Principal.*  
Sidney B. Frost, *Assistant.***YORK SQUARE SEMINARY, New  
Haven.**Rev. H. Bingham, } *Principals.*  
Mrs. E. M. Bingham, }**TEACHERS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.**

Place.	Teacher.	Salary.	Place.	Teacher.	Salary.
Ansonia,	E. B. Lyon,	\$ 800	New Britain,	C. H. Wheeler,	\$ 1,200
Birmingham,	G. H. Stevens,	1,000	New London,		
Bridgeport,	Emory F. Strong,	1,100	Boys' H.,	E. B. Jennings,	1,200
Bristol,	E. D. Rawson,	800		G. B. Hendrickson,	
Colchester,	J. P. Williams,	600		<i>Assist.</i>	
Collinsville,	John N. Bartlett,	700	Girls' H.,	Amos Perry,	1,200
Hartford,	T. W. T. Curtis,	1,500	Norwalk,	F. B. Brigham,	1,000
Meriden,	— Howard,	1,000	Norwalk, S.,	— Peck,	1,000
Middletown,	S. Coburn,	1,000	Stamford,	Henry Balcan,	1,000
Mystic Bridge,	— Wheeler.		Waterbury,	P. B. Hulse,	1,100
Mystic River,	W. H. Potter.		Wethersfield,	— Gerat,	600
Nangatuck,	Henry Sabin.				

**TEACHERS OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.**

Berlin,	H. E. Barnes.	Meriden,	J. C. Howard.
Bradford,	T. E. Barrett.	Middle Haddam,	Edwin Whitney.
Bridgeport,	S. F. Perkins,	Milford,	Charles Burton,
	A. S. Wilson.		Treat Clark,
Brooklyn,	E. R. Keyes.		R. H. Green,
Clinton,	— Johnson,		Nathan E. Smith.
	E. T. Clark.	Mystic,	Thomas Packer.
Cullinsville,	G. J. Case,	New Canaan,	Ibriid Cannon.
	Levi Case, 2d,	New Haven,	Ahaz Bradley,
	F. Garrett,		N. H. Boardman,
	W. Garrett,		Henry N. Johnson,
	H. Sexton.		H. H. Kimball,
East Haddam,	Marcus L. Tryon.		William Kinne,
East Lyme,	George Hilliard.		Martin L. Rogers,
Greenwich,	Charles H. Wright.		James D. Whitmore.
Hartford,	Frederick F. Barrows,	New London,	Timothy A. Avery,
	George Fillow,		Leverett L. Hamp,
	Chauncey Harris,		Francis Colver,
	Augustus Morse.		Daniel W. Fox,



New London,	Frank Nichols, Sandford B. Smith, W. C. Wilcox.	Plainfield, North,	Stephen Hall.
Newtown,	Charles A. Curtis.	Plainville,	W. H. Hyde.
Norwich,	J. W. Allen, — Rathbun.	Portland,	John H. Peck.
Norwich Town,	— Lathrop, J. D. P. Stone.	Rockville,	J. Turner.
Plainfield,	E. Barrows, John Gates, Edward Kenyon, Henry O. Spalding.	Stonington,	Dwight Ely, Frederick W. Smith.
(Moosup P.O.),	A. Godon, Ira Hyde.	Stamford,	Henry R. Dayton, George Umpleby.
(Centre,)	Henry Bennet, John S. French.	West Meriden,	A. E. Camp.
		Wethersfield,	Simeon Hale, Jr., M. S. Griswold.
		Willimantic,	J. F. Peck, H. W. Avery.
		Windsor,	J. B. Woodford.

## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

### THE CONNECTICUT ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences was formed at New Haven, March 4, 1799, and in October following was incorporated. It was established for the purpose of encouraging literary and philosophical researches in general, and particularly for investigating the Natural History of Connecticut. In 1811, it published a statistical account of New Haven, contained in a pamphlet of eighty-four pages. In 1815 it published a pamphlet of forty pages, containing the history of several towns in Litchfield County. One octavo volume of Memoirs has been issued. The Academy has stated meetings, at which subjects are discussed, and dissertations read, some of which have appeared in the "American Journal of Science and Arts." President Dwight of Yale College was the first President, and remained in office until 1817, when Dr. Day was elected to the Presidency. He was annually re-elected until 1836, when Professor Benjamin Silliman was called to preside over its deliberations. — *American Quarterly Register*, 1842.

There are twelve meetings annually, in the city of New Haven, namely, on the third Wednesday of each month. The general meeting for the election of officers is on the fourth Wednesday of October.

Officers for 1857-58: — James D. Dana, *President*. Chester S. Lyman, *Vice-President*. Josiah W. Gibbs, Denison Olmsted, James D. Dana, William A. Norton, Eli W. Blake, *Council*. Leonard J. Sanford, *Recording Secretary*. William Hillhouse, Worthington Hooker, William A. Norton, Leonard J. Sanford, *Corresponding Secretaries*. Edward C. Herrick, *Librarian and Treasurer*. Josiah W. Gibbs, Eli W. Blake, James D. Dana, *Committee of Publication*.

## CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(First chartered 1825. — Re-chartered 1839.)

Officers for 1857-58 (chosen May 26, 1857):— Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., *President*. D. S. Boardman, Hon. Jared S. Peters, Thomas B. Butler, John McLelland, Gurdon Trumbull, Edward C. Herrick, Samuel H. Parsons, *Vice-Presidents*. James B. Hosmer, *Treasurer*. J. Hammond Trumbull, *Corresponding Secretary*. Charles Hosmer, *Recording Secretary*. Frederic B. Perkins, *Librarian*.

The library of this Society contains not far from ten thousand titles, including the library of its late librarian, Rev. Dr. Thomas Robbins, which is especially rich in theology and English history; and a valuable collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, relating to Connecticut, New England, and American history. No catalogue has yet been made of this library, except one of a portion of its pamphlets, by Elon Gleason, Esq. One is now in preparation by the librarian; and, it is hoped, will be published during the spring of 1858. The work is done on cards, upon the plan of Professor Charles C. Jewett, of Boston.

## LITCHFIELD COUNTY HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Officers for 1857-58:— Seth P. Beers, Litchfield, *President*. George C. Woodruff, Litchfield; John Boyd, Winsted; Charles F. Sedgwick, Sharon; Charles B. Phelps, Woodbury; Abijah Catlin, Harwintown, *Vice-Presidents*. Payne Kenyon Kibbourne, Litchfield, *Secretary*. Charles Adams, Litchfield, *Treasurer*. Edwin B. Webster, Litchfield, *Auditor*.

The annual meetings of this Society are held at Litchfield, on the fourth Tuesday of August.

## CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

(Located at Hartford.)

Officers for 1857-58:— Rev. William W. Turner, *President*. Dr. John L. Comstock, Henry W. Terry, Dr. John S. Butler, *Vice-Presidents*. Dr. William B. Brownell, *Corresponding Secretary*. John C. Comstock, *Recording Secretary*. Dr. George B. Hawley, *Treasurer*. John C. Comstock, *Librarian*. Charles H. Olmsted, Dr. David Cray, John P. Brace, Rev. W. W. Turner, Dr. Clarence M. Brownell, *Curators*.

## STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

*President*, T. W. T. Curtis, Hartford.

*Vice-Presidents*, C. Goodwin Clark, New Haven; Augustus Morse, Hart-

ford; C. W. Todd, New Milford; A. S. Wilson, Bridgeport; John G. Lewis, East Haddam; Amos Perry, New London; E. R. Keyes, Brooklyn; J. Turner, Rockville.

*Recording Secretary*, E. F. Strong, Bridgeport.

*Corresponding Secretary*, Charles Northend, New Britain.

*Treasurer*, F. C. Brownell, Hartford.

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### EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS. By Professors Silliman and Dana. Published every alternate month, at New Haven, at five dollars per annum.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION is published quarterly, at three dollars per annum. Henry Barnard of Hartford is Editor, and F. C. Brownell of Hartford, publisher.

THE CONNECTICUT COMMON SCHOOL JOURNAL, published under the direction of the State Association, is issued monthly, at one dollar per volume. Circulation upwards of twelve hundred. Charles Northend, New Britain, Editor. F. C. Brownell, Hartford, Publisher.

## VII. NEW YORK.

Capital, Albany. — Area, 46,000 square miles. — Population, 1855, 3,470,059.

A COMPLETE history of the Schools of New York, detailing the origin, progress, fluctuations, and changes in the Common School system, would fill a volume. The most that can be done in our pages is to give a glance at these successive developments, and recite briefly their present condition.

At the first session of the Legislature, after the adoption of the Constitution, a distinct recognition of the duty of the State to provide the means of public instruction was made, and the Board of Regents was incorporated on the 1st of May, 1784. Two lots in each township were set apart for Gospel and School purposes, by an act of the Legislature, in 1789.

Governor George Clinton, under whose administration the first measures were inaugurated, has, in his wise policy touching this subject, handed down a richer boon than the material prosperity which is the offspring of De Witt Clinton's far-seeing policy in his system of Canals.

In 1795 an act was passed for the establishment of Common Schools, and setting apart fifty thousand dollars annually, for five years, for their support and encouragement. Provision was made for the election of School Commissioners in each town.

In 1798, there were 1,352 schools, in which 59,660 children were taught.

Subsequent acts made temporary provision for the support of public education, until, in 1805, the foundation of the "School Fund" was laid. This fund has increased, by appropriations, investments, &c., till it now amounts to \$ 2,491,916.14.

Without following the system of instruction, in its changes and progress, we append a table showing the present value of the funds belonging to the State, and invested for the support of her Schools.

The various systems of supervision, under Town Boards, County Superintendents, and Town Superintendents, are, perhaps, too well known to require comment.

The entire system of education in New York may be classed under the following heads: — STATE NORMAL SCHOOL; PUBLIC SCHOOLS, under the general School law; UNION FREE SCHOOLS, under the act of 1853; PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN CITIES AND VILLAGES, under special acts; INCORPORATED ACADEMIES, COLLEGES, PRIVATE SCHOOLS, and SEMINARIES.

### SCHOOL OFFICERS.

#### SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Legislature of the State, at its annual session in 1854, separated the School Department from the Department of State, and established a distinct Bureau, called the "Department of Public Instruction." The Superintendent

ent of Public Instruction is elected triennially, on the first Tuesday in April, by joint ballot of the Legislature, and enters immediately upon the duties of his office. The salary of this officer is \$2,500. His deputy receives \$1,500. In addition he is allowed \$1,800 for clerk hire. This officer is charged with the following general duties: To decide all questions relating to the Common Schools, which may be brought before him, on appeal; to prepare forms for the subordinate school officers, and direct as to the time and manner of their reports; to visit and superintend the institutions for the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb, and other similar institutions; to provide for the education of the Indian children in the State, in conformity to the act of 1856; "to visit and inspect, so often as may be practicable, such and so many of the Common Schools and Academies as he may deem expedient"; to make an annual apportionment of the School moneys; to remove subordinate officers for incompetency; and to report annually to the Legislature the condition of the schools in the State, "with such recommendations and suggestions as he may deem suitable."

He may at his option, on suitable evidence, grant certificates of qualification to teachers under his hand and seal of office, which certificates are valid anywhere within the State, until revoked by the Superintendent.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is *ex officio* a member of the Board of Regents of the University, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School.

#### SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

In the year 1856, the office of Town Superintendent of Schools was abolished, and their chief duties devolved upon the School Commissioners. The act provided that the first incumbents—to hold office till January 1, 1858—should be chosen by the Boards of Supervisors. The election of their successors is by the people, or, in the words of the statute, "At the annual general election to be held in the year 1857, and every third year thereafter, there shall be elected on a separate ballot, to be indorsed 'School Commissioner,' in the several Assembly districts, and in the sections of single Assembly districts,"—called School Commissioner districts,— "a School Commissioner for such district or section."

The number of School Commissioners in the State is 113. The following statement gives the duties of the Commissioner.

1. To visit and examine all the schools in his jurisdiction, and counsel with the trustees and other officers.
2. To examine and license teachers.
3. To annul certificates, upon proof of the incompetency of the holders.
4. To organize and conduct, at least once in each year, in his own district, or in conjunction with his associate (if there are two Commissioners in the county), a Teachers' Institute, to be held for the term of ten working days.
- And 5. To do all in his power to advance the interests of sound education in his district.

## SUPERVISORS OF TOWNS.

These officers are *ex officio* constituted school officers by the act of 1856, and are charged with the custody and disbursement of the school moneys, on the order of the trustees of school districts, according to the apportionment made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the School Commissioners. They also perform certain minor local duties.

## TRUSTEES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Each organized School District in the State has a board of three trustees, one of whom is elected annually. They hold office, respectively, for the term of three years. They are chosen by the voters in the district, and are charged with the employment of teachers and the general management of the School.

## STATISTICS RELATING TO PUBLIC EDUCATION IN NEW YORK FOR THE YEAR 1857.

Capital of the Common School Fund, September 30, 1856,	\$ 2,491,916.14
Revenue, . . . . .	155,000.00
Capital of U. S. Dep. Fund applicable to the support of Schools,	4,014,520.71
Revenue, . . . . .	254,475.36
Capital of the Literature Fund, . . . . .	269,452.12
Revenue, . . . . .	16,266.80

The amounts appropriated for the support of Common Schools, in 1857, were as follows: —

Income of the "School Fund," . . . . .	155,000.00
Income of the U. S. Dep. Fund, . . . . .	165,000.00
Avails of the three-fourths mill State tax, . . . . .	1,072,362.83

Total, \$ 1,392,362.83

In 1856, the total cost of supporting the Common Schools	
in the State was . . . . .	\$ 3,544,587.62
Number of volumes in School District Libraries, . . . . .	1,418,100
Value of real and personal property in the State in 1856, \$	1,429,817,122.24



ABSTRACT OF THE STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, FOR THE YEAR 1857.

	TIME SCHOOL WAS KEPT.										TEACHERS.			
	Whole Time.				By Qualified Teachers.		No. of Pupils attending Private Schools.				Licensed by		Males.	Females.
	Months.		Days.		Months.	Days.	No. of Free Schools.		No. of Private Schools.	No. of Children between 4 and 21 residing in District.	No. of Teachers employed at the same time for Six Months.	No. of Districts.		
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.			Months.	Days.						
	Cities, . . .	5,941	-	5,941	-	5,941	-	494	356,272	270	11,773	2,083	73	306
Rural Districts,	85,078	8	84,966	20	84,966	20	44	858,499	1,274	36,595	28,565	555	19,146	17,906
Total, . . .	91,019	8	90,907	20	90,907	20	538	1,214,771	1,544	48,368	30,658	628	19,452	19,111

	NUMBER OF CHILDREN TAUGHT.							SCHOOL-HOUSES.								
	Less than 2 Months.		2 Months and less than 4.		4 Months and less than 6.		6 Months and less than 8.		8 Months and less than 10.		10 Months and less than 12.		TOTAL.		TOTAL.	
	Less than 2	2 Months and less than 4.	4 Months and less than 6.	6 Months and less than 8.	8 Months and less than 10.	10 Months and less than 12.	TOTAL.		No. of Inspections by Commissioner.		No. of Volumes in District Library.		Log.	Frame.		Brick.
	Less than 2	2 Months and less than 4.	4 Months and less than 6.	6 Months and less than 8.	8 Months and less than 10.	10 Months and less than 12.	TOTAL.		No. of Inspections by Commissioner.		No. of Volumes in District Library.		Log.	Frame.	Brick.	Stone.
	Cities, . . .	40,459	46,437	37,884	31,041	27,058	38,406	6,167	227,452	968	89,863	89,863	-	41	193	3
Rural Districts,	150,716	159,534	144,770	102,072	38,914	7,510	1,767	605,983	15,681	1,288,070	1,288,070	307	9,747	621	580	11,555
Total, . . .	191,175	205,971	182,654	133,113	65,972	45,916	7,934	832,735	16,649	1,377,933	1,377,933	307	9,788	814	583	11,492



## COMMON SCHOOLS.

## HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

A proper exhibition of the workings of the present school system must, to be exact, ante-date the year just closed (1857) by nearly seven months, commencing at the time the School Commissioners took office, June 3, 1857.

In 1847 the office of County Superintendent was abolished, and the supervision of the schools, examination of teachers, apportionment and disbursement of the School Funds, were intrusted to one man in each town, who was expected to devote only a few days in the year to this duty, and received for each day's service the sum of \$ 1.25. As this was paid by the town, on the recognition of the Board of Supervisors, it need not be wondered that the office was, in many instances, a sinecure, and the supervision of the schools was much neglected.

The inauguration of the present system was the commencement of a new era. The duties imposed upon the Commissioners were peculiarly burdensome, from the disorder and chaos that had so long reigned, and from which order was to be evolved before any direct measures could be taken for building up a new system. For a number of years, no very reliable statistics had been received at the department in Albany. Many thousands of dollars of the school moneys had been squandered or pocketed by irresponsible officers, and the apportionments were made on the most erroneous statements. A single instance in point, in 1854-55, one town received the *pro rata* apportionment for eight non-existing districts.

These and kindred evils have been remedied, and the reports received from the School Commissioners are reliable. The money is now disbursed under the protection of heavy bonds, and by the most trustworthy of the public servants, the Supervisors.

The School Commissioners, who are required to devote their whole time to the schools, and the duties of their office, have inaugurated many very salutary reforms. The salaries of teachers have advanced at least twenty per cent; an improved style of school architecture is beginning to obtain; while the Teachers' Institutes and Associations, which are organized in nearly every county, are doing much to elevate the grade of instruction, and disseminate a healthy influence in behalf of popular education.

Not less than 10,000 teachers have in some way or other participated in the advantages of these organizations, during the past year.

## UNION FREE SCHOOLS.

In 1853, an act for the establishment of Union Free Schools was passed, whereby any school district, or any two or more adjoining districts, are allowed, under certain restrictions, to organize under the provisions of the act, vacating the rate-bill (by which the expenses of maintaining schools over and above the amount of public money, under the general law, are defrayed), and taxing the property of the district by direct vote, organizing a Board of Education, &c. In short, by this act, such districts can organize their schools on nearly the same independent basis as obtains in our cities.

The number of Union Free Schools in the State is about 50. They are the nearest approach to free schools allowed in the State under general statute.

## CITY SCHOOLS.

All the cities, and some of the larger villages in the State, have school systems, organized under special acts. The schools are graded, and for the most part under the direction of judicious Boards of Education, and competent instructors. New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Rochester support Saturday Normal Schools.

The statistics of the Public Schools in the cities are as follows:—

City.	Population.	School-houses.	Teachers.	Children of School Age.	Attendance.
New York,	629,904	271	1,150	192,000	151,823
Brooklyn,	205,250	81	810	60,000	37,122
Buffalo,	74,214	38	189	28,000	15,598
Albany,	57,333	18	53	18,359	6,729
Rochester,	43,877	18	93	16,077	7,467
Troy,	33,269	13	75	11,200	7,228
Syracuse,	25,107	13	50	9,378	5,075
Utica,	22,169	9	41	8,000	2,971
Oswego,	15,816	14	39	5,516	4,175
Poughkeepsie,	12,763	6	23	4,329	1,900
Schenectady,	8,389	3	25	3,065	1,600
Hudson,	6,720	4	14	2,562	1,095

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

New York has but one Normal School. This is located at Albany, and was established by an act of the Legislature, in 1844, "for the instruction and practice of teachers of Common Schools in the science of Education and the art of Teaching." It was first established for five years, as an experiment, and went into operation on the 18th of December, 1844, in a building provided gratuitously by the city of Albany, and temporarily fitted up for that purpose. The first term opened with twenty-nine pupils, and closed with ninety-seven. The number in attendance, the second term, was about two hundred. The average number is now about two hundred and fifty.

In 1848-49, the Legislature appropriated \$ 25,000 for the erection of a new school edifice, to which the school was removed in 1849.

It is believed that the design in establishing this school has been fully met, and that a class of teachers of superior practical skill and scholarship have been sent from its halls.

The School is under the direct supervision of an executive committee chosen by the Board of Regents, of which the Superintendent of Public Instruction is *ex officio* chairman.

An annual appropriation of \$ 12,000 is made by the State, for its support, and a revenue of \$ 2,600 is derived from the tuition of 105 children, who are instructed in the Model School; making in all, \$ 14,600.

The Board of Instructors consists of eleven teachers, including the Principal, and the Superintendent of the Model School. The salary of the Principal is \$ 2,000 per annum. The smallest salary paid any teacher is \$ 500.

Tuition and text-books are free to all the pupils in the Normal course. The pupils are appointed by the local school officers (Commissioners) in the various

counties; each county being entitled to send to the school a number of pupils, either male or female, equal to twice the number of members of the Assembly in such county. The number thus apportioned is 256.

The full course of instruction comprises two years, each year being divided into two terms of twenty weeks each. There are four classes,—Sub-Junior, Junior, Sub-Senior, and Senior.

Examinations for admission are very stringent, upon the elements of the simple sciences. The course of study embraces, in addition to the elementary branches taught in Common Schools, the following: History and Chronology, Book-Keeping, Map-Drawing, Higher Arithmetic, Higher Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Perspective Drawing, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, Geology, Rhetoric, Constitutional Law, Physiology, Astronomy, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Vocal Music, and the Art of Teaching.

Convenient rooms in the building are appropriated to the accommodation of the Model School. It is under the immediate supervision of a permanent teacher.

Its object is to afford each Normal pupil an opportunity to practise the methods of instruction and discipline inculcated at the Normal School, as well as to exhibit his "aptness to teach," and to discharge the various other duties pertaining to the teacher's responsible office. Each member of the graduating class is required to spend at least two weeks in this department.

The number of pupils who have been instructed, during any portion of the Normal course, for the thirteen years since its organization, is five thousand five hundred. Number of male graduates, four hundred and sixty-one. Females, five hundred and twenty-eight. Of these it is presumed nearly one half are teaching in the State; more than one fourth being engaged in the public schools.

In the preparation of teachers for the profession, New York is far from being up to the standard of Massachusetts; yet it is hoped that ere long other Normal Schools will be established, which will in some measure meet the demand for competent instructors. Hon. V. M. Rice, in his Annual Report for 1856, held the following language:—

"Another year's experience has but strengthened the conviction of the Superintendent of the importance of such schools as an agency for supplying teachers and for diffusing correct modes of instructing and disciplining schools; and it is suggested for the consideration of the Legislature, that other Normal Schools might be established in favorable localities, whose wealthy and liberal inhabitants would bear the greater proportion of the expenditure necessary for sites and commodious buildings. It is urged, that one such institution could not have been expected to meet the demands in a State employing twenty-five thousand teachers annually; that the fitness and necessity of such institutions are beyond doubt; and that the number of pupils in attendance upon this one, is now as large as its facilities will warrant."

The other special agencies in the State for the education of teachers will be found under their appropriate heads,—Teachers' Departments in Academies, and Teachers' Institutes.

#### TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

These are required to be held annually, for a term of two weeks each,—at least one institute in each county. The sum appropriated for each county, for

their support, in 1857, was one hundred and twenty dollars. Nearly every county has complied with the requisition; and the institutes are justly regarded as one of the most fruitful agencies in the State for the encouragement of education.

#### ACADEMIES.

The number of incorporated Academies in the State, under the care of the Board, as appears from the last Report, is one hundred and seventy-six. There are nominally two hundred and seventeen; but forty-one of these have either made no report in several years, or have entirely suspended, or have become private institutions by the vacation of their charter.

The Academies receive, annually, from the State, from the income of the Literature and United States Deposit Funds, appropriated for that purpose, the sum of forty thousand dollars. In 1857 this sum was apportioned on a basis of twenty thousand eight hundred and sixty pupils, — the several Academies sharing therein *per capita*. The amount received from pupils, for tuition, as per last report, was \$ 308,154. The salaries of teachers were \$ 350,190. The number of teachers employed in the Academies is eight hundred and eighty-six.

Hon. S. B. Woolworth, Secretary of the Regents, visited a large number of these Academies in 1856-57, and in his Report says: —

“The condition in which the Academies were found was in most cases highly gratifying. Many were in the full tide of successful operation, with all the means of instruction, in teachers and apparatus amply provided, and presented abundant evidence of the diligence and zeal of pupils, and the faithfulness and devotion of teachers. A few were found drawing out a feeble existence, exerting little influence, and receiving little support.

“There were two elements of prosperity very distinctly visible in every prosperous Academy visited, — earnestness and devoted labor on the part of teachers, and cordial co-operation and support on the part of trustees and patrons. These are mutual and reciprocal; they exist together, and each awakens the other into life and action.”

#### TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT IN ACADEMIES.

In 1849 the Legislature appropriated two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, each, to such Academies as should be designated by the Regents, on condition “that gratuitous instruction in the philosophy of teaching should be given in such Academies to at least twenty individuals during four months in the year.”

By subsequent acts, the mode of procedure was so changed that the sum of ten dollars is paid for each scholar, not to exceed twenty scholars to each Academy, who shall have been so instructed in the science of teaching.

In 1856 the number of Academies selected was one hundred and thirteen, in which one thousand seven hundred and forty-five pupils were instructed in the “Teachers' Classes,” at an expense of \$ 16,550.

The whole number taught in these classes since 1849 is ten thousand eight hundred, at an expense of \$ 107,420.

There is some doubt as to the wisdom of this expenditure, — the requisition, that a separate teacher should be employed to give special instruction to these classes, having been complied with in only a few instances. The Regents say: —

“With few exceptions, these have been taught with the other pupils of the

Academy, and no additional teacher has been employed for such instruction. In many of the Academies some professional instruction has been given, while in others it does not appear that the instruction has, to any important extent, differed from that of other pupils. Doubts have long existed with this Board, and they have been confirmed by the expressed opinions of many of the most judicious teachers, whether the money thus appropriated and applied might not be more profitably expended. The sum now received by any Academy, not exceeding one hundred and sixty dollars, is too small to enable it to provide able and efficient teachers for this specific purpose."

It has been suggested that the number of Academies selected for this purpose should be diminished, or that the money should be applied for the establishment of Teachers' Institutes, under a State Board, or for the support of another Normal School.

#### COLLEGES.

The number of Colleges in the State, subject to the visitation of the Regents, is fifteen, as follows:—

Columbia College.

Union College.

Hamilton College.

Hobart Free College, and its Medical Department.

University of the City of New York, and its Medical Department.

Madison University.

St. John's College.

Genesee College.

The University of Rochester.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York.

Albany Medical College.

New York Medical College.

Medical Department of the University of Buffalo.

Troy University and New York Central College.

The following is a brief summary of the College statistics, gathered from the Report of the Regents for 1857.

Number of Professors and Tutors in Literary Colleges, . . . . .	103
Number of Students, . . . . .	1,161
Number of Professors and Tutors in Medical Colleges, . . . . .	50
Number of Students, . . . . .	816

Troy University and the New York Central College are not included in this abstract, as they made no report for 1857 to the Regents.

We have no means of estimating the entire value of College property, or the number and value of the volumes in the libraries.

The course of study, and peculiar regulations and facts relative to the Colleges, cannot be given in our limited space; and the reader is referred for particulars to the Report of the Regents of the University.

#### INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

This institution, located in the city of New York, and under the care of the State, has been in operation for twenty-six years. The number of pupils, by

last report, was one hundred and sixty. Cost to the State, per annum, about twenty-five thousand dollars. The pupils are instructed in the usual branches of Common School education, and in various mechanical pursuits.

#### NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This is also under care of the State, at an annual expense of about thirty-three thousand dollars. Number of pupils, three hundred and fifteen. In December, 1856, the institution took possession of the new buildings at Fanwood, on Washington Heights, overlooking the Hudson River, and about nine miles from the City Hall. The old buildings had been the home of the institution for twenty-eight years, and the number of deaf mutes who have received the whole or a part of their education within those buildings exceeds one thousand.

#### REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Board of Regents consists of twenty-three members, including the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and, with the exception of the officers above mentioned, are appointed by the Legislature. They are required to visit and inspect all Colleges and Academies, examine into the condition and system of education therein, and to report annually the state thereof to the Legislature; to charter Colleges and Academies, thus relieving the Legislature of the burden of applications for such objects; and to confer the higher Degrees.

The following are the present officers of the Board. Gerrit Y. Lansing, *Chancellor*; John Greig, *Vice-Chancellor*; Samuel B. Woolworth, *Secretary*.

#### SCHOOL OFFICERS.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

G. Y. LANSING, Chancellor of the University.

S. B. WOOLWORTH, Secretary of the Regents.

D. H. COCHRAN, Principal of Normal School.

G. L. FARNHAM, Syracuse, President State Teachers' Association.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Albany, Corresponding Secretary.

### PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

#### THEOLOGICAL.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF  
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,  
New York.

PROFESSORS. — Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D.D., *Prof. of Nature, Ministry, and Polity of Church*. Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D.D., *Prof. of Bibl. Learning and Interp. of Script.* Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D.D., *Prof. of Past. Theol. and Pulpit Elo-*

*quence*. Rev. Samuel Roosevelt Johnson, D.D., *Prof. of Syst. Divinity*. Rev. Milo Mahan, D.D., *Prof. of Eccles. Hist.* Rev. Bird Wilson, D.D., LL.D., *Emerit. Prof. of Syst. Divinity*. Clement C. Moore, LL.D., *Emerit. Prof. of Oriental and Greek Literature*. Rev. George H. Houghton, A.M., *Instructor in Hebrew*. Rev. Christian F. Crusè, D.D., *Librarian*.

Founded 1817. Number of volumes in Library, 12,903. There is no charge for room-rent or tuition. The scholarships of the Seminary are worth about \$150 per annum. First term commences on the first Monday in October. Whole number of Alumni, 493. Students for 1857 - 58, 36.

#### HAMILTON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Hamilton.

FACULTY.—Rev. Geo. W. Eaton, D.D., *Prof. of Bibl. Theol.* Rev. Ebenezer Dodge, A.M., *Prof. of Bibl. Crit. and Interp.* Rev. H. Harney, A.M., *Prof. of Eccles. Hist. and Past. Theol.*

Founded 1820. Number of volumes in Library, 5,636. Average annual expenses, \$65. Third term commences May 14, 1858. Anniversary, August 20. Examinations, October 14, 15. First term commences October 15.

Number of Students, 1857 - 58, 32.

#### THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Auburn.

FACULTY.—Rev. Henry Mills, D.D., *Emerit. Prof. of Bibl. Crit.* Rev. Edward Hall, D.D., *Richards Prof. of Christ. Theol.* Rev. J. B. Condit, D.D., *Bellamy and Edwards Prof. of Sac. Rhet. and Past. Theol.* Rev. Samuel M. Hopkins, D.D., *Prof. of Eccles. Hist. and Church Polity.* Rev. E. A. Huntington, D.D., *Taylor Prof. of Bibl. Criticism.*

Founded 1821. Library consists of about 6,000 volumes. Average annual expenses, \$105. Assistance rendered of about \$2 per week. Anniversary May 12, 1858. First term begins September 8. Number of Alumni, about 600. Number of Students, 1857 - 58, 50.

#### UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, New York.

FACULTY.—Rev. Edward Robinson, D.D., LL.D., *Prof. of Bibl. Literature.* Rev. Thos. H. Skinner, D.D., *Prof. of Sacred Rhet., Past. Theol., and Church Government.* Rev. Henry B. Smith, *Prof. of Systemat. Theol., and Librarian.* Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D.D., *Prof. of Church Hist.* ———, *Instructor in Hebrew.*

This Seminary was founded January 18, 1836, and opened for instruction December 5 of the same year. Library contains about 22,000 volumes, about three fourths of which are from the library of Leander Van Ess. Every student is charged ten dollars a year for general expenses of Seminary. There are no other charges. The academic year consists of a single term, beginning on the first Wednesday in September and ending on the Monday next preceding the second Thursday in May, on which day is the public anniversary.

There are three other Theological Schools in the State, the Catalogues of which we have not received.

The ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, at Rochester, was founded in 1850 by the Baptists. It has three Professors, and a Library of about 6,000 volumes.

HARTWICK SEMINARY, at Hartwick, (Lutheran,) commenced operation in 1816, has two Professors, and a Library of 1,500 volumes.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF ASS. REF. CHURCH, at Newbury, established in 1836, has one Professor and a Library of 8,500 volumes.

## LAW.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ALBANY, Albany.

FACULTY.—Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, LL.D., *Pres.* PROFESSORS: Hon. Ira Harris, LL.D., *Practice, Pleadings, Evidence.* Hon. Amasa J. Parker, LL.D., *Real Estate, Wills, Crim. Law, Personal Rights, Domestic Relations.* Amos Dean, LL.D., *Personal Property, Contract, Commercial Law.*

There are two terms annually of the Law

School; the one commencing on the first Tuesday of September, and continuing for twelve weeks, and the other commencing on the second Tuesday next succeeding the termination of the previous term, and continuing also for twelve weeks, each term closing on the Friday of the twelfth week. The fee for each term is \$30, payable in advance.

# LAW DEPARTMENT OF HAMILTON COLLEGE, Clinton.

FACULTY.—Theodore Wm. Dwight, A.M., *Magnard Prof. of Law, Hist., Civil Polity, and Polit. Economy.*

Summer term begins April 29. Anniversary, July 21. Fall term opens September 9. Tuition, \$20 a term, or \$60 a year, with a graduation fee of \$5.

## MEDICAL.

### COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, New York.

PROFESSORS.—Thomas Cock, M.D., *President.* Robert Watts, M.D., *Anatomy.* John C. Dalton, Jr., M.D., *Physiol. and Microscopical Anatomy.* Samuel St. John, M.D., *Lecturer on Chem.* Joseph M. Smith, M.D., *Materia Medica and Clin. Medicine.* Alonzo Clark, M.D., *Path. and Practice of Med.* Willard Parker, M.D., *Prin. and Prac. of Surg.* Chandler R. Gilman, M.D., *Obstetrics and Med. Jurisp.* John A. Lidell, M.D., *Demonst. of Anat.* Edward Delafield, M.D., *Vice-President.* Floyd Smith, Esq., *Treasurer.* Gurdon Buck, M.D., *Registrar.* John A. Lidell, M.D., *Curator.* Henry B. Sands, M.D., *Assist. Demonst. of Anatomy.* G. M. Smith, M.D., *Librarian.* Thomas Denham, *Janitor.*

Founded 1807. There is only one term for undergraduates, which commences the first Monday in November.—*Expenses.* Matriculation, \$5; graduation, \$25; fees for full course of Lectures, \$105. Library contains about 1,200 volumes.

### ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Albany.

FACULTY.—Alden March, M.D., *Prof. of the Prin. and Prac. of Surgery.* James McNaughton, M.D., *Prof. of the Theory and Prac. of Med.* James H. Armsby, M.D., *Prof. of Anat.* Ezra S. Carr, M.D., *Prof. of Chem. and Pharm.* Thomas Hun, M.D., *Prof. of the Instit. of Med.* Howard Townsend, M.D., *Prof. of Materia Medica.* John V. P. Quackenbush, M.D., *Prof. of Obstet.* Amos Dean, LL.D., *Prof. of Med. Jurisp.* F. L. R. Chapin, M.D., *Demonst. of Anat.*

Founded 1839. The Spring term commences on the third Tuesday of February, and the Autumn term on the first Tuesday of September.—*Expenses.* Matriculation, \$5; graduation, \$20; fees for lectures, \$60. This institution has a valuable library, apparatus, and museum.

### MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF GENEVA COLLEGE, Geneva.

FACULTY.—John Towler, M.D., *Prof. of Chem. and Pharm.* Frederick Hyde, M.D., *Prof. of Prin. and Prac. of Surg.* George Burr, M.D., *Prof. of Obstet., Diseases of Women and Children, and Med. Jurisp.* Caleb Green, M.D., *Prof. of Mat. Med. and Gen. Pathol.* James H. Jerome, M.B., *Prof. of Anat. and Phys.* Alfred Bolter, M.D., *Prof. of the Instit. and Prac. of Med.*

Founded in 1836. Spring term commences April 1, 1858; Fall term commences first Thursday of October.—*Expenses.* Matriculation, \$8; tickets for whole course of lectures, \$32; graduation, \$20; demonstrator's ticket, \$3; anatomical material, \$5. Board, from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per week.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, New York.

FACULTY.—Rev. Isaac Ferris, D.D., LL.D., *Chanc.* Valentine Mott, M.D., LL.D., *Emerit. Prof. of Surgery and Surg. Anat., and Ex-Pres. of the Fac.* Martyn Paine, M.D., LL.D., *Prof. of Mat. Med. and Therap.* Gunning S. Bedford, M.D., *Prof. of Obstet., the Diseases of Women and Children, and Clin. Mid.* John W. Draper, M.D., LL.D., *Prof. of Chem. and Physiol.* Alfred C. Post, M.D., *Prof. of the Prin. and Oper. of Surg.* William H. Van Buren, M.D., *Prof. of Gen. and Descrip. Anat.* John T. Metcalfe, M.D., *Prof. of the Institutes and Prac. of Medicine.* Charles E. Isaacs, M.D., *Demonst. of Anat.* J. H. Hinton, M.D., *Prosecutor to the Prof. of Surg.* Alexander B. Mott, M.D., *Prosecutor to the Emerit. Prof. of Surg.* John W. Draper, M.D., LL.D., *Pres. of the Faculty.*

Founded 1841. Lectures commence the third Thursday of October. Fees for lectures, \$105; matriculation, \$5; graduation fee, \$30. Board, about \$4 a week.



**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO, Buffalo.**

Charles B. Coventry, M.D., *Emerit. Prof. of Physiol. and Med. Jurisp.* Charles A. Lee, M.D., *Prof. of Mat. Med.* James P. White, M.D., *Prof. of Obstet. and Dis. of Women and Children.* Frank H. Hamilton, M.D., *Prof. of the Prin. and Prac. of Surgery and Clin. Surgery.* Geo. Hadley, M.D., *Prof. of Chem. and Phar.* Thomas F. Rochester, M.D., *Prof. of the Prin. and Prac. of Med.* Sanford B. Hunt, M.D., *Prof. of Gen. Des. Anat. and Physiol.* Austin Flint, M.D., *Prof. of Clin. Med. and Pathol.* Edward M. Moore, M.D., *Prof. of Surg. Anat. and Surg. Pathology.* Charles Ap A. Bowen, M.D., *Demonst. of Anat.* Austin W. Nichols, M.D., *Assist. in the Dep. of Clinical Medicine.*

Lectures commence the first Wednesday in November. — *Expenses.* Matriculation, \$3; lecture fees, \$70; graduation, \$20.

**NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, New York.**

**FACULTY.** — Horace Green, M.D., LL.D., *Emerit. Prof. of Theory and Prac. of Med., and*

*Prof. of Dis. of Resp. Organs.* Edwin H. Davis, M.D., *Prof. of Mat. Med. and Therap.* B. Fordyce Barker, M.D., *Prof. of Mid. and Dis. of Women and Children.* R. Ogden Dooremus, M.D., *Prof. of Chem. and Med. Jurisp.* J. M. Carnochan, M.D., *Prof. of the Prin. and Oper. of Surg., with Surg. Pathol.* Edmund R. Peaslee, M.D., *Prof. of Physiol. and Pathol.* Henry G. Cox, M.D., *Prof. of the Theory and Prac. of Med., and of Clin. Med.* Timothy Childs, M.D., *Prof. of General Des. and Micro. Anat.* D. S. Conant, M.D., *Demonst. of Anat.* Wm. P. Cassidy, M.D., *Assist. to the Prof. of Surg.* John O. Bronson, M.D., *Assist. to the Prof. of Midwifery.* Adam Zenker, *Demonst. of Chem.* Burne L. Budd, M.D., *Curator of the Museum.* A. W. Wilkinson, M.D., *Superintendent.*

Lectures commence about the middle of October, and continue five months. — *Expenses.* Matriculation, \$5; examination fees, \$30; lectures, \$105. This institution has an anatomical collection valued at \$25,000.

## COLLEGES.

**HAMILTON COLLEGE, Clinton.**

**FACULTY.** — — — —, *Pres., and Prof. of Mental Philos. and Evid. of Christ.* Charles Avery, LL.D., *Prof. of Nat. Philos., Chem., and Civil Eng.* Oren Root, A.M., *Prof. of Math., Astron., Mineral., and Geol.* Rev. William S. Curtis, A.M., *Prof. Moral Philos., and Chap.* Edward North, A.M., *Dexter Prof. of the Greek and Latin Lang.* Anson J. Upson, A.M., *Prof. of Log., Rhet., and Elocution.*

Founded 1812. Terms, from the 2d Wednesday in September, 13 weeks; from the 1st Wednesday in January, 13; from the 4th Wednesday in April to Commencement, which occurs the third Thursday in July. Average expenses, from \$126 to \$170 per annum. Number of volumes in Library, about 10,500.

**UNION COLLEGE, Schenectady.**

**FACULTY.** — Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D.D., LL.D., *Pres.* Rev. Laurens P. Hickok,

D.D., *Vice-Pres., and Prof. of Moral Philos.* Rev. Robert Proudfit, D.D., *Emerit. Prof. of Greek and Latin Lang.* Tayler Lewis, LL.D., *Nott Prof. No. 1, of Greek Lang. and Lit.* Isaac W. Jackson, LL.D., *Nott Prof. No. 2, of Math.* John Foster, A.M., *Prof. of Nat. Philos.* Jonathan Pearson, A.M., *Prof. of Nat. Hist. and Chem.* Rev. John Nott, A.M., *Ass. Prof. of Rhet.* William M. Gillespie, A.M., *Prof. of Civil Eng. and Adj. Prof. of Math.* Rev. John Newman, A.M., *Prof. of Lat. Lang. and Lit.* Alexander M. Vedder, A.M., M.D., *Lect. on Anat. and Phys.* Elias Peissner, A.M., *Prof. of the German Lang. and Lit.* Charles A. Joy, Ph.D., *Nott Prof. No. 3, of Analyt. Chemistry.* Nelson Millard, A.M., *Tutor.* Dwight K. Bartlett, A.B., *Tutor.*

Founded 1795. There are three vacations annually; one of six weeks immediately after Commencement, which is on the 4th Wednesday of July; one of four or five weeks from the first of December, and

one in April. Annual expenses from \$ 153 to \$ 173 per annum. Number of volumes in Library 15,000.

#### COLUMBIA COLLEGE, New York.

FACULTY.—Charles King, LL.D., *Pres.* Rev. John McVicar, D.D., *Prof. of Intel. and Moral Philos., of Pol. Econ., of Rhet., and Belles-Lettres.* Charles Anthon, LL.D., *Jay Prof. of the Greek and Lat. Lang. and Lit., and Rect. of the Gram. School.* Rev. Charles W. Hackley, D.D., *Prof. of Math. and Ast.* Henry Disler, Jr., A.M., *Adj. Prof. of the Greek and Lat. Lang.* Rev. Henry L. Schmidt, D.D., *Gebhard Prof. of the Germ. Lang. and Lit.* Richard S. McCulloh, A.M., *Prof. of Nat. and Exper. Philos., and Chem.*

Founded 1754. There are two College terms; the first commencing the first Monday in October, and ending in the third week of February; the second commencing the first Monday in March, and ending in the last week of July. Commencement last Wednesday of July. Tuition, \$ 90.

#### HOBART FREE COLLEGE, Geneva.

Rev. Benjamin Hale, D.D., *Pres., and Charles Startin Prof. of Evid. of Christ.* Rev. William Dexter Wilson, D.D., *Trin. Prof. of Christ. Eth., Log., and Intel. Philos., and of Hist.* Rev. Kendrick Metcalf, D.D., *Hobart Prof. of the Greek and Lat. Lang. and Lit.* John Towler, M.D., *Prof. of Math. and Nat. Philos., and of Chem., and Acting Prof. of Mod. Lang.* Albert Sproull Wheeler, M.A., *Prof. of Rhet.* Robert De Lancey Hamilton, M.A., *Adj. Prof. of Math.*

Founded 1825. There are three terms in the year, including thirty-nine weeks. The vacations are as follows: the Summer vacation of nine weeks from Commencement; the Christmas vacation of two weeks, including the winter holidays; and the Easter vacation of two weeks, including Passion week and Easter. Commencement is on Thursday nearest to the first day of July.—*Expenses.* Tuition and room-rent free. Incidental expenses, \$ 5 a term. Board, \$ 1.50 to \$ 2.50 a week. This College has a Library of about 8,000 volumes.

#### UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

FACULTY.—Isaac Ferris, D.D., LL.D., *Chanc., and Prof. of Mor. Philos. and Evid. of*

*Rev. Rel.* E. A. Johnson, A.M., *Prof. of Lat. Lang. and Lit.* John W. Draper, M.D., LL.D., *Prof. of Chem. and Nat. Hist.* Elias Loomis, LL.D., *Prof. of Math., Nat. Philos., and Ast.* Howard Crosby, A.M., *Prof. of Greek Lang. and Lit.* Rev. Benjamin N. Martin, A.M., *Prof. of Intel. Philos., Hist., and Belles-Lettres.* Richard H. Bull, A.M., *Prof. of Civ. Eng.* Vincenz Botta, Ph.D., *Prof. of Ital.* Theophilus d'Oremieux, *Prof. of French.* F. J. Vingut, A.M., *Prof. of Span.* David Benden, Ph.D., *Prof. of Ger.* In the Department of Arts of Design: S. F. B. Morse, LL.D., *Prof. of Lit. of Arts of Des.* Thomas S. Cummings, N.A., *Prof. of Arts of Des.* In the Department of Civil Engineering: Richard H. Bull, A.M., *Prof. Civ. Eng.* Thomas S. Cummings, N.A., *Prof. Arch. Draw.* In the Department of Practical Chemistry: John W. Draper, M.D., LL.D., *Prof.*

Founded 1831. Commencement on Wednesday preceding the 4th of July. Vacation from Commencement to third Wednesday of Sept. Tuition, \$ 80 per annum. Incidental expenses, \$ 10. Library contains about 4,000 volumes.

#### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Fordham.

Rev. R. J. Tellier, *Pres. and Prof. of Stud.* Rev. F. W. Gockeln, *Vice-Præs. and Chief Disciplin.* Rev. P. Tissot, *Treas. and Prof. of Span.* Rev. J. Daubresse, *Prof. of Log., Metaph., and Eth.* Rev. C. Pernot, *Prof. of Nat. Phil., Math., Ast., Chem., and Nat. Hist.* Rev. L. Jonin, *Adj. Prof. of Math.* Mr. H. Glackmeyer, *Prof. of Rhet.* Rev. P. Hillenmeyer, *Prof. of Belles-Let. and Hist.* Mr. J. Conlon, *Prof. of Clas.* Rev. R. Baxter, *As. Dis. and Adj. Prof. of Greek, Lat., Eng., and Prof. of Book-Keep.*

Founded 1840. There is but one term, commencing on the first Monday of Sept. and ending about the middle of July. College Library contains 12,000 volumes. Annual expenses, including board, about \$ 200 a year.

#### MADISON UNIVERSITY, Hamilton.

FACULTY.—Stephen W. Taylor, LL.D., *Pres., and Bleeker Prof. of Nat., Intel., and Mor. Phil.* George W. Eaton, D.D., *Prof. of Civ. Hist.* Ebenezer Dodge, A.M., *Prof. of the Evid. of Rev. Rel.* Philetus B. Spear, A.M., *Prof. of the Heb. and Lat. Lang.* Ezra

S. Gallup, A.M., *Prof. of the Greek Lang. and Lit.* Alexander M. Beebee, A.M., *Prof. of Log. and Eng. Lit.* Lucian M. Osborn, A.M., *Prof. of Math.* William Mather, M.D., *Prof. of Chem., Geol., and Mineral.*

Founded 1846. Commencement, third Wednesday in August. Library contains about 8,000 volumes. Necessary annual expenses, \$103.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, Rochester.

FACULTY.—M. B. Anderson, LL.D., *Pres., and Prof. of Intel. and Mor. Phil.* A. C. Kendrick, D.D., *Prof. of the Greek Lang. and Lit.* J. F. Richardson, A.M., *Prof. of the Lat. Lang. and Lit.* C. Dewey, M.D., LL.D., *Prof. of Chem. and the Nat. Sci.* I. F. Quinby, A.M., *Prof. of Math. and Nat. Phil.* S. S. Cutting, A.M., *Prof. of Rhet. and Hist.* A. H. Mixer, A.M., *Prof. of Mod. Lang.* H. Fowler, A.M., *Prof. of Pol. Econ.*

Founded 1850. Commencement, second Wednesday in July. Annual expenses, about \$130. College Library contains about 5,000 volumes.

GENESEE COLLEGE, Lima.

FACULTY.—Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D., *Pres., and Prof. of Mor. and Intel. Phil.* James M. Alverson, A.M., *Prof. of Pure and Ap. Math.* William Hopkins, A.M., *Prof. of Chem. and Nat. Hist.* William L. Boswell, A.M., *Prof. of Lat. and Greek Lang.* Lockwood Hoyt, A.M., *Adj. Prof. of Lat. and Greek Lang.* William Wells, A.M., *Prof. of Mod. Lang. and Lit.*

This College has a library of 2,500 volumes, and a large cabinet of Natural History, and a good apparatus. Tuition \$25 per annum.

### STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY.

David H. Cochran, A.M., *Prin., and Prof. of Intel. and Mor. Sci.* Charles Davies, LL.D., *Prof. of Math.* Edward F. B. Orton, A.M., *Prof. of Nat. Sci.* Rev. F. S. Jewell, A.M., *Prof. of Eng. Lang. and Lit.* Amos M. Kellogg, A.M., *Sup. of Exp. Sch.* Rodney G. Kimball, *Assist. Prof. of Math.* Tully C. Estee, *Voc. Mus. and Penman.* Albert N. Husted, *Arith. and Alg.* Louisa Ostrom, *Hist. and Draw.* Henrietta B. Hewes, *Arith. and Geog.* Emily A. Rice, *Arith. and Gram.*

For information in regard to the establishment of this school, see page 132.

Each county in the State is entitled to send to the School a number of pupils equal to twice the number of members of the Assembly in such county. Females are admitted at 16 and males at 18 years of age.

All pupils receive their tuition free. They are also furnished with text-books without charge. Besides this, each pupil receives a certain amount of money called *mileage*, to defray travelling expenses.

*Terms.*—The Fall Term begins on the third Monday in September and continues 20 weeks. The Spring Term begins the last Monday in February, and continues 20 weeks.

Efforts are now making to procure an act establishing another Normal School at Buffalo. It is hoped that this measure will not only be successful, but inaugurate a movement for the establishment of other schools that shall in some degree meet the demands of the State for educated teachers.

### ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

A FULL and accurate account of these institutions is given in the "Annual Report of the Regents of the University of the State of New York," which is published about the first of February. They are therefore omitted in this volume. The short time allowed by the publishers of the Year-Book for 1858 precludes

the possibility of obtaining any extended account of the other schools in the State. Efforts will be made, however, to furnish a correct list of teachers for the next volume.

## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

### NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The first meeting of this Society was held November 20, 1804. A constitution was adopted in January of the following year. The library was founded in the spring of 1807. In 1809 the Society occupied the Government House, and the first meeting there was in September. The anniversary of the third century of the discovery of New Amsterdam by Hendrick Hudson was celebrated by the members of the Society, who, according to the minutes, "dined on shell-fish, wild pigeons, and succotash, the favorite dish of the season." This festival brought out the first volumes of the Society's "Collections." The annual festival that year was held on St. Nicholas's day, December 6; the dining-hall was Kent's Hotel, 42 Broad Street. De Witt Clinton, in 1814, drafted a memorial to Congress in behalf of the Society, and a grant was made of \$12,000. In 1815 the Government House was sold, and the Society removed to the New York Institution building. The Government House was at the lower end of Bowling Green, originally Fort Amsterdam. In 1828 four volumes of Collections were published. The Society removed, April 19, 1832, to the corner of Broadway and Chambers Streets. The fiftieth anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated with due pomp. John Quincy Adams delivered the oration. Two lots were now offered to the Society to build upon by Peter G. Stuyvesant, but declined until the amount of money could be raised with which the offer was conditioned. The new building, however, was completed in the fall of 1857, and the first meeting held in it on the evening of November 3d. It occupies a commanding situation at the corner of Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, opposite the venerable St. Mark's Church. Its entire cost, including furniture, was about \$85,000, which was paid by voluntary subscription. — *Historical Magazine*, pp. 21, 369.

The officers for 1858 (chosen January 6th, 1858) are as follows: — Luther Bradish, LL.D., *President*; Thomas De Witt, D.D., *First Vice-President*; Frederic De Peyster, *Second Vice-President*; Edward Robinson, D.D., *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*; Samuel Osgood, D.D., *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*; Andrew Warner, *Recording Secretary*; William Chauncey, *Treasurer*; George Henry Moore, *Librarian*.

### AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

This Society has been in existence about twelve years, and, under the presidency of the late Hon. Albert Gallatin, published two large volumes of Transactions, which are known in Europe as well as in America. The first part of the third volume, which was printed three or four years ago, was unfortunately destroyed by fire before its publication. The Society now propose soon to com-

mence the publication of frequent bulletins, to contain their original papers and foreign correspondence. The Society have directed their researches primarily to American antiquities, customs, and languages, as their first duty; and, by confining themselves to facts, and passing by theories, have done their part to repair the faults of past times, and to lay a solid basis for future investigations in that interesting department. They have availed themselves of some of the facilities offered by the commercial position of New York, to obtain information from remote and secluded portions of the human family, from which individuals are sometimes brought by vessels visiting the centre of American commerce.

Officers for 1858: — *President*, E. Robinson, D.D.; *Vice-Presidents*, F. L. Hawkes, D.D., and John R. Bartlett; *Recording Secretary*, Theodore Dwight; *Treasurer*, Alexander Cotheal; *Librarian*, George H. Moore.

## AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

(Incorporated April 13, 1854.)

The object of this Society is the advancement of Geographical and Statistical Science, by the collection and diffusion of knowledge in those branches. Among the measures contemplated for this purpose are the following: —

1. A collection of the most valuable maps and books of reference on Geography and Statistics, from all countries, to be deposited and kept for public use, under proper regulations.
2. Stated meetings, open to the public, for the reading of papers, discussions, &c.
3. A Bulletin of the Society's transactions and collections furnished to members, and exchanged with kindred societies.
4. To obtain, through foreign ministers and consuls resident here, information, public documents, etc. from their respective countries.
5. By correspondence with missionaries and others, to increase the extent and accuracy of Geographical and Statistical knowledge.
6. Originating and assisting in explorations of undescribed regions of the globe.

List of officers elected December 3, 1857: — *President*, Francis L. Hawks, D.D., LL.D.; *Vice-Presidents*, John C. Fremont, Henry Grinnell, Archibald Russell; *Corresponding Secretary (Foreign)*, John Jay; *Corresponding Secretary (Domestic)*, George Folsom; *Recording Secretary*, J. C. Adamson, D.D.; *Treasurer*, Frederick A. Conkling; *Librarian*, Marshall Lefferts; *Council*, Hiram Barney, Henry V. Poor, Richard A. Witthaus, Henry E. Pierrepont, Alexander W. Bradford, Joseph P. Thompson, D.D., Egbert L. Viele, M. Dudley Bean, Samuel P. Dinsmore.

The Society comprises about four hundred and fifty resident members, and corresponds with other institutions of a similar nature in this country and abroad. Meetings to hear papers and for discussion are held monthly. To forward systematically the range of inquiries which the Society has undertaken, it has been divided into sections. These sections meet separately, as they find it advisable. Besides publishing occasional papers of great value, the Society has issued two volumes of a Bulletin, containing a narrative of its proceedings and a series of papers selected from those read before it.

## NEW YORK LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW YORK.

This Society, founded in 1818, is believed to be the second in age of the Natural History Societies of America. Its transactions have been issued from time to time, under the title of *Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History*. Of these, five volumes have been published, and the sixth is nearly completed. It has a very valuable library, consisting mainly of works in its special department, and of the Transactions and Proceedings of the various learned Academies of Europe and America. Its collection of objects of Natural History, in the several departments of Zoölogy, Botany, Mineralogy, and Geology, is also rich and extensive.

Officers for 1857-58:—*President*, Joseph Delafield; *First Vice-President*, William Cooper; *Second Vice-President*, I. C. Brevoort; *Corresponding Secretary*, John H. Redfield; *Recording Secretary*, R. H. Brownne; *Treasurer*, C. M. Wheatley; *Librarian*, O. W. Morris.

## TROY LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, TROY.

(Incorporated 1820.)

This society has an extensive Cabinet of Mineralogy, Geology, Zoölogy, &c., and a valuable Library. Annual meeting on the second Monday of November. Hon. Isaac McConihe, *President*.

## NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association has already held twelve annual meetings, at which lectures have been read and discussions held with the design to promote the cause of public education. It sustains a monthly publication (*The New York Teacher*), of which six volumes have already been issued.

The officers for 1857-58 (chosen August 6, 1857) are as follows:—G. L. Farnham, Syracuse, *President*. H. G. Abbey of New York, James Atwater of Lockport, A. McMillan of Utica, and D. M. Pitcher of Oswego, *Vice-Presidents*. James Cruikshank of Albany, *Corresponding Sec.* W. A. Welch of Catskill, and E. Danforth of Buffalo, *Recording Secs.* E. S. Adams of Brooklyn, *Treasurer*.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Lockport on the first Tuesday of August, 1858.

## EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW YORK TEACHER is the organ of the State Teachers' Association. It was established in October, 1852, conducted by a Board of twelve Editors, elected annually. Circulation, 4,500. Octavo. 48 pp. \$1 per annum.

James Cruikshank, Resident Editor and Publisher.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, and Notes and Queries concerning the Antiquities, History, and Biography of America. Published monthly at New York, No. 348 Broadway, at \$2 per annum. C. Benj. Richardson, Publisher.

## VIII. NEW JERSEY.

Capital, Trenton. — Area, 6,871 square miles. — Population, 1850, 489,555.

THERE is no regular Board of Education in this State. The State Superintendent, however, appointed by the Trustees of the School Fund, has the general supervision of public education, and reports to the General Assembly. An effort is now being made to have a better organized code of school laws, and a more efficient system of Common School Education.

Teachers' Institutes are organized in every county in the State, twenty in number, conducted by the State Superintendent, and such teachers as he is able to command. These Institutes receive \$100 annually from the State.

The whole amount of the School Fund, January 1, 1857, was \$479,806.10, being an increase over that of the preceding year of \$4,362.58.

"By an act of the General Assembly in 1851, \$40,000 are annually appropriated from the School Fund, and \$40,000 from the State Treasury, to the support of public schools. This amount is distributed to the counties according to population, and through the County Superintendents reaches the towns according to a similar apportionment, being less than fifty cents each to every person between the ages of five and eighteen years. The towns are then authorized by law to raise such sums as may be deemed necessary to carry on the public schools, either, at their own option, free to all attendants, or supported by rate-bills, from the payment of which the children of poor parents must be exempted."

*State Superintendent of Common Schools.*

HON. JOHN H. PHILLIPS, Pennington.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS RELATING TO COMMON SCHOOLS IN NEW JERSEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 15, 1856.

Number of cities and townships in the State, . . .	193	Number of children that have attended school one year, allowance being made for usual vacations, . . .	28,713
Number that have made reports, 170		Number who have attended nine months, but less than twelve, . . .	23,837
Number of school districts in the State, . . .	1,440	Number who have attended six months, but less than nine, . . .	30,652
Number that have made reports to the Town Superintendent, . . .	1,347	Number who have attended three months, but less than six, . . .	27,706
Number of schools in the townships, . . .	1,562		
Number of children residing in the State between the age of five and eighteen years, 176,350			

Number who have attended a less period than three months, . . . . .	12,498	Amount received from the State, . . . . .	\$ 84,333.56
Number over the age of eighteen years who have attended school, . . . .	1,641	Amount received from other sources specified in the returns, . . . . .	\$ 44,904.77
Number of colored children taught, . . . . .	2,788	Amount raised in addition for building, repairing, and furnishing school-houses, \$	105,021.12
Whole number of children who have attended school, 125,035		Amount raised and appropriated to school purposes, \$	514,248.24
Average number of months schools have been kept open, 9		Number of teachers employed in the schools, — males, 1,125; females, 817; total, 1,942	
Average terms of tuition per quarter, per scholar . . .	\$ 1.70	Average salaries of teachers per annum, —	
Amount of money raised by tax for the support of schools, . . . . .	\$ 279,988.79	Male, . . . . .	\$ 361
		Female, . . . . .	\$ 229

## PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

### THEOLOGICAL.

**THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, New Brunswick.**

**FACULTY.**—Rev. Samuel A. Van Vranken, D.D., *Prof. of Didact. and Polem. Theol.* Rev. William H. Campbell, D.D., *Prof. of Orient. and Bibl. Lit. and Exeg. Theol.* Rev. John Ludlow, D.D., LL.D., *Prof. of Past. Theol. and Eccles. Hist. and Govern.*

Founded 1784. The year is divided into two sessions; the first beginning on the third Tuesday in September, and ending December 23d; the second beginning January 2d, and ending on the third Tuesday in May. Library embraces upwards of 10,000 volumes.

Number of students, 1857, 35.

**THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Princeton.**

**FACULTY.**—Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., *Prof. of Exeg., Didact., and Polem. Theol.* Rev. Joseph A. Alexander, D.D., *Prof. of Bibl. and Eccles. Hist.* Rev. Alexander T.

McGill, D.D., *Prof. of Past. Theol., Church Govern., and Homil.* Rev. Wm. H. Green, D.D., *Prof. of Orient. and Bibl. Literature.*

Founded 1812. The academical year opens on the first Thursday of September, and closes on the second Thursday of May. Library contains about 11,000 volumes. Tuition and room-rent in the Seminary, free. Number of students, 1857–58, 130.

**THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF BURLINGTON COLLEGE, Burlington.**

**FACULTY.**—Rt. Rev. George W. Doane, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Diocese, *Pres. of the College, Instr. in Homil. and Past. Work.* Rev. Milo Mahan, D.D., *Lect. on Eccles. Hist.* Rev. M. F. Hyde, A.M., *Instr. in Bibl. Learn. and Patrist. Lit.* Rev. D. C. Millett, A.M., *Instr. in Dogmat. Theol.* Rev. P. Van Pelt, D.D., *Instr. in Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee.* Rev. William Crosswell Doane, A.M., *Instr. in the Evidences of Christianity, and Liturgies.* Rev. Hobart Chetwood, A.M., *Instr. in Ecclesiastical History.*



## COLLEGES.

## COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, Princeton.

**FACULTY.**—Rev. John McLean, D.D., LL.D., *Pres.* Joseph Henry, M.D., LL.D., *Emerit. Prof. of Nat. Philos.* Stephen Alexander, LL.D., *Prof. of Mechan. Philos. and Astron.* Rev. Matthew B. Hope, M.D., D.D., *Prof. of Belles-Let. and Polit. Econ.* Rev. James C. Moffat, D.D., *Prof. of Greek and Hist.* Rev. Lyman H. Atwater, D.D., *Prof. of Ment. and Moral Philos.* Arnold Guyot, LL.D., *Prof. of Geology and Phys. Geog.* George Musgrave Giger, A.M., *Prof. of Lat.* Rev. John T. Duffield, A.M., *Prof. of Math.* J. Stillwell Schanck, A.M., M.D., *Curat. of the Museum and Lect. on Zool.* ———, *Prof. of Chem. and Nat. Hist.* G. A. Matile, LL.D., *Lect. on Civ. Hist. and Teach. of Ger.* Rev. William A. Dod, A.M., *Lect. on the Fine Arts.* Henry C. Cameron, A.M., *Adj. Prof. of Greek.* Henry M. Baird, A.M., *Tutor in Greek, and Teacher of French.* Charles Russell Clarke, A.M., *Tutor in Belles-Lettres.* James McDougall, A.B., *Tutor in Mathematics.*

Founded 1746. The College year is divided into two terms or sessions. The Annual Commencement is on the last Wednesday in June, and the first term of the next College year begins on the 13th of August and closes on Thursday the 24th of December. The second term begins on Thursday the 4th of February, and ends on the last Wednesday in June,—the day of the Annual Commencement.

The stated expenses of the College each session, paid in advance, including tuition, room-rent, fuel, library, servant's wages, washing, are \$55.50.

The College Library contains 10,800 volumes. In the libraries belonging to the two literary societies there are 9,000 volumes. The total number of volumes, therefore, in the three libraries, is 19,800.

Number of students, 1857, 236.

## RUTGERS COLLEGE, New Brunswick.

**FACULTY.**—Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL.D., *Pres. of the Col., Prof. of Internat. and Const. Law, Moral Philos., and*

*Rhet.* Theodore Strong, LL.D., *Vice-Pres., Prof. of Math. and Nat. Philos.* Rev. John Proudfit, D.D., *Prof. of Greek Lang. and Lit.* Rev. Samuel A. Van Vranken, D.D., *Prof. of the Evid. of Christ. and Logic.* Rev. William H. Campbell, D.D., *Prof. of Oriental Lang. and Lit. and Bell. Lett.* Samuel Woodbridge, D.D., *Prof. of Mental Philos.* Rev. C. R. V. Romondt, A.M., *Prof. of Modern Lang. and Lit.* George H. Cook, A.M., Ph.D., *Prof. of Chem. and the Nat. Sciences.* William Irvin, A.M., *Prof. of Latin Lang. and Lit.* Rev. William J. Thompson, A.M., *Rector of the Grammar School.*

Founded 1770. The annual Commencement is on the Thursday before the 4th of July. The Libraries of the College and Literary Societies embrace, in the aggregate, about 12,000 volumes. The price of tuition is \$45 per annum. The admission fee is \$5. There is also a charge of five dollars for incidental expenses. The expense for boarding and treasurer's bills will amount to from \$175 to \$200 per annum.

Number of students, 1856–57, 106.

## BURLINGTON COLLEGE, Burlington.

(Founded 1846.)

Rt. Rev. George W. Doane, D.D., LL.D., *Pres.* Rev. Hobart Chetwood, A.M., *Act. Rect.* Rev. Marcus F. Hyde, A.M., *Prof. of Anc. Lang., and Librarian.* Dorsey Cox, A.M., *Prof. of Math.* Timothy G. Mitchell, A.M., *Adjunct Prof. of Greek.* Rev. William C. Doane, A.M., *Adjunct Prof. of English Lit. and Instr. in Anglo-Saxon.* Rev. Walter A. Mitchell, A.M., *Adjunct Prof. of Latin.* C. Baquet, LL.D., *Teacher of French.* Franklin Gauntt, M.D., *Phys. to the Col., Lect. on Physiol.* A. Paladini, *Teacher of Spanish and Italian.* E. R. Schmidt, P.B., *Teacher of Germ., and Instr. in Chem.* C. Massey, *Teacher of Eloc.* Edwin B. Chase, *Assist. Teacher and Registrar.* Wellington Forgue, J. Nicholas Stansbury, James Mason, Joseph S. Saunders, H. C. E. Costill, A. B. Engstrom, John Collins, Alfred Shapter, A.M., *Assistants.* Charles M. Harker, *Curat.*

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

W. A. Phelps, A.M., *Prin. of the Normal and Prepar. Schools.* Sumner C. Webb, A.M., *Vice-Prin. Norm. School, and Prof. of Physiol. and Eloc.* Arnold Guyot, LL.D., *Prof. Geol. and Phys. Geog.* David Cole, A.M., *Prof. Anc. Lang.* Geo. W. Plympton, A.M., *Prof. Theoret. and Applied Math., and Eng.* Hermann Krüsi, *Prof. Mod. Lang. and Invent. and Perspec. Draw.* M. H. Doolittle, *Instr. Eng. Lang.* F. I. Hsley, *Prof. Vocal Music.* Miss Irene B. Colly, *Instr. in Elementary Branches.* Laban Dennis, *Tutor in Math. and Assistant in Elementary Branches.*

Besides the above, there are five class exercises in the Normal School, conducted by

pupil-teachers drawn from Divisions A and B, which constitute the most advanced section of the School.

## MODEL SCHOOL.

Henry B. Pierce, *Sup.* George W. Honnell, *Perm. Teacher of 8th Depart.* Sarah J. Philips, Eudora E. Smith, Mary L. Tuttle, Keziah L. Draine, Mary A. McKillway, F. B. Crane, Fannie C. Lyon, *Assistants.*

## FARNUM PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Samuel A. Farrand, *Res. Prin.* Miss E. Clement, *Instr. in French, and Assist. in Eng.* F. I. Hsley, *Prof. Vocal Music.* S. A. Felter, Miss E. Ludlam, Miss R. Van Ness, Miss M. Cheeseman, *Assistants.*

## ACADEMIES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Academies (so called) in this State are not generally incorporated institutions, and they are quite inferior in their character. They are destined soon to be entirely supplanted by the public and high schools. They are usually nothing more than mere private or "select" schools, making no reports, and generally irresponsible to the State authorities.

The High School system has but recently been introduced into the State, and at present there are only two schools of this character, viz. the Newark High School, Isaiah Peckham, Principal, salary \$1,000 per year; and the High School at Paterson, Mr. Hosford, Principal, salary, \$1,000 per year.

## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

## NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Instituted 1845.)

The meetings of this Society are held on the third Thursday of January, in Trenton; on the third Thursday of May, in Newark; and on such day, and at such place, in September, as the Society may designate. The library is at Newark. Its publications consist of four volumes of Collections, each volume being an independent work. Seven volumes of Proceedings are also published, and another is nearly ready for the press.

The officers for 1857-58 (chosen January, 1857) are as follows:—

*President*, Joseph C. Hornblower, Newark; *Vice-Presidents*, James Parker, S. G. Potts, Wm. A. Duer; *Corresponding Secretary*, Wm. A. Whitehead, Newark; *Recording Secretary*, David A. Hayes, Newark; *Librarian and Treasurer*, S. H. Cougar, Newark; *Executive Committee*, A. Gifford, N. Murray, D.D., Wm. L. Dayton, D. S. Gregory, H. W. Green, Wm. P. Robeson, R. S. Field, A. B. Patterson, D.D., R. K. Rogers.

## IX. PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital, Harrisburg. — Area, 47,000 square miles. — Population, 1850, 2,311,786.

THE following abstract of the Common School system of Pennsylvania was prepared by Rev. A. R. Pope, for the Year-Book of 1857, since which time there has been no material change in the general organization of public instruction.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1790, and contains a provision in the following words:—"The Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor may be taught *gratis*." But no system of popular education was attempted in Pennsylvania until many years afterwards. The act for creating a school fund was passed in 1831. Yet three years then elapsed before the State was districted for schools, under the law passed April 1, 1834. But the districts were then left at liberty not to comply with the general provisions respecting their schools; and, in consequence, there were so many districts in 1851, which had no completed school system, that the Legislature offered a *bonus*, in the form of a remission of twenty-four per cent of the year's tax, for any district subsequently coming into line with other more earnest districts. It may be said, however, that during the whole period since the first school law was adopted, Pennsylvania has felt the pressure of "a large public debt, deranged finances, and onerous taxation," which have "impoverished the public treasury, and checked the enterprise of the State. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, the school law has been amended, and changed, and strengthened, year after year, by the Legislature, to meet its growing wants and enlarging powers, and sustained by liberal appropriations from the treasury, until it has become almost perfect in theory, and firmly fixed in enlightened public opinion."

In 1854, the system was materially and beneficially modified by the introduction of the office of County Superintendent; an office which seems to have been, for the most part, and judging by the thorough reports made by the several incumbents, most successfully filled, and to the manifest advantage of the schools. As now constituted, the executive form of the school system is distributed as follows:—1. A State Superintendent,\* who is also Secretary of State, having the general charge and supervision of the schools, being the arbiter in disputes and conflicts concerning school matters, and having associated with him a Deputy Superintendent, whose especial duty it is to visit the counties, address public meetings on educational subjects,

\* By an act of April 18, 1857, the State and School departments were separated, and a Superintendent of Common Schools appointed by the Governor to hold office for three years, at an annual salary of \$1,400.

assist at the organization of Teachers' Institutes, and, in general, to excite and enlighten public opinion in reference to the schools. 2. County Superintendents,\* chosen by the Directors of the Districts, and commissioned by the State Superintendent. It is the duty of a County Superintendent to visit the schools in his county, to consult with the Directors of the Districts, and to examine and license the teachers, giving to each one who is accepted, according to the attainments and experience, a professional or permanent certificate, or a provisional or temporary certificate; the last being valid for only one year. 3. District Directors, who supply the place of the School Committee of some States, having the general charge of the schools, the management of the prudential concerns, the levying and collecting of taxes; and the law requires that one of them, (there are six in each district,) or some one acting for them, as their Secretary, should visit each school once in every month while it is in session, and make a record of the visits. 4. The Directors are to report annually to the County Superintendents; and they are to report annually to the State Superintendent, who reports annually to the Legislature. The teachers are also required to report monthly to the Directors; and without a compliance with this rule, they are not entitled to any payment for services.

One peculiarity of the system of Pennsylvania is freely commented on,

\* The County Superintendents are as follows:—

County.	Superintendent.	Post-Office.	Salary.	County.	Superintendent.	Post-Office.	Salary.
Adams,	W.L.Campbell,	Gettysburg,	\$ 400	Lancaster,	J.S.Grumbach,	Lancaster,	\$ 1500
Allegheny,	C. W. Quick,	Pittsburg,	1000	Lawrence,	Thomas Berry,	New Castle,	500
Armstrong,	Rob. W. Smith,	Kittanning,	800	Lebanon,	John H. Kluge,	Lebanon,	780
Beaver,	R. N. Avery,	Freedom,	360	Lehigh,	H. J. Schwartz,	Rucksville,	500
Bedford,	H. Heckerman,	Bedford,	500	Luzerne,	J.L.Richardson,	Waverly,	800
Berke,	Wm. A. Good,	Reading,	942	Lycoming,	Hugh Castles,	Hughesville,	300
Blair,	John Dean,	Hollidaysburg,	600	McKean,	Luther R. Wisner,	Smethport,	250
Bradford,	Chas. R. Coburn,	Towanda,	1000	Mercer,	C. W. Gilfillan,	Mercer,	600
Bucks,	W. H. Johnston,	New Hope,	1000	Mifflin,	Abram D. Hawn,	McVeytown,	600
Butler,	Thomas Ralph,	Butler,	300	Monroe,	Chas. S. Detrick,	Stroudsburg,	100
Cambria,	S. B. McCormick,	Johnstown,	800	Montgomery,	Ephr. L. Acker,	Norristown,	900
Carbon,	Thos. L. Foster,	Mauch Chunk,	400	Montour,	A. B. Putnam,	Danville,	500
Centre,	J. I. Burrell,	Aaronsburg,	800	Northampton,	Valen. Hiburn,	Easton,	600
Chester,	Franklin Taylor,	Kennett Square,	1000	Northumberland,	J. J. Reimensnyder,	Milton,	400
Clarion,	J. G. Magonagle,	Strattonville,	300	Perry,	Theo. P. Bucher,	Landisburg,	400
Clearfield,	L. L. Still,	Curwensville,	600	Pike,	Phil. F. Fulmer,	Dingm's Choice,	100
Clinton,	Jesse H. Berry,	Mill Hall,	600	Potter,	J. Hendricks,	Coudersport,	300
Columbia,	William Burgess,	Millville,	400	Schuylkill,	J. K. Krawson,	Minersville,	1000
Crawford,	Samuel P. Bates,	Meadville,	600	Snyder,	D. S. Boyer,	Freeburg,	200
Cumberland,	Daniel Shelly,	Shiremanstown,	600	Somerset,	Jacob K. Miller,	Benford's Store,	475
Dauphin,	S. D. Ingram,	Harrisburg,	300	Sullivan,	C. J. Richardson,	Laporte,	300
Delaware,	Chas. W. Deane,	Chester,	500	Susquehanna,	B. F. Tewksbury,	New Milford,	600
Elk,	Chas. R. Early,	Kersey,	400	Tioga,	N. L. Reynolds,	Ocoola,	900
Erie,	W. H. Armstrong,	Wattsburg,	800	Union,	D. Heckendorn,	New Berlin,	600
Fayette,	Josh. V. Gibbons,	Merrittstown,	300	Venango,	Wm. Bergwin,	Franklin,	500
Forest,	Cyrus Blood,	Marionville,	200	Warren,	L. L. Spencer,	Columbus,	600
Franklin,	P. M. Shoemaker,	Up's Strausburg,	500	Washington,	I. W. Longdon,	Hillsborough,	800
Fulton,	Robert Ross,	McConnell'sburg,	200	Wayne,	Sam. A. Terrell,	Honesdale,	1000
Greene,	A. J. M. Glumphey,	Waynesburg,	469	Westmoreland,	J. R. McAfee,	Lastrobe,	800
Huntingdon,	Albert Owen,	Huntingdon,	600	Wyoming,	C. R. Davis,	Lemon,	150
Indiana,	S. P. Bollman,	Indiana,	650	York,	A. R. Blair,	York,	1000
Jefferson,	Sam. McElhose,	Brookville,	500				
Juniata,	W. M. Burchfield,	Mifflintown,	500				

and generally condemned, in the County Superintendents' Reports; that of raising all the money for free schools from the districts, instead of by a general tax; by which arrangement the sparsely settled districts are compelled, in some instances, to pay a tax of more than one per cent for the required four months' schooling for every child in the Commonwealth, while in the larger and wealthier districts there are better schools for longer periods, supported by a tax of less than one tenth of one per cent. It is asked, why, if the State requires popular education for its own support and strength, and to promote its general welfare, its expense should not be met as the expense of administering justice, supporting civil government, building public works, &c., is met, by an equitable tax upon all the property in the State, or in the several counties.

Until the last year (1857) no Teachers' Institutes or Normal Schools had been established by the State. Many of the County Superintendents, however, in conjunction with the teachers, and at their joint charge, assembled and conducted Institutes; and two or three Normal Schools, for a brief period of the year, have also been held in the same way; and in every case with signal advantage. Their success and entire availability have directed the attention of the friends of free education in the Keystone State to their proper maintenance. (See page 156.)

Hon. HENRY C. HICKOK, of Union County,  
*Superintendent of Public Schools.*

ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1856, DERIVED FROM THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT (JAN. 1857).

Whole number of schools, . . . . .	10,697	Amount of tax levied for building purposes, . . . . .	\$ 248,356.81
Number of schools yet required, . . . . .	633	Total amount of tax levied, . . . . .	\$ 1,693,844.16
Average number of months the schools were taught, . . . . .	5.12	How many mills on the dollar levied for building purposes, . . . . .	3.25
Number of male teachers, . . . . .	7,936	How many mills on the dollar levied for school purposes, . . . . .	5.58
Number of female teachers, . . . . .	4,421	Received from State appropriation, . . . . .	\$ 164,330.50
Average salaries of male teachers, per month, . . . . .	\$ 23.29	Received from collector of school tax, . . . . .	\$ 1,371,706.14
Average salaries of female teachers, per month, . . . . .	\$ 15.85	Cost of instruction, . . . . .	\$ 1,145,730.32
Number of male scholars, . . . . .	287,890	Cost of fuel and contingencies, . . . . .	\$ 140,615.29
Number of female scholars, . . . . .	235,864	Cost of school-houses, purchasing, building, renting, repairing, &c., . . . . .	\$ 332,125.87
Number learning German, . . . . .	7,972	Number of taxables, . . . . .	557,072
Average number of scholars attending school, . . . . .	365,103		
Cost of teaching each scholar, per month, . . . . .	\$ 0.51		
Amount of tax levied for school purposes, . . . . .	\$ 1,445,487.34		

## PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

## THEOLOGICAL.

**THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL** at Canonsburg is under the direction of the associated Presbyterian Church. It first went into operation in 1831, and was incorporated in 1833. It has two Professors and a Library of about 2,000 volumes.

**THE WITTEMBERG THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY**, at Gettysburg, (Evangelical Lutheran,) was established in 1825. It has three Professors and a Library of 10,000 volumes.

**THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY** of the Eastern Synod of the German Reformed Church is located at Mercersburg in Franklin County.

**FACULTY.** — Rev. Philip Schaff, D.D., *Prof. of Exegetical and Historical Theology*. Rev. Bernard C. Wolff, D.D., *Prof. of Systematic and Practical Theology*.

Students can enter either in the Autumn or Spring. The Library comprises from 7,000 to 8,000 volumes. No charge is made for tuition.

**THE WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY**, in Alleghany City, was founded in 1827. It is under the direction of the Pres-

byterian Church. It has two Professors, and a Library of about 6,000 volumes.

**THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY** at Pittsburg, under the direction of the Associated Reformed Church, was incorporated in 1828. The number of volumes in its Library is about 1,500. It has three Professors.

**WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL**, at Meadville. Founded in 1844.

**FACULTY.** — Rev. Oliver Stearns, D.D., *Pres. and Prof. Theology and Ethics*. Rev. N. S. Folsom, *Prof. of the Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament, and Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History*. Rev. G. W. Hosmer, D.D., *Prof. of Pastoral Care*. Elder David Millard, *Prof. of Biblical Antiquity, and Sacred Geography*. Rev. A. A. Livermore, *Prof. of* ———.

This institution is under the direction of the Unitarian Congregationalists. The Library was founded simultaneously with the school in 1844, and contains 8,000 volumes.

**THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY**, at Lewisburg. Rev. T. F. Curtis, *Prof. of Theology*.

## LAW.

**THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA**, Philadelphia.

**FACULTY.** — George Sharswood, LL.D., *Dean of the Faculty, and Prof. of the Institutes of Law*. Peter McCall, A.M., *Prof. of Practice, Pleading, and Evidence at Law and in Equity*. E. Spencer Miller, A.M., *Prof. of the Law of Real Estate and Conveyancing, and Equity Jurisprudence*.

There are two terms each year. The

first term begins on the first of October, the second on the first of February. Each term continues four months. From the first day of June to the first of October is vacation. The course is so arranged that a student entering at the commencement of any October term will complete his term of study in two academical years.

The fee to each Professor is ten dollars for each term of four months. No matriculation fee is required.

## MEDICAL.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.** Established in 1765.

**FACULTY.**—Robert Hare, M.D., *Emerit. Prof. of Chemistry*. William Gibson, M.D., *Emerit. Prof. of Surgery*. Samuel Jackson, M.D., *Prof. of the Institutes of Medicine*. George B. Wood, M.D., *Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Clinical Medicine*. Hugh L. Hodge, M.D., *Prof. of Obstetrics and of the Diseases of Women and Children*. Joseph Carson, M.D., *Prof. of Materia Medica and Pharmacy*. Robert E. Rogers, M.D., *Prof. of Chemistry and Dean of the Faculty*. Joseph Leidy, M.D., *Prof. of Anatomy*. Henry H. Smith, M.D., *Prof. of Surgery*. William W. Gerhard, M.D., *Assistant Lecturer in Demonstrative Medicine*. William Hunt, M.D., *Demonstrator of Anatomy*.

The session for the Medical Lectures begins early in October, and ends in the middle of March ensuing.

The Commencement for conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine is held early in April.

**Expenses.**—Fees for the course of lectures (\$15 to each Professor), \$105; matriculating fee (paid once only), \$5; graduating fee, \$30.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.** Established 1839.

**FACULTY.**—David Gilbert, M.D., *Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*. Alfred Stillé, M.D., *Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine*. John Neill, M.D., *Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery*. John J. Reese, M.D., *Prof. of Medical Chemistry*. John B. Bidle, M.D., *Prof. of Therapeutics and Materia Medica*. Francis G. Smith, M.D., *Prof. of the Institutes of Medicine*. T. G. Richardson, M.D., *Prof. of Special and General Anatomy*. H. W. De Saussure Ford, M.D., J. Frank Bell, M.D., *Demonstrators of Anatomy*.

Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery at the Pennsylvania Hospital, by the Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital; also at the College, by the members of the Faculty.

The regular course of lectures for the session of 1857-58 commenced on Monday, October 12th, and will be continued until the 1st of March.

**Fees.**—For the entire course of Lectures, \$105; matriculation (paid once only), \$5; graduation, \$30. The Dissecting-Rooms are opened in September, under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy and the Demonstrator.

**THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,** at Philadelphia, was established in 1824. It has seven Professors. The Lectures commence on the first Monday in November.

**THE FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE,** Philadelphia. Established in 1850.

**FACULTY.**—Ellwood Harvey, M.D., *Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology*. Ann Preston, M.D., *Prof. of Physiology*. Edwin Fussell, M.D., *Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*. Mark G. Kerr, M.D., *Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*. Sylvester Birdsall, M.D., *Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine*. Henry J. Brown, M.D., *Prof. of Surgery*. Emmeline H. Cleveland, M.D., *Prof. of Anatomy and Histology, and Demonstrator of Anatomy*. Edwin Fussell, M.D., *Dean of the Faculty, No. 29 Arch Street*.

The eighth Annual Session will commence on Wednesday, September 30th, 1857, and continue five months. The seventh Annual Commencement will be held publicly on the last day of February, 1858. The fees are as follows:—Professor's fees, each \$10 per annum, \$70. Practical Anatomy, \$5. Total, \$75.

No fees for Lectures after second session. Graduation fee, \$25. Whole cost for two or more courses of lectures and graduation, \$175.

## COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

PROFESSORS.—Henry Vethake, LL.D., *Provost of the University*. John F. Frazer, A.M., *Vice-Provost*. Henry Vethake, LL.D., *Prof. of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy*. John F. Frazer, A.M., *Prof. of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the Department of Arts and in the Department of Mines, Arts, and Manufactures*. George Allen, A.M., *Prof. of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature*. Charles B. Trego, *Prof. of Geology, Mineralogy, and Paleontology*. Henry Coppée, A.M., *Prof. of Belles-Lettres and of the English Language and Literature*. Francis A. Jackson, A.M., *Adjunct Prof. of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature*. E. Otis Kendall, A.M., *Prof. of Mathematics in the Department of Arts, and of Pure Mathematics in the Department of Mines, Arts, and Manufactures*. Fairman Rogers, A.M., *Prof. of Civil Engineering and Surveying*. Joseph A. Deloutte, *Prof. of the French Language and Literature*.

This College is divided into several distinct departments, under separate Boards of Instructors. The Commencement occurs on the third day of July.

The fees for instruction in the full course of the Department of Arts are \$30 per term, payable in advance. Scientific and other students, who recite with one or more classes, are charged for each branch, one third of the fee charged to regular undergraduates. In the department of Modern Languages, the fee of each Professor is \$10. The College Library contains about 5,000 volumes. The Libraries of the two literary societies which exist in the College have also about the same number of titles.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, Carlisle.

FACULTY.—Rev. Charles Collins, D.D., *President, and Prof. of Moral Science*. Rev. Herman M. Johnson, D.D., *Prof. of Philosophy and English Literature*. James W. Marshall, A.M., *Prof. of the Latin and Greek Languages*. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, A.M., *Prof. of Mathematics*. William C. Wilson, A.M., *Prof. of Natural Science and Curator of the Museum*. Alexander J. Schem, A.M.,

*Prof. of Hebrew and the Modern Languages*. Samuel D. Hillman, A.M., *Principal of the Grammar School*. James P. Marshall, A. B., *Assistant in the Grammar School*.

Founded 1785. The College year is divided into two sessions, the first beginning on the second Thursday of September, and ending on the Wednesday preceding Christmas; the second beginning four weeks from the termination of the first, and ending at Commencement, on the second Thursday in July.

Vacations from Commencement, to the second Thursday of September. From the Wednesday before Christmas, four weeks.

As the College tuition is now for the most part paid by Scholarships, the necessary expenses for a year will vary from \$126 to \$144.

The College Library contains 6,438 volumes. The Belles-Lettres contains 7,137 volumes. The Union Philosophical contains 7,563 volumes. Total, 21,138 volumes.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Canonsburg.

FACULTY.—Rev. Joseph Alden, D.D., *President, and Prof. of Mental and Moral Philosophy*. Rev. William Smith, D.D., *Vice-President, and Prof. of the Greek Language*. Rev. A. B. Brown, D.D., *Prof. of History and Political Economy*. Samuel Jones, A.M., *Prof. of Natural Science*. Rev. Aaron Williams, D.D., *Prof. of the Latin Language, and Librarian*. John Fraser, A.M., *Prof. of Mathematics*. Rev. William Ewing, A.M., *Prof. Extraordinary of Modern Languages*. John B. Stilley, A.M., *Prof. Extraordinary of Civil Engineering*. Rev. John B. Clark, A.M., *Prof. Extraordinary of the Hebrew Language*. M. B. Riddle, A.M., *Tutor in Greek*.

The College year is divided into three terms or sessions. The first term commences on the third Wednesday of September, and continues fourteen weeks. The second term commences on the first Wednesday of January, and continues until the last Wednesday of March. The third term commences on the first Wednesday of May, and continues until the annual Commencement, which occurs on the first Wednesday in August.



The annual expense of a student, for tuition, board, lodging, washing, fuel, and lights, need not exceed \$150.

The various Libraries connected with this College contain above 10,000 volumes.

#### WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Washington.

**FACULTY.**—John W. Scott, D.D., *President, and Prof. of Mental and Moral Science.* William P. Alrich, D.D., *Vice-President, and Prof. of Mathematics, Mechanics, and Astronomy.* E. C. Wines, D.D., *Prof. of Greek Language and Literature.* William J. Martin, *Prof. of Natural Science.* ———, *Prof. of Latin Language and Literature.* John W. Acheson, A.B., *Tutor.* James E. Smiley, *Steward.*

The College year is divided into two terms or sessions. The annual Commencement is on the third Wednesday of September. The first session of the next College year begins six weeks from that day, and closes on the third Wednesday of March. The second session begins six weeks from that time, and closes on Commencement day.

Most of the students connected with the College are on the Scholarship basis: to others the tuition is \$30 per annum. An extra charge of \$1 per term is made to all the students, to cover incidental expenses.

There are three Libraries connected with the College, (including those of the Literary Societies,) containing some thousands of volumes.

There is a Museum, containing a Mineralogical Cabinet, together with specimens in Natural History, Fossil Remains, and Indian and other curiosities.

#### ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, Meadville.

**FACULTY.**—Rev. John Barker, D.D., *President, and Prof. of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Belles-Lettres.* ———, *Vice-President, and Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.* Rev. William Hunter, D.D., *Kramer Prof. of Hebrew and Biblical Literature.* Rev. Alexander Martin, A.M., *Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature.* Rev. Jonathan Hamnett, A.M., *Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature.* Rev. L. D. Williams, A.M., *Prof. of Natural Sciences.* Henry Stahl, *Teacher of the French and German Languages.*

Allegheny College is under the special patronage of the Pittsburg and Erie Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, though under the immediate supervision and control of a Board of Trustees.

The College year contains three terms of equal length. The Fall Term commences on the third Monday in August, and ends on the third Wednesday in November. The Winter Term commences on the third Monday in December, and ends on the third Wednesday in March. The Spring Term commences on the first Monday in April, and ends on the last Wednesday in June. The Commencement of the College is celebrated on the last day of the Spring Term.

The College Library contains upwards of 8,000 volumes, well selected, among which are many rare and valuable works.

Each student is taxed \$2 per term, to defray the current expenses of the College. No charge is made for tuition.

#### PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, Gettysburg.

**FACULTY.**—H. L. Baugher, D.D., *Pres. and Prof. of Mental and Moral Science.* Rev. M. Jacobs, A.M., *Prof. of Chemistry, Mathematics, and Mechanical Philosophy.* M. L. Stoever, A.M., *Prof. of Latin Language and Literature, History, and Political Economy.* Rev. F. A. Muhlenberg, A.M., *Franklin Prof. of Ancient Languages.* C. F. Schaeffer, D.D., *Prof. of German Language and Literature.* H. S. Huber, M.D., *Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.* Rev. Henry S. Koons, A.M., *Senior Tutor.* Eli Huber, A.B., *Tutor.*

Founded in 1832. The College year is divided into two sessions. There are two vacations, commencing on the third Thursday of April and September, each of six weeks. Commencement on the third Thursday of September. The College Library, together with the various society libraries, contains 10,050 volumes. Expenses for the year, about \$140.

#### LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, Easton.

**FACULTY.**—Rev. D. V. McLean, D.D., *Pres. and Prof. of Rhetoric and the Evidences of Christianity.* James H. Coffin, A.M., *Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.* Rev. Joseph Alden, D.D., *Prof. of*

*Mental and Moral Philosophy.* Traill Green, M.D., *Prof. of Chemistry and Natural History.* Rev. William C. Cattell, A.M., *Prof. of Latin and Greek Languages.* Alonzo Linn, A.M., *Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.* Francis A. March, A.M., *Adjunct Prof. of English Language.*

The College year is divided into two terms or sessions. The annual Commencement is on the last Wednesday of July, and the first term of the next College year begins six weeks after, and continues twenty weeks. A vacation of six weeks follows; after which the second term begins, and continues until the last Wednesday of July, the day of the annual Commencement. Tuition, \$20 per session.

**FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE,**  
Lancaster.

**FACULTY.**—Rev. E. V. Gerhart, A.M., *Pres. and Prof. of Mental and Moral Philosophy.* William M. Nevin, Esq., A.M., *Prof. of Ancient Languages, and Belles-Lettres.* Rev. Thomas C. Porter, A.M., *Prof. of Natural Sciences.* Rev. Theodore Apple, A.M., *Prof. of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy.* Adolphus L. Koepfen, A.M., *Prof. of German Literature, Esthetics, and History.* John L. Atlee, M.D., *Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.*

Incorporated in 1853. Winter Term begins January 7, 1858, ends April 15. The Libraries of the College and Societies contain 9,000 volumes.

**UNIVERSITY AT LEWISBURG,** Union Co.

Rev. Howard Malcom, D.D., *President, and Prof. of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy.* Rev. George R. Bliss, A.M., *Prof. of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature, and Librarian.* Charles S. James, D. Ph., *Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Phi-*

*losophy.* Rev. Justin R. Loomis, D.Ph., *Prof. of the Natural Sciences.*

Founded in 1849. Commencement on the last Wednesday of July. Tuition \$30 per annum. The Library contains about 7,000 volumes.

**POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE,** Philadelphia.

**FACULTY.**—Alfred L. Kennedy, M.D., *Prof. of Industrial, Analytical, and Agricultural Chemistry.* Selim H. Peabody, A. M., *Prof. of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.* Hiram H. Boucher, *Prof. of Mechanical Philosophy and the Principles of Machinery.* ———, *Prof. of Mining, Engineering, Mineralogy, and Geology.* John Kern, *Prof. of Mechanical, Architectural, and Topographical Drawing.* Vincenzo de Amarelli, A.M., Ph.D., *Prof. of Modern Languages and Literature.* James H. Boucher, A.M., *Principal.*

The Polytechnic College, incorporated by the Legislature, 1853, was organized and opened the same year, on the plan of the Industrial Colleges of Paris and Berlin.

The College year is divided into two sessions of about five months. The first commences on the third Monday in September, and closes on the second Monday in February. The other commences on the second Monday in February, and closes on the last of June.

The public Commencement is held on the last day of June.

*Expenses.*—Matriculation fee, \$5. Fee, per semiannual session, to any of the five courses of study, and lectures, \$60. Drawing ticket, \$10. Diploma, \$10.

For extra Laboratory instruction, the fee is proportioned to the time the student is actually engaged.

Fee for Modern Languages (optional), \$10.

## NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Until the past year no public schools for the training of teachers had been established. On the 20th of May, 1857, a bill was passed, by which the State is divided into twelve districts, each one of which is entitled to establish and maintain a "State Normal School." Although resting in a great measure upon private liberality, these schools receive aid from the public money in proportion to

the number of scholars which attend from given districts. The bill provides that the School Directors may send, and the proper Normal School shall receive, one student annually, alternately male and female, at a cost of not more than \$ 5 each quarter, to be paid by the said School Directors. The students thus received are required to teach for the next three years after their graduation in the common school district which defrayed the cost of their instruction. The bill was not to take effect until four such schools as above indicated had been established.

Governor Pollock, in his message of January 6, 1858, says: "Large and enthusiastic meetings of the friends of education have been held in many of the districts, to promote the establishment of Normal Schools, as contemplated by the act; and liberal sums of money have been subscribed to secure this desirable object. A noble work has been commenced; and, sustained by individual enterprise and liberality, encouraged by the State, and vindicated by its own intrinsic merit, it must go on until State Normal Schools, in number and efficiency equal to the supply of well-trained teachers, shall become the just pride and boast of Pennsylvania."

## ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

The following list contains the names of such Academies, High Schools, and other Seminaries, as have been forwarded by County Superintendents. Although only about one half of the counties are represented, it is hoped that what is given will prove serviceable for reference.

Name of School.	Town.	County.	Teacher.
Aaronsburg High School,	Aaronsburg,	Centre,	George Haines.
Aaronsburg Academy,	Aaronsburg,	Centre,	J. H. Limm.
Alleghany Seminary,	Rainsburg,	Bedford,	Horace Carr.
Airy View Academy,	Airy View,	Juniata,	David Wilson.
Athens Academy,	Athens,	Bradford,	James Mersereau.
Bedford Classical School,	Bedford,	Bedford,	Rev. G. W. Aughinaugh.
Bellefonte Academy,	Bellefonte,	Centre,	Professor Yeomans.
Bellefonte High School,	Bellefonte,	Centre,	James Rankin.
Beech Creek Graded School,	Beech Creek,	Clinton,	J. F. Brown.
Berrysburg Academy,	Berrysburg,	Dauphin,	
Boalzburg Academy,	Boalzburg,	Centre,	James Aystin.
Boyertown Seminary,	Boyertown,	Berks,	J. Hankey.
Brook Hall Female Seminary,	Media,	Delaware,	Miss E. Eastman.
Bradford Academy,	Bradford,	McKean,	J. K. Haffey.
Brookville Academy,	Brookville,	Jefferson,	Rev. John Tod.
Cassville Seminary,	Cassville,	Huntingdon,	A. S. Hunk.
Chester Seminary,	Chester,	Delaware,	Rev. J. M. Leonard.
Connellsville Academy,	Connellsville,	Fayette,	Rev. James Black.
Cooperstown Academy,	Cooperstown,	Venango,	C. Caruthers.
Cottage Hill College,	Cottage Hill,	York,	Rev. J. F. Hey.
Danville Academy,	Danville,	Montour,	J. W. Weston.
Danville High School,	Danville,	Montour,	Wm. K. Butler.
Danville Institute,	Danville,	Montour,	J. M. Kelso.

Name of School.	Town.	County.	Teacher.
Dayton Academy,	Dayton,	Armstrong,	Rev. Mr. Duff.
Deerfield Academy,	Deerfield,	Tioga,	John Broadhead.
Dunlap's Creek Academy,	Merrittstown,	Fayette,	Prof. C. Mercer.
Female Institute,	Lewisburg,	Union,	Miss A. Taylor.
Female Institute,	West Berlin,	Union,	—
Frederick Institute,	Frederick,	Montgomery,	A. S. Vaughan.
Freeport Academy,	Freeport,	Armstrong,	Rev. Mr. Galbraith.
Galey's Boarding School,	Media,	Delaware,	Rev. S. Galey, A.M.
Germantown Academy,	Germantown,	Philadelphia,	J. H. Withington.
Glade Run Academy,	Glade Run,	Armstrong,	Rev. E. D. Barrett.
Harford University,	Harford,	Susquehanna,	Rev. Lyman Richardson.
Harrisburg Female Seminary,	Harrisburg,	Dauphin,	Mrs. Le Conte.
Harrisburg Academy,	Harrisburg,	Dauphin,	Rev. A. Kemble.
Hazleton Graded School,	Hazleton,	Luzerne,	A. Marcy and T. S. Briggs.
Honesdale Academy,	Honesdale,	Wayne,	J. H. Sinclair.
Howard High School,	Aaronsburg,	Centre,	William Spottlidge.
Huntingdon Academy,	Huntingdon,	Huntingdon,	William McGalliard.
Huntingdon Female Seminary,	Huntingdon,	Huntingdon,	Miss Bigelow.
Irving Female College,	Mechanicsburg,	Cumberland,	Rev. A. G. Marlatt.
Jane's Union Academy,	—,	Venango,	D. V. Cross.
Kishacoquillas Seminary,	Kishacoquillas Val.,	Mifflin,	H. S. Alexander.
Kittanning Academy,	Kittanning,	Armstrong,	Rev. E. D. Barrett.
Kittanning Female Institute,	Kittanning,	Armstrong,	Rev. I. H. Hall.
Laurel Hill Academy,	Woodvale,	Fayette,	J. E. Dickson.
Lawrenceville Academy,	Lawrenceville,	Tioga,	—
Leechburg Institute,	Leechburg,	Armstrong,	—
Lewistown Academy,	Lewistown,	Mifflin,	A. I. Warner.
Lewisburg Academy,	Lewisburg,	Union,	John Randolph.
Lewisburg University,	Lewisburg,	Union,	—
Lingiestown Institute,	Lingiestown,	Dauphin,	John Focht.
Lock Haven Select School,	Lock Haven,	Clinton,	Miss Chandler.
Luzerne Institute,	Wyoming,	Luzerne,	E. H. Lawrence.
Macallisterville Academy,	Macallisterville,	Juniata,	Rev. Philander Camp.
Mantua Academy,	Philadelphia,	Philadelphia,	T. J. Sanderson.
Mattawana School,	Macveytown,	Mifflin,	William A. Smiley.
Madison Academy,	Waverly,	Luzerne,	Rev. Calvin Granger.
Meadville Academy,	Meadville,	Crawford,	Thomas F. Thickston.
Meadville Female Seminary,	Meadville,	Crawford,	Joshua Kendall, A.M.
Media Academy,	Media,	Delaware,	Joseph Townsend.
Mifflinburg Academy,	Mifflinburg,	Union,	Joseph Kimball, B.A.
Morgantown Academy,	Morgantown,	Berks,	— Buckwalter.
New Columbus Academy,	New Columbus,	Luzerne,	H. D. Walker.
New Milford Select School,	New Milford,	Susquehanna,	W. Faurot.
New Bethlehem Academy,	New Bethlehem,	Clarion,	I. N. Hosey.
New Castle Graded School,	New Castle,	Lawrence,	M. Gantz.
New Castle Sch. for Teachers,	New Castle,	Lawrence,	Rev. Joseph Baldwin.
New Wilmington Graded Sch.,	New Wilmington,	Lawrence,	A. Dhu Cotton.
Neillsburg Academy,	—,	Venango,	J. A. Neill.
North Stonington School,	North Stonington,	Armstrong,	Ray T. Spencer.
Oakland Female Institute,	Norristown,	Montgomery,	Rev. J. Grier Ralston.
Pennsylvania Female College,	Harrisburg,	Dauphin,	Rev. B. R. Waugh.
Pennsylvania Com. Institute,	—,	York,	S. K. White.
Pine Grove Academy,	Pine Grove,	Schuylkill,	Professor Thomas.

Name of School.	Town.	County.	Teacher.
Prompton Academy,	Prompton,	Wayne,	James T. Briggs.
Pulaski Graded School,	Pulaski,	Lawrence,	Mr. McCookle.
Reading Institute,	Reading,	Berks,	Rev. W. A. Good, A.M.
Salena School,	Salena,	Clinton,	Professor D. Herr.
Scranton Graded School,	Scranton,	Luzerne,	Mr. Rosson.
Shade Gap Seminary,	Shade Gap,	Huntingdon,	— Woods.
Shirleysburg Fem. Seminary,	Shirleysburg,	Huntingdon,	J. T. Kidder.
Smethport Academy,	Smethport,	McKean,	Isaac Seeley, A.B.
St. Joseph's College,	New Milford,	Susquehanna,	Rev. Mr. O'Reilly.
Stouchsburg Academy,	Stouchsburg,	Berks,	— Searle.
Susquehanna Colleg. Institute,	Towanda,	Bradford,	James McWilliam.
Treemont Seminary,	Norristown,	Montgomery,	Charles Aaron.
Troy Academy,	Troy,	Bradford,	John P. Crandall.
Tuscarora Academy,	Tuscarora,	Juniata,	J. H. Shumaker.
Union Graded School,	Warren,	Warren,	Charles Twining.
Union Graded School,	Lock Haven,	Clinton,	Prof. A. K. Browne.
Union School,	Bridgeport,	Fayette,	Rev. Geo. W. Baker.
Union School,	Connellsville,	Fayette,	W. W. Redick, A.M.
Union Seminary,	New Berlin,	Union,	Rev. W. W. Orwig.
Unionville High School,	Unionville,	Centre,	Dr. Blair.
Utica Academy,	Utica,	Venango,	—
Venango Academy,	Venango,	Venango,	R. S. Borland.
Village Green Seminary,	Village Green,	Delaware,	J. Hervey Barton, A.B.
Warren Academy,	Warren,	Warren,	—
Westminster College,	Wilmington,	Lawrence,	Rev. Mr. Patterson.
Wellsborough Academy,	Wellsborough,	Tioga,	John Broadhead.
Wyoming Seminary,	Wyoming,	Luzerne,	Rev. R. N. Kingsten.
York Co. Academy for Ladies,	York,	York,	D. B. Prince.
York Co. Academy for Boys,	York,	York,	G. W. Ruley, A.M.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Public Schools of the City and County of Philadelphia are not subject to the general State law, and do not make returns to the State Superintendent. From the annual report of the Board of Controllers, who have charge of public instruction in this district, it appears that at the commencement of the year 1857 the whole number of schools reported was 304; namely, 1 High School, 1 Normal School, 55 Grammar Schools, 48 Secondaries, 156 Primaries, and 43 Unclassified Schools.

The whole number of teachers was 940, of whom 78 were males and 862 females.

The number of scholars belonging to the schools was 55,099, of whom 28,262 were boys and 26,837 girls.

The gross expenditures for instruction in the year 1856 was \$456,089.14. The rate per pupil in the Grammar, Secondary, Primary, and Unclassified Schools was \$6.75; in the Normal School, \$26.78; and in the High School, \$32.99.

Principal of the Central High School, John S. Hart, LL.D., salary \$2,000. Principal of the Normal School, Philip A. Cregar, salary \$1,500. The salary of masters of Grammar Schools is \$1,200; of male teachers in Unclassified Schools, \$500.

## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

## THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA.

The American Philosophical Society is the oldest in the United States. Previously to its formation, there had existed in the city of Philadelphia two small associations, whose object was the Advancement of Useful Knowledge. One was called "The American Philosophical Society," and was formed in 1742, and the other was called "The American Society for Promoting and Propagating Useful Knowledge, in Philadelphia," and was established in 1766. These two societies, January 2, 1769, were united by the name of "The American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for Promoting Useful Knowledge." In 1771, it consisted of nearly 800 members. March 15, 1780, it was incorporated by the State Legislature. The first President of the Society was Dr. Franklin. David Rittenhouse, Thomas Jefferson, Caspar Wistar, Robert Patterson, and William Tilghman have since presided. Its Library contains about 80,000 volumes, many of them rare and costly, presented by foreign governments and learned societies. Mr. John Hyacinth de Magellan, of London, about forty years ago presented to the Society the sum of 200 guineas, as a permanent fund, the interest of which is to be disposed of in premiums, to be adjudged to the authors of the best discovery or most useful invention relating to Navigation, Astronomy, or Natural Philosophy. There is attached to the institution a handsome cabinet of minerals and fossils. It has also an extensive collection of manuscripts, charts, engravings, coins, medals, and some portraits of distinguished members.

The stated meetings are held on the evenings of the first and third Fridays of each month, except June, July, August, and September, in which months meetings are held only on the third Friday.

The Society publishes scientific communications under the title of "Transactions," of which sixteen quarto volumes have been issued, six of the *old series* and ten of the *new*. In 1838 the publication of the Society's "Proceedings" was commenced, in octavo form, and is still continued.

The present officers are:—Hon. John K. Kane, *President*. Robley Dunglison, M.D., Prof. John C. Cresson, and Isaac Lea, Esq., *Vice-Presidents*. Prof. Charles B. Trego, Prof. E. O. Kendall, F. Fraley, Esq., and John L. LeConte, M.D., *Secretaries*. Franklin Peale, Esq., M. Fisher Longstreth, M.D., and Elias Durand, Esq., *Curators*. Prof. Charles B. Trego, *Treasurer*.

## THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.

This society was established on the 25th of January, 1812, and was incorporated in 1817. Its cabinet is the best in the United States. The collection of birds is said to be the largest in the world, containing over 25,000 specimens, many mounted in skins. The collection of eggs and nests of birds is also the most extensive ever made. The collections of mammalia, fishes, reptiles, crustacea, insects, and plants are superior to any others in this country.

The library is rich and valuable in all departments of Natural History. In Ornithology it is quite complete. The society occupies a new and splendid building on the corner of Broad and George Streets. The edifice is entirely fire-proof. It is well adapted to its purposes, but although at the time of its completion it was considered large enough to accommodate its collections for half a century, it is now crowded to excess. — *Notices of Public Libraries*, by Prof. C. C. Jewett, 1851, pp. 123, 124.

#### OFFICERS FOR 1858.

*President*, George Ord. *Vice-Presidents*, Robert Bridges, M.D., Isaac Lea, LL.D. *Corresponding Secretary*, John L. LeConte, M.D. *Recording Secretary*, B. Howard Rand, M.D. *Librarian*, J. A. Meigs, M.D. *Treasurer*, George W. Carpenter. *Curators*, Joseph Leidy, M.D., William S. Vaux, Samuel Ashmead, John Cassin. *Auditors*, William S. Vaux, Samuel Ashmead, Robert Pearsall. *Committee of Publication*, William S. Vaux, Robert Bridges, M.D., Thomas B. Wilson, M.D., Isaac Lea, W. S. W. Ruschenberger, M.D.

### THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE MECHANIC ARTS.

This society was organized in December, 1823, and incorporated March 30th, 1824. The objects of the Institute are "The Promotion and Encouragement of Manufactures, and the Mechanic and Useful Arts, by the establishment of popular lectures on the sciences connected with them, by the formation of a cabinet of models and minerals and a library, by offering premiums on all objects deemed worthy of encouragement, by examining all new inventions, and such other measures as may be judged expedient."

The above objects have all been carried out to a considerable extent. The Library, in the Hall of the Institute, now contains about 8,000 volumes of selected works, principally on the Arts and Sciences, together with about 50 newspapers from various sections of the country, and a large number of Mechanical and Scientific periodicals from Europe and our own country.

The cabinets of models and minerals are also well filled.

A drawing school was established in 1824, and has been regularly continued on three evenings in each week for twenty-four weeks during the winter season, for the instruction of apprentices and others. The pupils under 21 years of age are entitled to attend the lectures of the Institute without charge.

In 1824 the Institute held the first of their Exhibitions of American Manufactures, which have been continued yearly, with an occasional intermission when judged expedient by the Institute.

Popular lectures on the Arts and Sciences were commenced at the same time, and have spread with equal rapidity, and even to a greater extent. Regular courses on Mechanical and Scientific subjects are held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week for twenty weeks, commencing on the first Monday evening in November of each year. These lectures have been uninterruptedly continued since their commencement.

A monthly journal devoted to the Mechanical and Physical Sciences, Civil Engineering, &c., has been regularly published since January, 1828.

The officers of the Institute are a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, twenty-four Managers (two thirds of whom must be manufacturers or mechanics), and three Auditors, who are elected annually in the month of January. The meetings are held monthly, on the third Thursday evening, at which, after the transaction of the business of the Institute, scientific discussions are conducted, and inventions are examined and explained.

The members of the Institute consist of "manufacturers, mechanics, artisans, and persons friendly to the Mechanic Arts." Each member pays an annual contribution of three dollars, or twenty-five dollars for life, — and is entitled to the use of the Library and Reading-rooms, (open every day, except Sundays, from nine o'clock, A. M., to ten o'clock, P. M.,) with the privilege of taking books out; also to season tickets to the lectures for himself and a lady, and lecture tickets for his sons, daughters, wards, and apprentices under twenty-one years of age, on paying one dollar for each minor, for the season, and additional lady's tickets at two dollars each. He has also free admission for himself during the Exhibitions of American Manufactures, and six tickets of single admission for ladies or minors.

Officers for 1858: — *President*, John C. Cresson. *Vice-Presidents*, John Agnew and Matthias W. Baldwin. *Recording Secretary*, Isaac B. Garrigues. *Corresponding Secretary*, Frederick Fraley. *Treasurer*, John F. Frazer. *Actuary*, William Hamilton.

### PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania was established at Philadelphia in 1825, and William Rawle, LL.D. was elected the first President. For nineteen years it met in one of the rooms of the American Philosophical Society, and had the use of a small closet to contain its books. In the year 1844 the Society rented a small room for its exclusive accommodation. Its collection of books then amounted to about sixty volumes, in addition to some boxes of public documents from Washington, which had not been opened, as the Society had no place in which to place the books. Immediately after its removal, the library increased rapidly, and a still further increase followed its removal to the present location in the Athenæum building. At present the Society is in a highly flourishing condition. During the year ending February, 1857, the sum of \$1,839.34 was expended for publications of an historical character.

The officers for 1857 - 58 (chosen February 9, 1857) are as follows: — *President*, Hon. Thomas Sergeant. *Vice-Presidents*, Hon. Charles Miner of Wilkesbarre; Hon. Samuel Breck, Hon. George Chambers, of Chambersburg, and Hon. Henry D. Gilpin. *Treasurer*, Charles M. Morris. *Corresponding Secretary*, Horatio Gates Jones. *Recording Secretary*, Frank M. Etting. *Librarian*, Townsend Ward. *Library Committee*, Benjamin H. Coates, M.D., J. Francis Fisher, and Charles J. Biddle. *Publishing Committee*, Morton P. Henry, C. H. Hutchinson, and Henry Carey Baird. *Finance Committee*, John Jordan, Jr., Edward Armstrong, and Charles S. Keyser.



## THE CHESTER COUNTY CABINET OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

This society was organized on the 18th of March, 1826, and incorporated in 1881. Its object is to promote a knowledge of Natural History generally, and especially of the indigenous products of Chester County. In 1837 a building was erected in West Chester, on Church Street, at a cost of \$ 5,000, in which are placed the collections of the society. The society possesses a small but well-selected library, and a good collection of specimens in the various departments of science.

Officers for 1857-58:—*President*, William Darlington, M.D., LL.D. *Secretary and Treasurer*, Washington Townsend. *Curators*, Wm. W. Jefferis, Wm. D. Hartman, M.D., and J. Lacey Darlington.

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## PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers for 1857 [(chosen December, 1856):—*President*, William Roberts, Philadelphia. *Vice-Presidents*, Albert Owen, Huntingdon; D. Heckendom, Snyder; J. J. Stine, Mifflin; Rev. J. S. Crumbaugh, Lancaster. *Recording Secretaries*, J. J. Stutzman, Somerset; R. McDivitt, Huntingdon. *Corresponding Secretary*, Joseph Fell, Bucks. *Treasurer*, Amos Row, Lancaster. *Executive Committee*, B. M. Kerr, Allegheny; J. F. Stoddard, Wayne; Isaac Black, Butler; A. D. Hawn, Mifflin; and A. K. Brown, Clinton.

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## EDUCATIONAL PERIODICALS.

THE JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE is published on the first of each month, at \$5 per annum. Edited by John F. Frazer, assisted by the Committee on Publications of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL is published monthly at Lancaster. Edited by Thomas H. Burrowes. \$1 per annum.

## X. DELAWARE.

Capital, Dover. — Area, 2,120 square miles. — Population, 1850, 91,532.

THIS State has a school system, organized wholly upon the plan of free tuition for all the pupils, and a school within reach of every family. The territory is divided into school districts, which are regularly laid off and numbered, and incorporated. Each district is entitled to receive \$ 25 from the income of the School Fund, upon raising as much more for the maintenance of its school; but authority is conferred upon every district to raise ordinarily the sum of \$ 300 annually for its school; or, by a special vote, it may increase the amount as much as may be deemed necessary for school purposes. In like manner, also, towns or populous districts may unite, if they vote so to do, and by this method obtain one or more schools of a higher grade. The sole condition of all action touching the schools is, that the schools, supported in whole or in part by tax, shall be free to all pupils.

There is a School Fund of \$ 435,505, which yielded, in 1854, an income of \$ 33,829.80; and this amount was increased by a tax, levied on the districts, of \$ 24,000. Number of schools in operation (1854), 236; of pupils, 10,230. — *Am. Ed. Year-Book*, 1857.

In 1856 the number of Free Schools was 233; number of scholars (whites), 11,468; average length of schools, 7.6 months; income of the School Fund, \$ 27,452.69; contributions, \$ 53,057.02. The whole amount expended for the support of said schools was \$ 78,253.14; namely, \$ 47,822.15 for tuition, and \$ 30,430.99 for contingencies.

## COLLEGES.

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Name.	Location.	President.	Founded.
Delaware College,	Newark,	E. J. Newlin,	1833
St. Mary's College,	Wilmington,	Rev. P. Reilly,	1847

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[The publishers of the American Educational Year-Book expected to have a full account of the public educational institutions of Delaware, prepared by one of the leading educators of the State. This has not, as yet, been received; but if obtained in season, it will be inserted in the Appendix.]

## XI. MARYLAND.

Capital, Annapolis.—Area, 11,000 square miles.—Population, 1850, 583,034.

MARYLAND has no general school system. When the advances made by the State for the war of 1812 were repaid by the United States, the amount so received was formed into a School Fund. The avails of a tax laid by the Legislature on all incorporated banks are also added to this fund. In 1854 it amounted to \$160,000. The Deposit Fund, or Surplus Revenue of the United States, is also applied in the same way. Its income is nearly \$50,000. The income of both funds, amounting now to nearly \$70,000 annually, is appropriated to public education, by being distributed to the several County Commissioners, who are required to disburse it for the proper object, much, however, in their own way, under the general rule of one half being distributed equally among the several counties and the city of Baltimore, and the other half among the counties according to population. It is chiefly used to assist the various academies, and only in the counties where there are no academies is it appropriated to schools of a lower grade.

It is difficult, in the absence of any general plan of reporting, or of any laws which distinctly recognize public schools as a part of the proper machinery of government, to understand precisely what is done or doing in this State. In 1843, the General Assembly had before them two bills, the one from Commissioners appointed to prepare it, and the other emanating from the Maryland Institute of Education, both designed to introduce a public school system. But neither was enacted. And, at present, each county is left to do much or little, as it pleases, for its schools; and there are no reliable returns of any importance.—*Am. Ed. Year-Book*, 1857.

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### COLLEGES.

Name.	Location.	President.	Founded.
Mount St. Mary's College,	Emmetsburg,	John McCaffrey,	1830
St. Charles's College,	Ellicott's Mills,	Rev. O. L. Jenkins, A.M.,	1805
St. James's College,	Washington Co.,	John B. Kerfoot, D.D.,	1842
St. John's College,	Annapolis,	L. P. W. Balch,	1784
Washington College,	Chestertown,	E. F. Chambers,	1783

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### SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This Society was founded in 1843, and incorporated in March, 1844. The library is quite large and in a flourishing condition. It contains, besides a good

collection of books, many valuable newspapers and manuscripts. The State Legislature has placed under its care the journals of the old Council, and many letters to and from the Governors and Proprietors. Among the MSS. are several unpublished orders of General Washington, and some valuable letters from officers of the Maryland line, with regard to the Southern campaign. Connected with this Society is a gallery of fine arts, consisting of good copies of the best pictures of the old masters, and original pictures of native artists, together with portraits of distinguished men connected with the founding of the Colony and its early history. There is also a department designed, in particular, to illustrate the Natural History of the State.

The officers for 1857-58 (chosen February 5, 1857) are as follows:—*President*, Gen. J. Spear Smith; *Vice-President*, Hon. John P. Kennedy; *Corresponding Secretary*, Hon. J. Morrison Harris; *Recording Secretary*, S. F. Streeter; *Treasurer*, John Hanan; *Librarian*, Rev. E. A. Dalrymple.

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### THE PEABODY INSTITUTE, BALTIMORE.

Mr. George Peabody, banker in London, upon his recent visit to this country, placed in the hands of trustees \$300,000 (to be probably increased to half a million) for the endowment of an institution to be called the Peabody Institute; the charge and management of which, after the building shall have been completed, is assigned by him to the Historical Society. The plan contemplates a free library, a gallery of art, a lecture-room, and a regular course of lectures, a concert-room, and instruction in music, and rooms for the Society; together with a fund for prizes, to be distributed annually to the most meritorious of the male and female pupils of the public schools and the School of Design.—*Hist. Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 77.

## XII. VIRGINIA.

Capital, Richmond. — Area, 61,352 square miles. — Population, 1850, 1,421,661.

UNDER the present laws of Virginia, there are two kinds of schools provided, called Common Schools and District Schools. The former are strictly *free* schools; and are regarded with considerable odium, even for their proposed objects, as being designed distinctively for *poor children*. They may include other pupils upon the payment of rates; but it is not anticipated that many pupils will attend whose means would enable them to secure different tuition. The rates, we believe, are uniformly fixed; and all who cannot pay the amount have their fees paid by the county officers from State funds. The district schools are also free schools. They are established and maintained in Henry, Jefferson, Kanawha, King George, Northampton, Norfolk, Ohio, Princess Anne, and Washington counties, and in the cities of Portsmouth and Wheeling, by special acts of the Legislature.

The plan is much the same, it is believed, in all. It embraces, — 1. The division of the territory into suitable districts by Commissioners, and the maintenance of an approved free school for nine months of each year in every district. 2. One School Commissioner for each district (not always designated in the same way), to visit the schools "monthly, or oftener, examine the pupils carefully, and make a thorough inspection of the school, and all things belonging to it." His salary is "the payment of his necessary travelling expenses, and exemption, during his continuance in office, from serving on grand and petit juries; and, in time of peace, from militia duty"; "with a penalty of twenty dollars for non-fulfilment of any duty, and five dollars additional for every twenty days such duty shall remain undischarged." "Provided, that no forfeiture shall exceed one hundred dollars; and also that no one shall be compelled to serve as School Commissioner, or as Superintendent, longer than two years in succession." 3. A Country Superintendent, chosen by the Board, composed of all the above-mentioned Commissioners, for two years, and until a successor is appointed. He must "visit all the schools in the county twice each, in each year, examine the pupils rigorously, make a thorough inspection of the schools, and of everything relating to them; carry into effect the regulations of the Board; make an annual report to the Board of his proceedings, and of the state of education in the county; and discharge such other functions as the said Board may require." He is to receive a "moderate compensation," fixed by the Board. 4. The Board of Commissioners, who appoint and employ all teachers; but no teacher can be employed without holding a certificate from a Board of Examiners appointed by the Commissioners. 5. "Every child resident in any district, between the ages of seven and twenty-one, shall be admitted to the schools in that district, *free of charge*." And "it shall be the duty of the

Board of School Commissioners to provide books and stationery for the children of the poor, having proper regard to economy therein."—*Am. Ed. Year-Book*, 1857.

For the year 1857, the permanent capital of the School Fund was \$1,667,651.67, of which there was invested in productive stocks and loans \$1,661,758.37, leaving in the treasury, subject to investment, \$15,893.30. There was also in the treasury, subject to specified purposes, \$20,302.44, making the total amount in the treasury, to the credit of the fund, \$36,195.74.

The total receipts, including balance, for the fiscal year 1856, of \$37,712.35, were \$265,855.65, and the total disbursements were \$229,659.91.

The increase of permanent capital, from fines, forfeitures, and penalties, escheated lands, and surplus revenue, was \$15,775.09.

The amount invested during the last fiscal year was \$20,000.

The amount of revenue received was \$99,985.88. Due and outstanding \$15,181.87.

The charges and appropriations of the fund were \$99,214.08, leaving to be carried to the permanent capital a surplus of \$771.85.

The total amount of school quotas paid to school treasurers from the 30th of September, 1856, to September, 1857, was \$84,869.14. The total amount of capitation tax paid within the same period was, \$105,020.12.

The capitation tax of 1855, \$60,580.10, was not paid to the credit of the Literary Fund until the fiscal year 1857, and of the capitation tax of 1856, the estimated amount of which is \$60,000, only \$50,000 was paid at the end of the fiscal year 1857.

The estimate of the probable and certain receipts on account of the revenue and capitation tax for the year 1858, shows a probable surplus of \$9,886.30, to be added to the permanent capital. A similar estimate for the year 1859 shows a probable surplus of \$11,433.07, to be added to the permanent capital.

#### PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The number of poor children sent to school in 129 counties and one town, in the year 1855, was 49,542; the average attendance of each poor child was 11 scholastic weeks, at an average cost for each of about \$2.85; the total amount expended for tuition, including books, compensation to officers, and all other expenses, in 181 counties and three towns, was \$141,040.56.

The number of poor children sent to school in 123 counties and one town, in the year 1856, was 49,542; the average attendance of each poor child was 10 3-5 scholastic weeks, at an average cost for each of \$2.77; the total amount expended for tuition, including books, compensation to officers, and all other expenses, in 125 counties and three towns, was \$136,589.50.

#### DISTRICT FREE SCHOOLS.

These schools have been established in nine counties and four towns.

#### THE DAWSON FUND.

This fund was devised by Martin Dawson for educational purposes in the counties of Albemarle and Nelson, — two thirds of the revenue thereof to the for-

mer, and one third to the latter county. The present available capital of the fund is \$39,489.90.

*Second Auditor, and Superintendent of Literary Fund.*

WILLIAM A. MONCURE, Caroline.

## COLLEGES.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, Williamsburg.

FACULTY. — Benjamin S. Ewell, *Pres.*, and *Prof. of Math. and Nat. Sciences.* Rev. Silas Totten, D.D., *Prof. of Moral and Intel. Philos., Belles-Lettres, and Rhet.* Morgan J. Smead, Ph.D., *Prof. of Lang.* Henry A. Washington, *Prof. of Hist. and Const. Law.* Lucian Minor, *Prof. of Municipal and International Law.* Thomas T. L. Snead, *Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.*

The College of William and Mary, the oldest, except Harvard University, in the United States, was chartered in 1693 by King William III. and Queen Mary, who gave out of their private means nearly £2,000 sterling towards erecting the necessary buildings. This, with twenty thousand acres of land, the office of Surveyor-General (in virtue of which one sixth of the fees received by public surveyors in the colony, and the sole power of appointing them, were given), and one penny a pound on all tobacco exported from Virginia and Maryland, granted in the charter, £2,500 raised by subscription in the colony, and a gift of £200 from the House of Burgesses, constituted the endowment of the College.

The session opens on the second Wednesday of October, and closes on Commencement day, the 4th of July. From Commencement to the beginning of the next session, is vacation. The Faculty may suspend recitation for a few days at Christmas, on the 22d of February, and on Good Friday. Students may enter on the 22d day of February.

Total annual expenses, from \$225 to \$260.

There is a law department connected with this College, which has the same terms and vacations. Annual expenses, from \$240 to \$250.

Within the last few years large additions have been made to the Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, both of which are now amply sufficient for all the purposes of instruction in these sciences. The Library has also been enlarged, and now contains nearly 5,000 volumes, among which are many curious and rare books.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE, Prince Edward County.

FACULTY. — — — — —, *Pres.*, and *Prof. of Moral Philos. and Polit. Economy.\** Charles Martin, A.M., *Prof. of Ancient Lang. and Lit.*, and *Rector of the Grammar School.* Lewis L. Holladay, A.M., *Prof. of Physical Science.* Rev. Henry Snyder, A.M., *Prof. of Math.* Walter Blair, A.B., *Tutor and Teacher of the Grammar School.*

Founded 1783. Commencement occurs annually on the Thursday following the second Tuesday of June. The vacation follows the annual Commencement, and continues until the first Thursday of September.

Annual expenses, about \$196. Library contains about 8,000 volumes.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Lexington.

FACULTY. — Rev. George Junkin, D.D., LL.D., *Pres.*, and *Prof. of Ment. and Moral Philos.* Alexander L. Nelson, A.M., *Cincinnati Prof. of Math. and Military Science.* John L. Campbell, A.M., *Robinson Prof. of Phys. Science.* James J. White, *Prof. of Greek Lang. and Lit.* Junius M. Fishburn,

\* The studies of the Senior Class for the past year, in the department of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy, were conducted by Rev. Robert L. Dabney, D.D.

A.M., *Prof. of Latin and Modern Lang.* J. L. Massie, *First Assist. Inst. in Math.* A. S. Pendleton, *Second Assist. Inst. in Math.* H. A. White, *Assist. in Math. for 1857-58.*

Founded 1782. The session opens on the second Thursday of September.

The Commencement exercises take place on the first Wednesday of July.

The College has an excellent Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, which cost about \$5,000, and is kept in good order.

The Library contains about 2,500 volumes; those of the two literary societies, 3,500 in the aggregate. Provision is made for the gradual increase of the College Library, and the societies display a highly commendable zeal in this case.

The cabinet contains about 3,000 specimens well adapted, by variety and arrangement, to illustrate the important sciences of Mineralogy and Geology.

Annual expenses, \$150.

*Societies.*—The Graham Philanthropic Society was founded A.D. 1809. It has 2,000 volumes in its Library. The Washington Literary Society was founded in A.D. 1812, and has 1,700 volumes.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Charlottesville.

FACULTY, INSTRUCTORS, AND OFFICERS.—S. Maupin, M.D., *Chairman.—Literary and Scientific Schools:* Gessner Harrison, M.D., *Prof. of Latin.* Basil L. Gildersleeve, Ph.D., *Prof. of Greek and Hebrew.* M. Schele de Vere, LL.D., *Prof. of Modern Lang.* Albert T. Bledsoe, LL.D., *Prof. of Math.* Francis H. Smith, A.M., *Prof. of Nat. Philos.* S. Maupin, *Prof. of Chem.* Wm. H. McGuffey, D.D., LL.D., *Prof. of Moral Philos.* George F. Holmes, *Prof. of Hist. and General Lit.* Joseph Wall, *Assist. Instructor in Modern Lang.* Edward B. Smith, A.M., *Assist. Inst. in Math.—Medical Schools:* Henry Howard, M.D., *Prof. of Med.* James L. Cabell, M.D., *Prof. of Comp. Anat., Physiol., and Surg.* S. Maupin, M.D., *Prof. of Chem. and Pharmacy.* John S. Davis, M.D., *Prof. of Anat., Materia Medica, Therap., and Botany.* B. W. Allen, M.D., *Demonstrator of Anat.—Law Schools:* John B. Minor, LL.D., *Prof. of Common and Statute Law.* James P. Holcombe, *Prof. of Civil, Const. and Int. Law, Equity, and the Law Merchant.* Rev. John A. Broadus, A.M., *Chaplain.*

Founded in 1819. The session commences on the 1st of October, and continues without interruption until the 29th of June.

The mode of instruction is by lectures and text-books, accompanied by daily and stated examinations.

In each school there are three regular lectures a week, besides many others suited to the several subjects into which the school is divided.

The expenses for the session of nine months are as follows:—

1. *Fees.*—If one Professor be attended, \$50; if two, each \$30; if more than two, each \$25. Every student is required to attend three schools, unless, for special reasons, leave is given to attend but one or two.

In the School of Law, the fee for the Senior class in either Department is \$80, with the privilege of attending all the classes in both Departments. For the Junior class in either Department the fee is \$60, with the privilege of attending the Junior class in the other; but if the student attends only the class of Constitutional and International Law and Government, the fee is \$25.

Medical students are charged \$105 for a full course, viz. \$25 for each of four tickets, and a fee of \$5 for dissecting material.

For the class of Anglo-Saxon in the School of Modern Languages, of Geology and Mineralogy in the School of Natural Philosophy, of Physiology in the School of Comparative Anatomy, of Botany in the School of Anatomy and Botany, and of Medical Jurisprudence in the School of Medicine, the fee is \$15 only.

2. *Board and Lodgings.*—Board in any of the University hotels, \$120; for which sum, diet, bedding, room furniture, and attendance are furnished. Washing may be had for \$9 or \$12 for the session. Rent of an entire dormitory, \$16; if occupied by two students, \$8. The dormitories of the University are occupied by two students each; except nine, which are occupied by one student each. Fuel and candles are furnished by the Proctor at cost and five per cent commission, and cost for each of two students, in the same dormitory, about \$20.

3. *Matriculation Fee, and use of Library and public rooms,* \$20.



The Library of the University, originally selected and arranged by Mr. Jefferson, has since been augmented by several valuable donations, among which are the legacy of Mr. Madison, amounting to 587 volumes, that of the late Christian Bohn, Esq., a generous and enlightened citizen of Richmond, amounting to 3,380 volumes, and a donation of 234 works presented by an unknown lady through the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton. Through such additions, and the annual increase by purchase, the Library now numbers nearly 25,000 volumes, comprising an unusually large proportion of standard literary and scientific works in the principal European languages, together with a rich and extensive collection of engravings.

**RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE, Mecklenburg County.**

**FACULTY.**—William A. Smith, D.D., *Pres., and Prof. of Ment. and Moral Philos.* N. T. Lupton, A.M., *Prof. of Chem. and Geol.* John C. Wills, *Prof. of Math. and Nat. Philos.* William B. Carr, A.M., *Prof. of Ancient Lang. and Lit.* William A. Shepard, A.B., *Adj. Prof. Ancient Lang. and Math., and Inst. in French.* Charles W. Crawley, A.M., *Princ. of Prepar. Depart.* Rev. Thomas A. Ware, *Chaplain.*

Founded 1832. There is an annual session of forty successive weeks, commencing on the third Thursday in September, at the close of which the annual Commencement takes place. Tuition per term, \$25.

Number of volumes in the College Library, and the Libraries of the Literary Societies, about 9,000.

**EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, Washington County.**

**FACULTY.**—Rev. Ephraim E. Wiley, D.D., *Pres., and Prof. of Ment. and Moral Science.* Edmund Longley, A.M., *Prof. of Math., and Teacher of Modern Lang.* Rev. James A. Davis, A.M., *Prof. of Nat. and Experim. Science.* William E. Peters, A.M., *Prof. of Ancient Lang. and Lit.* John L. Buchanan, A.B., *Acting Prof. of Ancient Lang. and Lit.* John P. Sheffey, *Tutor in Greek.* John H. Fulton, *Tutor in Math.* Jere S. Williams, *Tutor in Latin.*

Founded 1838. Annual Commencement second Wednesday in June.

There are two sessions in the year. The Fall session commences the third Thursday in August, and continues twenty-one weeks. The Spring session commences at the close of the Fall session, and continues twenty-one weeks.

Vacation of ten weeks between the Spring and Fall sessions.

The College Library contains nearly 4,000 volumes of well-selected works, and is constantly increasing from the valuable new issues of the press.

**RECTOR COLLEGE, Taylor County.**

Founded 1839. Annual Commencement last Wednesday of September. Library, 2,500 volumes. Charles Wheeler, A.M., *President.*

**BETHANY COLLEGE, Bethany.**

**FACULTY.**—Alex. Campbell, *Pres., and Kentucky Prof. of Sacred Lit.* James S. Fall, *Prof. of Ancient Lang. and Lit.* Robert Milligan, *Prof. of Math. and Astron.* W. K. Pendleton, *Prof. of Polit. and Intel. Philos., and Missouri Prof. of Nat. Philos.* R. Richardson, *Prof. of Nat. Hist., Physiol., and Rhet., and Illinois Prof. of Chem.* James S. Fall, *Secretary of the Faculty.* P. W. Mosblech, Ph.D. and Fellow of the Royal Society for Oriental Languages at Paris (*Société Asiatique*), *Teacher of Hebrew and Modern Lang.* P. W. Mosblech, *Librarian.*

Founded 1841. The College year consists of two terms, of four and a half months each. It begins on the first Monday in October, and ends on the 4th of July.

The Annual Commencement is on the 4th of July.

Library, 4,000 volumes. Annual expenses, \$170.

**VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, Lexington.**

**ACADEMIC STAFF.**—Col. Francis H. Smith, A.M., *Superint. and Prof. of Math.* Capt. L. B. Williams, *Assist. Prof. of Math. and Assist. Inst. of Tactics.* Lieut. S. Crutchfield, *Assist. Prof. of Math. and Assist. Inst. of Tactics.* Lieut. W. T. Patton, *Assist. Prof. of Math. and Assist. Inst. of Tactics.* Major J. T. L. Preston, A.M., *Prof. of Latin Lang. and Eng. Lit.* Lieut. Philip B. Stanard, *Assist. Prof. of Latin Lang., and*

*Assist. Inst. of Tactics.* Major T. H. Williamson, *Prof. of Engin. and Architec. and Inst. of Drawing.* Major William Githam, A.M., *Prof. of Chem., Mineral., and Geol., Inst. of Infantry Tactics, and Commandant of Cadets.* Major Thomas J. Jackson, *Prof. of Nat. and Experim. Philos., and Inst. of Artillery.* Major R. E. Colston, *Prof. of French Lang.* Lieut. E. V. Bargamin, *Assist. Prof. of French.*

The Virginia Military Institute was established, and is supported, by the State of Virginia. An arsenal, containing 30,000 stand of arms, is located here, which was formerly guarded by a company of enlisted soldiers, at an annual expense of about \$6,000. In 1839, this appropriation was transferred to the support of a company of cadets, who, in addition to their duties as a guard, should also be placed under a course of instruction, upon the basis of the

United States Military Academy, at West Point. The cadets admitted consist of two classes, *State* and *Pay* cadets. The institute supplies to the State cadet his board and tuition; and in consideration thereof, he is required to teach two years after graduation. The pay cadet is at his own expense, which averages \$350 per year for every charge, *including clothing.* The State cadets are selected from those who are unable to bear their own expenses.

The Literary Fund of the State contributes \$1,500 per year to the Institute for the education of teachers, and the State has received tuition fees from the pay cadets to the amount of upwards of \$50,000 since its organization, which sum is applied to the increase of the number of State cadets, to the enlargement of the accommodations of the Institute, and to the support of a part of the corps of Professors.

## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

### VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This Society was founded in 1832, with the name of "The Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society." Chief Justice Marshall was its President for many years. On the 16th of January, 1848, it was reorganized under its present name. Hon. William C. Rives was elected President, which office he still retains.

The other officers are as follows: — *Vice-Presidents*, James M. Mason, Wm. H. Macfarland, and John Y. Mason. *Corresponding Secretary and Librarian*, Wm. P. Palmer. *Recording Secretary*, Andrew Johnston. *Treasurer*, Jaquelin P. Taylor. *Executive Committee*, Conway Robinson, Gustavus A. Myers, Thomas T. Giles, Arthur A. Mason, Thomas H. Ellis, George W. Randolph, and H. Coalter Cabell.

## XIII. NORTH CAROLINA.

Capital, Raleigh. — Area, 45,500 square miles. — Population, 1850, 869,039.

THE following account of the history and progress of public instruction in North Carolina is taken from an exceedingly able address, delivered by Wm. W. Holden, Esq., before the State Educational Association, at Warrentown, July 1, 1857.

"The first public official allusion to the want of schools in North Carolina is believed to have been made by Governor Johnston, a native of Scotland, in his address to the Legislature, in Edenton, in 1736; and the first effectual act for the encouragement of literature was a law passed in 1762, for the erection of a school-house in the town of New-Berne.

"In the State Constitution, framed at Halifax in December, 1776, they provided 'that a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, *paid by the public*, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be encouraged in one or more universities.' The establishment of public schools was thus expressly enjoined upon the Legislature; and the order in which the public school and the university is mentioned, shows the connection and dependence which the framers of the Constitution thought should exist between them. The language was mandatory, — 'schools *shall* be established by the Legislature.' The schools were to be fit, 'convenient,' accessible to all; and the salaries to the masters were to be '*paid by the public*.' They provided, first, in the organic law, for the instruction of the children of the people at the public charge; and secondly, for 'one or more universities,' in which 'all useful learning' should be encouraged.

"In 1789 the University of North Carolina was established and endowed, but no provision was made for common schools.

"From 1789 to 1825, though the 'old-field' or English schools were multiplied, and a few academies and high schools were established, no provision was made for common schools. In 1816, Hon. Archibald D. Murphey, of the county of Orange, then a member of the State Senate, made an able and highly interesting report to that body on the subject of public instruction, urging the establishment of common schools, and also of an institution for the deaf and dumb. The report concluded with a resolution authorizing the Speakers of the two houses to appoint three persons to digest a system of public instruction, and submit the same to the next General Assembly. The report and resolution were adopted; and subsequently, and it is presumed under this resolution, Duncan Cameron and Peter Browne, Esqs., and the Reverend Joseph Caldwell, the President of the University, were charged with this duty. The committee never met, but a report was prepared by their chairman, and laid before the Assembly. In 1819 Mr. Murphey made another report, more in detail and more practical than his first one, suggesting a *plan* of public instruction. This was, however, preceded by a recommendation of some plan of common schools by Governor Miller, a native of Warren, in his message to the two houses in 1815; and, to their honor be it

stated, all the Governors of the State, so far as I have been able to observe, from the earliest period up to the full establishment of the system, made similar recommendations.

"In 1825 the Legislature passed the first act on the subject, — 'An Act to create a fund for the establishment of common schools.' To BARTLETT YANCEY, of the county of Caswell, is due the high distinction of having conceived and penned the first act for the establishment and promotion of common schools which took its place among our laws. This act set apart for the purpose certain stocks, the vacant and unappropriated swamp lands, the tax on auctioneers, retailers of ardent spirits, &c., — 'the *parings* of the treasury,' as they were called by Mr. Yancey himself. But the funds accumulated slowly, and the friends of the system went to work by tongue and pen to increase the fund, and thus obtain means for starting the schools. Foremost among these was the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, a scholar, a philosopher, a statesman, and a Christian. He wrote, and caused to be published at his own expense, in 1832, a series of 'Letters on Popular Education, addressed to the People of North Carolina'; in which he examined the whole subject with great care, showed the importance of educating *all* the children of the State, and urged the people to instruct their representatives to take early and effectual steps in this, their highest temporal concern.

"In 1836, another act was passed, organizing 'a Board of Literature,' — providing for draining the swamp lands, and still further increasing the school fund. The public mind now began to be generally aroused on the subject; and several able papers, advocating public instruction, were presented to the Legislature in 1838, — one by the president and directors of the literary fund, and one by Mr. W. W. Cherry, of Bertie, being a report of his as chairman of the committee on education. In 1837 the State received on deposit from the General Government, under the deposit act of 1836, the sum of \$ 1,433,757.39. The greater portion of this was wisely vested in bank stocks and internal improvements for the benefit of common schools. In 1836 the permanent fund for common schools amounted to about \$ 250,000; in 1837, to about \$ 1,732,000, exclusive of swamp lands.

"In 1838 a bill drawn by Mr. W. W. Cherry, providing for laying off the State into school districts, and for submitting the question of 'school' or 'no school' to the people of the respective counties, was passed. The act embraced the present plan of requiring each county to raise one dollar for every two dollars distributed by the literary board. In 1839 nearly all the counties adopted the system; and in 1841 it was *put into full operation*. Mr. Jonathan Worth of Randolph, from the joint committee on education in the Legislature of 1840-41, reported the bill, which finally passed, and is the basis of our present system.

"In 1840, when common schools were established, there were but two colleges in the State, but 140 academies, and but 632 primary or 'old-field' schools. There were at these colleges about 175 students, at academies about 5,000, and at all the other schools about 15,000; making in all, male and female, about 20,000. Now there are 6 male and about 10 female colleges; not less than 350 academies and institutes; and 3,500 primary or common schools. There are now at colleges not less than 1,500 students, at academies 12,000, and at common schools about 140,000; making in all 153,500, of the 215,000 children of the State between 5 and 21, constantly at school.

"In 1845, there was distributed by the literary board for common schools,—the counties raising by taxation half the amount,—the sum of \$97,852.44; and in 1846, the sum of \$95,578.65,—making in all per annum disbursed and raised, \$146,700. In 1855, 1856, and 1857, there was distributed by the board for each year the sum of \$180,880, making, with the amount raised by the counties, the sum of \$271,320; showing an increase in ten years of the amount appropriated to common schools of \$124,620 per annum. This increase in the amount distributed by the board is mainly owing to the increased dividends on bank stock, and to the income of \$24,000 per annum from the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

"In 1840, the permanent fund for common schools, exclusive of the swamp lands, was about \$1,800,000. Of this amount, however, \$600,000 were in the stock of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, then unproductive, leaving only \$1,200,000 in productive stocks. Now the permanent fund, exclusive of swamp lands, is as follows:—

5,027 shares in the Bank of the State, at \$100 each, . . .	\$ 502,700.00
5,444 shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, at \$100 each, . . .	544,400.00
4,000 shares in Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, at \$100 each, . . .	400,000.00
2,000 shares in Wilmington and Manchester Road, at \$100 each, . . .	200,000.00
650 shares in the Cape Fear Navigation Co., at \$100 each, . . .	65,000.00
500 shares in the Roanoke Navigation Co., at \$100 each, . . .	50,000.00
Amount due by the State on bonds, . . . . .	303,000.00
“ “ by Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, . . . . .	52,250.00
“ “ by Literary Institutions, . . . . .	31,824.80
“ “ by individuals, . . . . .	7,571.12
Making, . . . . .	\$ 2,156,745.42

\$200,000 of these stocks, to wit, in the Wilmington and Manchester Company, are not yet productive; while the Cape Fear Navigation stock is paying but four, and the Roanoke but one per cent; yet the day is near at hand when the Wilmington and Manchester will pay six per cent; and the value above par of the 10,471 shares of bank stock would more than cover the entire loss of the Cape Fear and Roanoke Navigation stocks. So the foregoing amount of \$2,156,745.42 may be safely assumed as the permanent productive fund now in hand. This does not include the swamp lands, which must after a time be a source of considerable income to the permanent fund; nor the taxes on retailers and auctioneers, and entries of vacant lands, which are increasing every year.

"In 1852, a State Superintendent of Common Schools was appointed. This was another important improvement in the system. It produced order, regularity, and accountability, which were so much needed. In 1846, for example, only 38 chairmen out of the 80 reported to the literary board the condition of the schools and of the funds in their respective counties. In 1855, all of them but one reported to the Superintendent; and now a failure to report is as rare as it formerly was common. The Superintendent has visited the schools in various parts of the State,—has established and enforced accountability in their management, and has seen, wherever it was necessary, to the proper disposition and application of the funds,—has decided many important and perplexing questions arising under the law,—has made, from time to time, full reports of the progress

of the system to the Governor and to the Legislature, — has labored, session after session, in concert with committees of the Legislature, to improve the law, — has given his time, his attention, and his *interest* in the same, without pecuniary return, or the hope of it, to furnish a series of 'North Carolina Readers,' *home Readers*, to the children of the State, — has published through his own efforts, and sent out without charge, a Common School Journal, one copy to each of the 8,500 districts in the State, — and has, in fine, by both tongue and pen, and by incessant watchfulness and toil, made himself felt for good in all portions of the State. Looking at the results of his labors, and contrasting the system now with what it was before he was appointed, we are surprised that the office was not created sooner.

"We have, first, in our system of common schools, school committee-men, three to a district, chosen by the people. These have the immediate control of the schools. Secondly, County Superintendents, generally seven, appointed by the County Courts. These boards choose their own chairmen, one to each county, and they legislate, within their sphere, for the several districts. The chairmen are the executive officers for the counties, as the general superintendent is for the State. Thirdly, committees of examination, not more than three to a county, annually appointed by the board of superintendents. They examine all applicants for the office of teacher, and grant or refuse licenses to teach, as may seem to them best. Fourthly, a State Superintendent, to whose duties and labors I have already briefly referred. He is responsible to the Board of Literature, which is charged with the management of the general fund, and also to the Legislature; and the Legislature is responsible to the whole people of the State."

### COLLEGES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.\*

There are in this State six male colleges, to wit: The University at Chapel Hill, with an endowment of about \$ 250,000; Wake Forest College (founded by the Baptists) at Forestville, with an endowment of about \$ 100,000; Davidson College (Presbyterian), in Mecklenburg County, with an endowment of some \$ 250,000; Normal College (Methodist), in Randolph County, originally a private enterprise, but now denominational and likely to be well endowed; Catawba College (German Reformed), at Newton, in Catawba County; and St. John's College, just erected by the Masons at Oxford.

The University numbers nearly 400 students, and is in a high state of prosperity, and all the other Colleges are prosperous, and rapidly increasing in reputation and usefulness.

There are thirteen female colleges in operation, viz. two in Murfreesboro', one in Oxford, one in Warrenton, one in Louisburg, one in Raleigh, one in Goldsboro', one in Fayetteville, one in Anson County, one in Robeson County, one in Greensboro', one in Statesville, and one in Asheville. There is also a female college in the course of erection at Jamestown, Guilford County, and one in Lenoir, Caldwell County.

There is besides a large female seminary in Oxford, one in Wilson, one in Warrenton, one in Raleigh, one in Greensboro', one in Salem, and one in Charlotte.

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\* From information furnished by Hon. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools.

There are six or seven male high schools, and about 300 academies, male and female, classical, select, and private schools.

There are 3,500 schools, attended by about 150,000 children; and the system is annually increasing in usefulness, efficiency and popularity.

There is a general Superintendent of Common Schools, for the State, elected every two years by the Legislature, a Board of Literature (of which the Governor is *ex officio* President), and local officers appointed by the County Courts, and by popular election.

A State Educational Association was organized in the year 1856, embracing teachers from every class of schools, and friends of education from every profession and rank in society.

The State Association, which is in a flourishing condition, is ramifying into County and District Associations, all over the State, and promises to affect, in its influences for good, the whole population.

A School Journal is published monthly by a Board of Editors, under the auspices of the State Association. It is a handsome periodical, printed in Greensboro', is on a firm basis, the head of the editorial corps being the Superintendent of Common Schools, with contributors and friends in the various Colleges, and among all classes of the schools.

The average salary of teachers in the common schools is, for males, about \$25 per month, ranging from \$18 to \$40; for females, about \$20, ranging from \$15 to \$30 per month.

Hired male teachers in select schools and village academies receive from \$500 to \$1,000 per annum; female teachers, from \$250 to \$500.

The demand for good teachers of both sexes, and for all kinds of schools, is much greater than the supply.

Some of the most profitable classical schools are private enterprises, located often in quiet neighborhoods, in the country, and commanding a patronage from far distant States.

At these schools everything, as far as external show is concerned, is conducted with the greatest simplicity, while the course of training is thorough, and the standard of scholarship of a high order. Indeed, the whole educational system of the State is remarkable for its very limited display of architectural extravagance; and a passing observer would utterly fail to appreciate the extent and character of the educational influences at work from a mere survey of the expenditures involved in building and furniture.

There is, in fact, a deficiency in the accommodations of this kind; but it is much better to have living moral energies inconveniently housed, than to have a system whose chief excellence is its external appliances.

There is an institution for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind, located in Raleigh; and ample provision is made for the instruction of the poor, of these classes, at the public expense.

There is also in Raleigh an asylum for the insane, the poor having their expenses paid by the public. This institution is beautifully located, and the buildings are handsome and commodious.

*Superintendent of Common Schools.*

HON. CALVIN H. WILEY, Greensboro'.

## COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Chapel Hill.

FACULTY.—Hon. David L. Swain, LL.D., *President*. Rev. Elisha Mitchell, D.D., *Prof. of Chem., Mineral., and Geol.* Rev. James Phillips, D.D., *Prof. of Math. and Nat. Philos.* Manuel Fetter, A.M., *Prof. of the Greek Lang. and Lit.* Hon. William H. Battle, LL.D., *Prof. of Law.* Rev. Fordyce M. Hubbard, A.M., *Prof. of the Latin Lang. and Lit.* Rev. John T. Wheat, D.D., *Prof. of Rhet. and Logic.* Rev. Albert M. Shipp, A.M., *Prof. of Hist.* Charles Phillips, A.M., *Prof. of Civil Eng.* Hildreth H. Smith, *Prof. of Modern Lang.* John Kimberly, A.M., *Prof. of Chem. applied to Agricult. and the Arts.* Solomon Pool, A.M., *Tutor of Math.* Joseph B. Lucas, A.M., *Tutor of the Latin Lang.* Richard H. Battle, Jr., A.M., *Tutor of the Greek Lang.* Peter E. Spruill, A.B., *Tutor of the Latin Lang.* Samuel S. Jackson, A.B., *Tutor of the Greek Lang.* Thaddeus C. Coleman, *Tutor of Math.*

Founded 1789. The annual Commencement is on the first Thursday in June. First term commences six weeks after Commencement.

Annual expenses, from \$188 to \$249. Library contains 14,000 volumes.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, Mecklenburg Co.

FACULTY.—Rev. Drury Lacy, D.D., *Pres., and Prof. of Moral Philos., Sacred*

*Lit., and Evid. of Christ.* Rev. E. F. Rockwell, A.M., *Prof. of Latin Lang. and Lit., and Modern Hist.* Major Daniel H. Hill, *Prof. of Math. and Civil Eng.* John A. Lealand, A.M., *Prof. of Nat. Philos. and Astron.* C. D. Fishburne, A.M., *Prof. of Greek Lang. and Lit., and Ancient Hist.* The Chambers Professorship, W. C. Kerr, A.M., *Prof. of Chem., Miner., and Geol.* The Troy Professorship, ———, *Prof. of Intel. Philos., Logic, Belles-Lettres, and Eloc.*

Founded 1838. Commencement on the first Thursday after the second Monday in July. First term begins ten weeks after Commencement. Tuition \$15 per session. Library contains about 6,000 volumes.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, Forestville.

FACULTY.—Rev. W. M. Wingate, A.M., *Pres., and Prof. of Moral and Mental Philos.* William H. Owen, A.M., *Prof. of Lang. and Eloc.* Rev. W. T. Brooks, A.M., *Adj. Prof. of Lang., and Princ. of the Prepar. Depart.* Rev. W. T. Walters, A.M., *Prof. of Math. and Nat. Philos.* W. G. Simmons, A.M., *Prof. of Chem., Miner., Geol., and Agricult. Chem.* W. H. Jordan, Jr., *Tutor in Lang. and Math.*

Founded 1838. Commencement on the second Thursday in June. Tuition per session, \$20. Library contains 5,000 volumes.

## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

## STATE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Officers for 1857–58 (chosen July 2d, 1857):—*President*, Rev. A. Wilson, D.D., Almonce. *Vice-Presidents*, E. W. Ogburn, Greensboro'; Prof. Chas. Phillips, Chapel Hill; Wm. Robinson, Goldsboro'; W. K. Blake, Fayetteville; Prof. W. T. Walters, Wake Forest; Prof. M. D. Johnston, Charlotte. *Corresponding Secretary*, G. W. Brooks, Raleigh. *Recording Secretary*, Wm. H. Bass, Ridgeway. The last meeting of this Association was held at Warrenton, June 30, 1857. The next annual gathering will occur on the first Wednesday in July, at such place as the executive committee may designate.



## EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, devoted to the general interests of education, in all its grades, is published in neat pamphlet form, on the first of every month, at \$2 per annum.

BOARD OF EDITORS:—C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina; F. M. Hubbard, Chapel Hill; Charles Phillips, Chapel Hill; E. F. Rockwell, Davidson College; B. Cranen, Normal College; W. H. Owen, Forestville; James H. Foote, Taylorsville; R. Stebling, Greensboro'; Will. K. Blake, Fayetteville; D. S. Richardson, Wilson; Samuel H. Wiley, Washington; N. McKay, Summerville; G. W. Brooks, Raleigh; R. H. Brown, Asheboro'; J. A. Waddell, Raleigh; J. D. Campbell, *Resident Editor*.

## XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA.

Capital, Columbia. — Area, 28,000 square miles. — Population, 1850, 668,507.

IN 1843 (?) Governor Hammond spoke thus: "The free school system has failed. This fact has been announced by my predecessors, and there is scarcely an intelligent person in the State who doubts that its benefits are perfectly insignificant, in comparison with the expenditure. Its failure is owing to the fact, that it does not suit our people, or our government, and it can never be remedied. The paupers, for whose children it is intended, but slightly appreciate the advantages of education; their pride revolts at the idea of sending their children to school as '*poor scholars*'; and, besides, they need them at home to work. These sentiments and wants can, in the main, be only countervailed by force. In other countries, where similar systems exist, force is liberally applied. It is contrary to the principles of our institutions to apply it here, and the free school system is a failure. The sum which is annually appropriated for the support of free schools, if equally divided for one year among the twenty-eight districts of the State, giving two portions to the Charleston district, will be sufficient to build for each a good Academy. If, therefore, one thousand dollars a year were appropriated to each Academy, a teacher of the highest qualifications might be secured for every one, and a saving of eight thousand dollars per annum effected by the State. If, in addition to this salary, the profits of his school were given to the teacher, the rates of tuition could be reduced, to the advantage of the taxpayers, and he might be required to instruct, free of charge, such poor scholars as should be sent to him."

In 1853, Governor Manning reiterated, in part, these statements, and added: "Under the present mode of applying it (i. e. the money appropriated by the State), the liberality is really the profusion of the prodigal, rather than the judicious generosity which confers real benefit." But he proposed to remedy the defects; and so recommended "the establishment of a Board of Education, and the appointment of a Commissioner of Public Instruction, whose duty it shall be to gather facts with regard to this State, and thoroughly inform himself upon the systems of such other governments as educate their people best, and report the result of his labors to the Board, who, together, shall digest a plan, to be submitted to the Legislature, for ratification or rejection." When this step, not yet adopted, shall be taken, South Carolina will find the method of turning her means to good account.

The school system, at present, as indicated by the first extract, is a system of charity schools, — of schools for only the poor, on the ground that all who are able will look after their children's education, without notice from the government, — a fact not yet admitted: but, for argument's sake, it may be allowed its weight; and then it remains to be seen whether the public school,

under public supervision, encouraged, if not sustained, by public money, and free to all, may not be the best possible school for educating all classes of the community. The State annually appropriates \$75,000 for the support of its free schools. In some districts independent schools are set up; but in others, the officers intrusted with the expenditure of the quota for a particular district pay the tuition of a certain number of poor scholars, who are admitted into private schools as beneficiaries.

There are school funds in this State, which, in 1850, yielded \$35,973. In addition to which amount, \$160,427 were contributed in other ways to the support of schools,—probably, chiefly by tuition-fees in private schools,—making an aggregate of \$206,400 for school purposes. Number of schools, 1,023; of teachers, 1,019; of pupils, 19,132.—*Am. Ed. Year-Book*, 1857.

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On the 4th of July, 1856, a Common School was opened at Charleston, which was designed for all grades of scholars, and was soon filled to overflowing. "At first," says the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, "after one year's experience, the applications for admission came only from the Free Schools, and from the poorer classes of society; but as soon as the influence of the school began to be felt, and the character of its training to be observed, it was appreciated by other portions of society, and the applications became more general. This influence has been gradually extending to a wider and wider circuit, until, at present, the Commissioners are enabled to exhibit to you a truly common school, in which every class of society is represented, and which now speaks for itself its own complete vindication. Before you now stand an assembly of children, whose good manners and attainments have already cast to the winds all doubts about the intermixture of classes,—all theories as to the peculiarities of our people,—all uncertainty as to the value of common school education."

At the session of 1857, His Excellency, Governor R. F. W. Allston, speaks encouragingly of the system of free schools in South Carolina, and recommends the establishment of Normal Schools in the following language:—

"I recommend that provision be made for the establishment, without delay, of one or more Normal Schools, at which the promising pupils from the schools below may be further educated for the purpose, and trained to the art of teaching. These are admirable institutions, and, if well managed, cannot fail to send forth the young people of the State into the business of life as witnesses of their usefulness. They are eminently entitled to the notice of benevolent and public-spirited citizens of wealth, who may desire to render useful to their kind a portion of the surplus means with which they have been blessed. The first Normal School in America was founded on an offering of \$10,000 for the purpose by Mr. Dwight, a wealthy citizen of Massachusetts, to which the State added \$10,000, and the thing was soon accomplished. I have seen that school in successful operation, and freely

give you my belief, that a State which pretends to sustain a general system of public education should not remain a year without a school of the kind for the regular supply of competent and accustomed teachers. In order to add effect to the system by furnishing the means for self-regulation, and by which may be imparted to it equal usefulness in every portion of the State, I recommend that the several Boards of Commissioners of Free Schools be authorized by law to raise, by assessment on the amount of general taxes in their respective election districts, a sum of money equal to that appropriated by the State out of the public treasury, to be expended and accounted for in like manner."

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## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

### SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The South Carolina Historical Society was organized in Charleston, May 19, 1855. James L. Petigru was elected *President*; Dr. James Moultrie and Wm. H. Trescott, *Vice-Presidents*; Wm. Jas. Rivers, *Corresponding Secretary*; F. A. Porcher, *Recording Secretary*; and O. Hammond, B. R. Carroll, G. S. Bryan, I. W. Hayne, R. Yeadon, Esqs., and Drs. S. H. Dickson, and J. E. Horlbeck, *Curators*. Dr. A. B. Williman, now of Norfolk, was the first *Treasurer*, and after his removal from Charleston, Mr. A. H. Mazyck was appointed to that office.

The Society having been organized for the purpose of investigating the early history of South Carolina, its attention was directed, immediately after its organization, to the documents existing in the Colonial Office in London, and to this object the Corresponding Secretary assiduously devoted himself. In pursuance of the advice of their correspondent, it was determined to procure a brief abstract of every such paper existing in the State Paper Office, beginning with the year 1660.

This work is still in progress, under the direction of Mr. Hopper of London, and all that appertains to the proprietary history of the Colony will be printed in the forthcoming volume of the Collections of the Society.

The Society numbers about a hundred members, chiefly residents of Charleston. It has been successful in collecting papers, and is fortunate in being the depository of the exceedingly valuable collection of Mr. Henry Laurens. This collection of itself will furnish materials for many a volume. His narrative of his imprisonment in the Tower of London will be found in the first volume of the Society's Collections.

Several interesting papers have at times been read at the meetings of the Society. One of these, a Sketch of the History of Old Charleston, forms a chapter in Professor Rivers's History of South Carolina.

The volume now in press is printed under the patronage of the General Assembly of the State, which has appropriated the sum of five hundred dollars for three years to aid the Society in its enterprise.

The tax on the members amounts to five dollars per annum. — *Charleston Courier*.

## XV. GEORGIA.

Capital, Milledgeville. — Area, 58,000 square miles. — Population, 1855, 935,090.

IN the fifty-fourth section of the first Constitution of Georgia, adopted the 5th of February, 1777, is contained the following clause, viz.:—"Schools shall be erected in each county, and supported at the general expense of the State"; thus showing that at the very birth of the Commonwealth there was a deep and vital interest felt in education. Indeed, with all the difficulties which the State had to confront during her colonial history, and the numerous disadvantages which have continued, and do still embarrass her, yet academies and other well-organized schools have been coeval with the existence of the counties, nearly every one of which can boast of its own endowed academy, where, in the majority of cases, the services of the teacher are well and liberally rewarded.

The fact that the State has so many well-endowed and well-organized Colleges, Academies, and other seminaries of learning, together with the great sparseness of the population, has rendered the adoption of common school laws more tardy, and perhaps less needed. But rapid progress is now being made towards the adoption of a general system. It engaged the attention of the General Assembly two years since, at which time a bill was proposed, which, however, for the lateness of its introduction, was not passed. A few months since, the "Chairman of the Committee on Education," the Hon. John B. Malliard of Liberty County, introduced with a spirited and well-timed speech, to the Assembly convened at Milledgeville, a bill for the adoption of a general common school system, which probably will, with but little alteration, be passed, and put by the executive into active operation. The general features of this bill are, briefly:—First, to create and establish a Superintendent of Public Schools, who shall visit, as far as practicable, the various counties of the State; investigate their wants in the matter of education; advise with teachers as to the best school-books, methods of discipline and instruction; disseminate correct views on the subject of public education; and make to the Governor an annual report of the matter in all its bearings. Secondly, it provides for a Common School Fund, to be proportioned each year among the several counties, according to the number of free white children in each between the ages of eight and eighteen years. Thirdly, that there shall be elected in each county by the legal voters two Commissioners of Education, who, together with the Ordinary of the county, shall be constituted a body corporate for the supervision and encouragement of education in their respective counties. This Board of Education is required to visit the schools of the county, investigate the operations of the system, and promote it by means of addresses, &c. Moreover, they shall adopt from time to time general regulations for the govern-

ment of the Common School, recommend the course of instruction therein, and the class-books to be used, and make an annual report to the State Superintendent.

In regard to State appropriations for public instruction, it must be said that they have been liberal.

"In 1783, one thousand acres were 'donated to each county, for the support of free instruction'; and in 1817, \$ 250,000 were added to the avails of the former grant, for the same object. In 1792, one thousand pounds (\$ 5,000) were appropriated for the endowment of an Academy in each county; and this amount was increased, in 1817, by the grant of \$ 250,000 for the same purpose. There are, therefore, two school funds in Georgia, each amounting to about \$ 300,000; the one, for the maintenance of free schools, or free tuition in other schools, for indigent pupils; and the other, for the aid of Academies, to reduce their expenses, and to make them more accessible to all.

"The income of the former fund amounted, in 1854, to \$ 23,000, and was disbursed by magistrates, required to make themselves acquainted with the wants of the poor, and to urge upon them the advantage of accepting, for their children, the bounty which the State offers in the privilege of free instruction. The number of such beneficiaries is estimated to be about 20,000."

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### COLLEGES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE is located at Athens, in Clarke County; it was endowed as early as 1788 - 89, but did not go into active operation until 1801. Its acting President, Rev. Alonzo Church, D.D., was elected in 1829. The institution has, besides the President, seven Professors and two Tutors, and numbers about 108 students. The Library contains between 10,000 and 12,000 volumes. The Philosophical Apparatus is one of the most complete in the country; the Chemical Laboratory ample; the Cabinet of Minerals large; the Botanical Garden in good order; and altogether the College is in a highly flourishing condition.

Connected with the College are two societies, each having a neat and convenient hall, and a library containing 4,000 or 5,000 volumes.

MERCER UNIVERSITY, in Penfield, Green County, taking its name from a liberal donor, the Rev. Jesse Mercer, was chartered in 1838; has a President and five Professors, and numbers about 130 students. It has a Library of about 5,000 volumes; also two literary societies, each of which has libraries. N. M. Crawford, D.D., President.

OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY, at Midway, near Milledgeville, in Baldwin County, is under the control of the Presbyterian Church, represented by the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia. It commenced operations in January, 1838, and elected in 1841 its present President, the Rev. Samuel K. Talmage, D.D. It has three Professors besides the President, and numbers about 150 students, with

an excellent Library, and Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, to which new additions have been made during the past year; also two literary societies, each with a commodious hall and well-selected library.

EMORY COLLEGE, at Oxford, Newton County, was founded in 1837, and named after Bishop Emory of the Methodist Church. It has a President, the Rev. James H. Thomas, and five Professors; numbers about 150 students, and has a library of 5,000 or 6,000 volumes. It has also two literary societies with their respective libraries.

GEORGIA FEMALE COLLEGE, at Macon, Bibb County, commenced on the 7th of January, 1839, under the supervision of the Georgia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Faculty consists of a President and three Professors, with a proper number of Assistants, a Matron, and a Superintendent of Domestic Economy.

The number of pupils is about 180. It has done much for the advancement of female education in Georgia.

LE GRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE, at Le Grange, is a flourishing institution.

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE, at Greensborough, has been lately re-organized. It is a highly prosperous institution, under the control of the Presbyterian Church.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA, at Augusta, Richmond County, was chartered in 1830, and has been in active and successful operation since its first organization. The Faculty consists of nine able and well-qualified Professors, and the institution sends out annually about one hundred graduates.

THE SAVANNAH MEDICAL COLLEGE, at Savannah, Chatham County, was chartered in 1851, has seven Professors, and about 80 students.

THE OGLETHORPE MEDICAL COLLEGE, at Savannah, Chatham County, was chartered in 1853, has six Professors, and about 20 students.

CHATHAM ACADEMY, in Savannah, is well endowed, and most of the many distinguished men of Georgia were once pupils in this institution.

It is now organized on the modern plan, has a Principal and seven teachers, and numbers now about 250 pupils.

The Board of Trustees seem disposed to do everything to make it a desirable school.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL in Savannah has been in successful operation for more than three years, and now numbers about 200 pupils. It is provided entirely with modern furniture, and conducted with much zeal and efficiency. It has a Principal and three Assistants.

THE MASSIC SCHOOL, established by a fund left for the purpose, has been in successful operation for more than a year. It has a Principal and six Assistants, and numbers about 350 pupils.

There are besides these many well-conducted private schools, which, together with the above-named scholars, will embrace about 1,000 children in Savannah attending school, out of a population of 18,000 whites.

THE SAVANNAH FREE SCHOOL, with about 60 pupils, is intended wholly for children in straitened circumstances. It is under the charge of an efficient Principal, Mr. Sheftal.

The Public and Massic School also receive a certain number of pupils free.

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The names of some of the most prominent teachers in Savannah are as follows:—

W. S. Bogart,	Principal of Chatham Academy.
J. F. Cann,	Teacher in the Classical Depart. in Chatham Academy.
T. G. Pond,	Teacher of Mathematics in Chatham Academy.
Rev. C. B. King,	Teacher in Senior Girls' Room in Chatham Academy.
N. A. Pratt,	Teacher in Junior Boys' Room in Chatham Academy.
James E. Stuart,	Teacher in Primary Boys' Room in Chatham Academy.
W. H. Baker,	Principal of the Public School.
B. Mallon,	Principal of Massic School.
Mr. Sheftal,	Principal of the Free School.
W. T. Feary,	Principal of Select School for Boys.
J. S. F. Lancaster,	Principal of Select School for Boys.
Rev. Wm. Epping,	Principal of Select School for Boys.
Wm. White,	Principal of Select School for Boys.

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## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

### THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, organized the 4th of June, 1839, is an institution that does honor to the State. Its officers are a President, two Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, and seven Curators. The Hon. James M. Mayne is its present President. It has already succeeded in collecting a large number of books, manuscripts, pamphlets, &c., connected with the history of Georgia.

It is now in a flourishing condition, and is doing much good. It has a fine Library, which, with the Savannah Library now added, contains about 8,000 or 10,000 volumes.

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### THE GEORGIA EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.

This Journal is published weekly, in quarto form, at Forsyth, Ga., and is devoted to the general cause of popular education. Terms, \$ 2 per annum.



## XVI. FLORIDA.

Capital, Tallahassee. — Area, 59,268 square miles. — Population, 1855, 110,823.

In 1848, the General Assembly of Florida adopted a system of Common Schools. It provides that the Register of Public Lands shall be, *ex officio*, Superintendent of Public Education; and requires him to make an annual report to the Governor, containing a "statement of the condition of the schools of the State, the situation and expenditure of school moneys, plans for the management and improvement of the Common School Fund, and for ameliorating the condition of the common schools; and an exhibit showing the number of children in each school-district between the ages of five and eighteen years, [the number] attending school in each district, and the number of schools in each county, according to the reports made to him by the several County Superintendents." It also provides "that the Judges of Probate shall be, by virtue of their office, Superintendents of Schools for their several counties"; and these officers are required to present detailed reports to the State Superintendent, in July of every year. They must, when requested so to do by the district, contract with and employ all teachers, and fix the rates of wages, and pay the wages allowed, and, moreover, "visit each common school within the county at least once a year, and endeavor to promote an interest in the cause of education in parents, teachers, and pupils." For each neglect of duty, the County Superintendent is liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars. In each district, the counties having been divided into districts by the County Superintendents, a Board of (three) Trustees is to be chosen, each member serving for three years, — one retiring every year, — to have the ordinary care of the school-house and appurtenances. "Every person duly elected to the office of trustee, who, without sufficient cause, shall refuse to serve therein, shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars, and, not having refused to accept, shall neglect the duties of his office, shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars."

All the children of suitable age are considered as "due to the school," which is provided for rich and poor alike. And it is the duty of the trustees to assess the cost of the school, above the amount contributed by the State and county funds, upon the pupils in attendance, exempting all who are indigent from the payment of the tuition-fees; "and the parent or guardian of every child withdrawn from the school, without cause just and satisfactory to the trustee, shall be liable, unless exempted as indigent, for at least three months' tuition, if the term or session should so long continue."

In 1849, the Assembly provided for a permanent School Fund; "the income or interest of which shall be inviolably applied to the support of common schools throughout the State." "The proceeds of all sales of public lands, — the proceeds of all estates, real or personal, escheating or reverting

to the State, on account of a defect of heirs, or next of kin, — and the net proceeds, after the payment of salvages and other expenses, of all property found on the coasts or shores of the State, or brought into the State or its ports, as wreck or derelict of the seas, in the sense of maritime law, and for which no owner shall appear and establish his claim within a year and a day, — together with such grants or additions as may, in any manner, hereafter be added thereto," — are to constitute this fund. [Florida received upwards of 900,000 acres of land from Congress for school purposes.] The income appropriated from this fund, in 1851, was \$ 39,000. But the amount of the fund is not stated; it may be estimated at about \$ 500,000. — *Am. Ed. Year-Book*, 1857.

The "Board of Education" consists of five members, three of whom are appointed by the Governor, and the remaining two, to wit, the "State Superintendent," and the Judge of Probate as "Superintendent for the County," are members *ex officio*.

The Board is organized as follows: — Francis S. Eppes, Esq., *President, Intendant of Tallahassee*. Theodore S. Brevard, Esq., *State Comptroller*. Edward Houstoun, Esq., *President Tallahassee Railroad Company*. David S. Walker, Esq., *Land Register, and State Superintendent*. David W. Gwynn, Esq., *Judge of Probate, and County Superintendent, and ex officio Secretary of the Board*. L. I. Demilly, the County Treasurer, is *ex officio* Treasurer of the Board.

During the year ending July, 1856, the sum of \$ 6,059.80 was raised for public instruction. Number of children between the ages of five and eighteen, 20,261.

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## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

### HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF FLORIDA.

A Society with this title was organized at St. Augustine, in July, 1856. The annual meeting for the choice of officers is held on the first Monday in January, and quarterly meetings in April, July, and October. Major B. A. Putnam was the first President, and K. B. Gibbs, Esq. the first Recording Secretary.

Quarterly meetings are held on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October.

The officers for 1857-58 are as follows: — *President*, Major B. A. Putnam. *Vice-Presidents*, Rev. J. H. Myers, George R. Fairbanks, Esq., Hon. McQueen McIntosh, Hon. D. L. Yulee, Hon. Wm. A. Forward. *Executive Committee*, Rev. A. A. Miller, Rev. E. Aubril, O. M. Dorman, Esq. *Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer*, George Burt, Esq. *Recording Secretary and Librarian*, K. B. Gibbs, Esq.

## XVII. ALABAMA.

Capital, Montgomery. — Area, 50,722 square miles. — Population, 1855, 841,704.

IN 1819, the Constitutional Convention placed this language on record, and made the sentiment a part of the organic law of the State:—"Schools and the means of education shall for ever be encouraged in this State; and the General Assembly shall take measures to preserve from unnecessary waste or damage such lands as are, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township in this State, and apply the funds which may be raised from such lands in strict conformity to the object of such grant."

But common schools are still a novelty in Alabama. The first formal attempt to give permanence and efficiency to a system establishing them, with some uniformity, over the State, may be set down to the credit of the Legislature of 1854. In 1856, the General Assembly revised the laws, and made some material modifications; and the system, as now arranged, in theory compares favorably with any system in existence. Every reasonable precaution is taken to secure a prompt and faithful administration of the laws; and the result can scarcely fail shortly to show itself in the changes which may be traced directly to this cause.

The School Fund consists of the annual interest at eight per cent on the Surplus Revenue apportioned to this State; the annual interest at eight per cent of the proceeds of all public lands—902,744 acres—granted by the United States for the use of schools; the annual interest at six per cent on the fund accruing, or accrued, from the sales of the sixteenth sections of the several townships of the State; an annual appropriation, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, from the treasury of the State, to enable the Superintendent, with the other funds, to distribute to each district one dollar and fifty cents for each white person between the ages of six and eighteen years; all sums of money hereafter accruing from escheats to the State; an annual tax of one dollar on every thousand dollars of the capital of every chartered Bank, Insurance Company, and Exchange Company, and of every Railroad Company which shall have commenced to pay dividends; an annual tax of one hundred dollars and one per cent on the profits of all agencies of foreign Banks and Exchange Companies, and one-half of one per cent on every hundred dollars' profit of all foreign bank-bills issued in this State. The amount afforded by this provision, in 1855, was \$237,515.39;—amount of accumulated capital, \$2,010,971.37.

The management of the schools is in the hands of a Superintendent of Education, County Superintendents, and (three) Trustees of Free Schools in each township. The Superintendent of Education is required to present an annual report, giving an account of the schools and the fund, with esti-

mates of expenditures and plans for improvement. The County Superintendent is required, among other duties, to report to the State Superintendent; to visit each school once a year; to note the course of instruction; "to give instruction in the art of teaching; and to carefully guard that no sectarian religious views be taught in any free public schools under his charge." He must report to the Superintendent "the number of children within the educational age *who do not attend school*," as well as the number who do, and examine and appoint all teachers, and issue and annul certificates of qualification; and he is required to "organize and hold annually, at such time and place as may be deemed most convenient, County Conventions of Teachers [Teachers' Institutes], and to provide, beforehand, as far as he may be able, for the delivery of lectures during such conventions, upon topics connected with schools and education"; and "to seek out such indigent and meritorious young men as are entitled to be beneficiaries of the University of Alabama, and encourage them to become students thereof." To the Trustees belong the organization and immediate care and management of the schools; and they are required to present detailed reports to the County Superintendents. "Every child between the ages of six and twenty-one years shall be entitled to admission into, and instruction in, any of the free public schools in the township in which he or she resides; or to any school in an adjacent township, by permission of a majority of the trustees of said adjacent township. And the benefits of this act are to be extended to every pupil of the free public schools, established according to the provisions of this act, without regard to the studies pursued by such pupil." "No school shall receive the benefit of this act, unless such school shall be instructed by a teacher or teachers duly examined, approved, and employed by competent and lawful authority, as hereinbefore provided." Additional (or special) taxes may also be raised in townships, by a vote to do so, for public schools. — *Am. Ed. Year-Book*, 1857.

*Superintendent of Public Schools.*

Hon. WILLIAM F. PERRY, Montgomery.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1856.

Whole number of schools taught, . . . . .	2,281	Number of students in Academies, . . . . .	3,955
Number of pupils registered, . . . . .	89,160	Number of Colleges, . . . . .	20
Average number of months taught, . . . . .	6	Number of students in Colleges, . . . . .	1,690
Average daily attendance, . . . . .	38,265	Amount of money apportioned for school purposes in 1856, . . . . .	\$267,690.41
Total amount paid teachers, . . . . .	\$490,278.19	Number of persons reported between the ages of six and twenty-one, . . . . .	171,073
Number of private schools, . . . . .	197		
Number of students in private schools, . . . . .	3,774		
Number of Academies, . . . . .	74		

## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

## THE ALABAMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Alabama Historical Society was organized in 1850, and has already awakened a deep interest in the history of the State and of the South generally. Its first publications consisted of the Reports of the Society; an Address by Hon. Alexander Bowie, in which are portrayed the true objects of written history, and the varied points of research that particularly invite the members of this Society; a Report on the statistics of the city of Tuscaloosa; and a valuable essay on the Cotton Plant, by Col. Isaac Croom. The Transactions for 1855 contain an Address by the Hon. Alexander B. Meek, giving a sketch of the history of Alabama, together with the usual proceedings of such an association.

The progress of this Society, thus far, has been slow; but still something has been done, and the hope is entertained that in a few years a more general interest in such matters will be awakened among men of leisure, and thus facilitate the collection and preservation of valuable recollections pertaining to the early settlement of the State. Alabama is rich in historic matter. The early adventures of De Soto, the Spanish and French settlements, the British possession, the wars of the Indian tribes, the struggles of the pioneers, &c., constitute a fruitful field for exploration.

This Society is making an effort, through our minister in London, to learn something of the "British Colonial Records" during the period of the British possession of the colony of Mobile. It is an interesting period, embracing the struggles of the Revolution. These Records have not been heard of since 1817, at which time, according to a Spanish authority, they were in Somerset House, London. Could these Records be obtained, it is thought much light would be thrown on a period of our local history which is at present rather obscure.

Officers for 1858:—*President*, Hon. Alexander B. Meek, Tuscaloosa. *Vice-Presidents*, Landon Garland, LL.D., Colonel Isaac Croom. *Treasurer*, Hon. W. Moody. *Secretary and Librarian*, J. M. Van Hoose.

## ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

This Association was established in 1856, and held its second annual meeting July 21, 1857, at Selma. Its objects, as set forth in the constitution, are to promote intercourse, harmony, and unity of effort among those actively engaged in education; to secure the co-operation of the people and the legislature in measures for the advancement of the interests of sound learning, and to render such measures more systematic and more efficient in their operation.

The officers for 1857-58 (chosen July, 1857) are as follows:—Dr. L. C. Garland, of Tuscaloosa, *President*. Capt. R. T. Nott, of Greene, *First Vice-President*. F. R. Lord, of Talladega, *Second Vice-President*. S. I. C. Swezey, of Marion, *Corresponding Secretary*. M. F. Woodruff, of Tuscaloosa, *Recording Secretary*. D. G. Sherman, of Marion, *Treasurer*.

ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.—This periodical, which is devoted to the general interests of education, is published monthly at Montgomery by Wm. F. Perry, Editor and Proprietor. Terms, \$1 per annum.

## XVIII. MISSISSIPPI.

Capital, Jackson. — Area, 47,151 square miles. — Population 1850, 606,526.

THROUGHOUT the older portion of the State, including "the Choctaw Purchase," the sixteenth section in every township (being  $\frac{1}{36}$  of the land) was granted by Congress to the State, for the support of common schools. Commissioners, in every township, are invested with authority to lease the school lands for the term of ninety-nine years; and the rents are applied to the support of common schools in the township.

The northern portion of the State, comprised within the limits of what was known as "the Chickasaw Nation," was disposed of by the General Government for the exclusive benefit of the Chickasaws, without reserving any lands for common schools; and Congress, in order to place the Chickasaw counties, in this respect, upon a footing of equality with the older counties, granted to the State, out of the other public lands lying within her limits, an equivalent for the sixteenth sections of which the Chickasaw counties had been deprived by the treaty with the Chickasaws. A considerable portion of the lands they granted have been sold by the State, and the proceeds invested in railroad stock, for the benefit of the various Chickasaw counties. The residue of the lands will be sold, and the proceeds similarly invested.

Generally, all fines and forfeitures, and the proceeds of the sale of escheated property, are appropriated to the Literary Fund, which is divided between the various counties of the State, from time to time, in order that the interest of it may be applied to the support of common schools.

In 1850, the State appropriated \$200,000, to be distributed among the various counties of the State, in proportion to the number of free white children in each county over six and under twenty years of age, for common school purposes, upon the condition that each county, before receiving its distributive share, should raise, by taxation, one fourth of the amount of such share, for the same purposes; and the same act made a standing annual appropriation of \$50,000, to be distributed in like manner. The counties are authorized to use the interest only of these appropriations for school purposes.

This is a brief and comprehensive outline of the provision made in this State for the support of common schools. The details of the common school system are complicated. There has been so much of legislation on the subject, that it is difficult, upon many points, to determine what is now the law.

The oldest collegiate institution in Mississippi is Jefferson College, at Washington, Adams County, near Natchez. This College was chartered by the Territorial Legislature, about the year 1801. In 1803, it was endowed, by act of Congress, with thirty-six sections, or one township, of the public lands, and two town lots in the city of Natchez. These lands were afterwards sold, and the proceeds invested for the benefit of the College; but subsequent financial disasters have reduced what was originally a handsome capital down to the sum of about \$40,000.

The University of Mississippi was incorporated by act of the State Legislature, in February, 1844. The act of incorporation placed under the exclusive control of the Board of Trustees the fund in the treasury called the "Seminary Fund." This fund consisted of the proceeds of the sale of thirty-six sections of the public lands granted by the Congress of the United States to the Legislature of the State of Mississippi in trust for the support of a seminary of learning, by an act passed in March, 1819. The total amount of this fund, according to the laws prescribing to the officers of the treasury the mode of keeping the account, was stated by Governor McRae, in a special message to the Legislature, in February, 1856, to have been nearly \$1,200,000 on the 1st of January of the same year. But the clause of the charter placing this fund under the control of the trustees of the University was repealed in January, 1846; and the institution has been allowed the benefit of portions of the fund, as its necessities have compelled it to fall back upon the Legislature for aid. It appears by the message of Governor McRae, above alluded to, that up to the 1st of January, 1856, the total amount which had been received by the University did not much exceed \$300,000. A law was passed at the same session, adding \$20,000 per annum for the period of five years to the standing appropriations already existing. With the existing provision, although the University is far from receiving the full benefit of the endowment designed for it by Congress, it is rapidly becoming one of the most completely appointed schools of learning in the United States. Should the law of 1856 be extended beyond the period to which its operation is limited, the University will probably become the leading one in the Southwest. But should that law be allowed to expire, and no equivalent replace it, the prosperity of the institution will receive a check in the year 1860.

Mississippi College, at Clinton, has an endowment, raised by subscription, of \$100,000. This institution, and Semple-Broadbudd College, in De Soto County, are under the control of the Baptist denomination. The latter is without any endowment as yet. Madison College, at Sharon, Madison County, is under the control of the Methodist denomination. Oakland College, in Claiborne County, is a Presbyterian institution, and has been endowed to some extent by subscription.

The following are the names of the Colleges in Mississippi, with the names of their presiding officers, and the numbers of their students.

Name.	Location.	President.	No. of Students.
Jefferson College,	Washington,	E. J. Cornish, M.A.,	50
University of Mississippi,	Oxford,	F. A. P. Barnard, LL.D.,	160
Oakland College,	Claiborne Co.,	Jas. Purviance, D.D.,	100
Mississippi College,	Clinton,	I. N. Urner, M.A.,	130
Madison College,	Sharon,	T. C. Thornton, D.D.,	60
Planters' College,	Port Gibson,	E. N. Elliott, LL.D.,	120
Semple-Broadbudd College,	Centre Hill,	W. C. Crane, M.A.,	80

## XIX. LOUISIANA.

Capital, Baton Rouge. — Area, 41,346 square miles. — Population, 1855, 587,774.

THE first positive attempt to organize common schools in Louisiana occurred in 1811, when an appropriation, not exceeding \$2,000, was made to each county which should establish one or more schools. In 1818, several counties had not complied with the terms; and the county system was abandoned, in 1819, for the parochial system. This, having more positive efficiency in its police arrangements, was more successful; and, until 1821, the schools were under the charge of "police juries," so called. In that year, the management of the schools was conferred upon five trustees in each parish, with authority to raise, by the police-jury assessment, a sum of one thousand dollars per annum for the support of schools. The history of public education from this point is an interesting one. All the governors and legislatures have vied with their immediate predecessors in doing justice to this interest, and yet it languished, although, between 1812 and 1843, \$1,540,178.35 was appropriated from the State treasury; \$358,771.99 to parish schools, and the balance to academies and colleges. And, for free instruction for indigent pupils, the amount paid from 1843 to 1845, two years, was \$45,415.03. In 1849 and 1850, the Legislature appropriated for each year \$250,000; from 1851 to 1853, three years, \$240,000 annually; and in 1855, \$300,000, for school purposes. Making an aggregate of money paid from the treasury of \$3,268,885.72 since 1812.

The State Constitution, adopted in 1845, explicitly provides that "there shall be a Superintendent of Public Education, to hold office for two years. Free public schools shall be established throughout the State; the proceeds of lands [784,320 acres] granted for the purpose, and of lands escheated to the State, shall be held as a permanent fund, on which six per cent interest shall be paid by the State for the support of these schools." The School Fund is, therefore, a debt of the State, to the amount of these "proceeds," to common schools. The same provision, in substance, is found in the new Constitution, adopted in 1852. A general School Act was passed in 1845. This Act, in addition to the State Superintendent required by the Constitution, for the general management of the schools, required the appointment of Parish Superintendents, to exercise the usual authority and duties of county officers of this kind. In 1853, this office was summarily abolished. And its duties were devolved upon the District Directors, — Boards which seem to be most infelicitously constructed, considering the delicate and arduous duties they are to perform, in the way of examining teachers, visiting schools, and making out suitable annual reports.\* It is difficult to discover any adequate reason for this movement.

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\* Several of these Directors, upon whom actually devolved the examination of teachers, attested the warrants drawn by them in favor of the teachers by the significant



The immediate consequence of this charge has been to cut off the principal reliable medium of communication between the State Superintendent and the schools, and to make the annual returns far more meagre and unsatisfactory than formerly; and it has, therefore, been earnestly animadverted upon in every report since made by the Superintendent. In part to supply the demand, a new office of Parish Treasurer has been created; but he is only charged with the performance of a small portion of the duties formerly devolved upon the Parish Superintendent. It cannot be well for a system, when the head of the department it is designed to subserve says concerning it, "From an experience of twenty years, passed in the business of education in this State, I am firmly of the opinion that the system in operation previous to the passage of the amendatory act of 1852, abolishing the office of Parish Superintendent, was the best that has ever been adopted." The evils incident to a want of uniform supervision are very much augmented, not only by the inadequacy of the qualification of the Directors, but, again, by the strange irregularity attending their annual election, which has, in some instances, passed by default, leaving the districts without any school officers. A part of the evils of the present arrangement the Superintendent proposes to remove, by requiring the Parish Treasurer to appoint them, and making the duration of their term of service two years, instead of one.

For reasons thus indicated, the school system of Louisiana can scarcely be said to be in successful operation. The Governor speaks of it as "in an unsatisfactory condition, and almost a failure." The public sentiment, arising, as the Superintendent says, partly out of the fact that the parents themselves have had little or no education, and consequently do not value it for their offspring, is low; and, with earnest friends urging its claims, and successive legislatures admitting its necessity, there is not much general enthusiasm. In New Orleans alone can the schools of this State be said to be so methodically arranged, and so systematic, and to enjoy such local supervision and personal inspection, as to be fulfilling their purpose. In 1841, Hon. J. A. Shaw, of Massachusetts, formerly a teacher of great eminence and success, was employed to devote his whole time to the organization of the schools of the Second Municipality, and to the introduction of the best modes of instruction and government. Previous to this, the legislature had conferred authority to raise a tax of \$2.16½ for each and every taxable inhabitant of the several Municipalities. School-rooms were hired, and suitable teachers employed. The first school was opened with *twenty-six pupils*; in less than one month, *three hundred and nineteen pupils* had been registered; and at the expiration of one year, fifteen hundred and fifty had joined the schools, and the daily attendance exceeded one thousand. The system included primary, intermediate, and high schools. The teachers were paid liberally; and cor-

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words, "*His Mark*," accompanied by the usual talismanic (✕) character. It has since been suggested, that *two out of three* of these officers should be required to know how to read and write! — *Superintendent's Report*, 1853.

responding performance was required of them. They were required to assemble semi-monthly, with the Superintendent and Directors, for conversation and discussion concerning school improvements. This admirable arrangement is still in force; but its vital power has been somewhat limited by the reduction, which the disordered finances seemed to require, in the appropriations.

The able and searching analysis by the State Superintendent of the defects of the system, is a guaranty that something will be devised for their remedy. His recent (1855) recommendations are chiefly directed (1.) to a better disposition of the fund; (2.) to the question of local supervision; (3.) to the necessity of securing suitable Directors; (4.) to the constitution of a Board of Examiners to license suitable teachers, as the only ones allowed by law to be employed; (5.) to the arrangement and maintenance of Teachers' Institutes; and (6.) to the establishment of a Normal School. And, as provision was made in 1853 for the erection and support of a seminary of learning, it is now proposed to reach the last-named improvement by engrafting upon that institution, not yet opened, in the parish of Rapides, a Normal Branch.

The State Superintendent's (JOHN N. CARRIGAN, Esq.) Report, for 1855, gives the following summary of statistics. Number of white persons between the ages of six and sixteen years, 62,682. Number of pupils reported, 19,000; estimated number, including unreported families, 36,000. Number of school districts, 681. Number of schools in operation during an average of eight months of the year, 687. Average price of tuition per scholar, \$ 9. — *Am. Ed. Year-Book*, 1857.

The report from the State Superintendent for 1856 states that \$ 200,000 were appropriated, at the rate of \$ 14 per child, in 741 schools, containing 17,949 children, and that 18,472 children are without the advantage of education in the State. Whole number of white children between the ages of six and ten, 73,322.

The annual report of the Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the First District in New Orleans gives a very favorable account of education in that city. It seems from a table of comparisons therein made, that the salaries of female teachers in Louisiana are considerably higher than in other States.

*Superintendent of Education.*

SAMUEL BARD, Carroll Parish.

## XX. TEXAS.

Capital, Austin. — Area, 274,356 square miles. — Population, 1850, 212,592.

TEXAS, as a province of Mexico, had no public school history. After independence had been secured, and as soon as the young republic came to act for itself, in 1836, it accepted the prevailing policy of the United States respecting education. In the Constitution then adopted occurs this provision: — "It shall be the duty of Congress, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law a general system of education." When the State Constitution was framed, prior to admission to the Union, in 1845, the duty above named was yet more distinctly recognized; and it is provided that free public schools shall be maintained throughout the State by the appropriation of the avails of the public lands and taxation. "One tenth of the annual revenue of the State derived from taxation shall be set aside as a permanent fund for the support of free public schools. All public lands granted for such schools shall not be alienated in fee, or leased for more than twenty years. And no law shall ever be made to divert said fund to any other use." This provision forecloses the sale of these lands, from the proceeds of which a permanent invested fund might be realized, as in some other States, yielding a regular income to be distributed; the annual rental is, therefore, now the sole source of income. And, practically, it has thus far happened that, with such vast ranges of unoccupied lands at hand, belonging to the United States, and offered to settlers on such advantageous terms for purchase, the public school lands have remained for the most part untenanted, and of course unimproved. This difficulty is prospective for a long time to come, unless remedied by a repeal of the provision forbidding the alienation of the fee.

The general fund, accumulated from the tenth part of the revenue, already amounts to \$150,000. Of the money guaranteed in bonds by the United States, \$2,000,000, bearing five per cent interest, is appropriated to constitute a special School Fund. The prospective value of the public lands is very great; it has been estimated as high as \$15,000,000; but one half of that sum would be nearly double the largest School Fund in the United States. The amount annually distributed to assist public schools is about \$125,000.

But further than a provision of funds, Texas has not much advanced. A sparse population, habits unaccustomed to educational arrangements, and the immature character of the State, are sufficient reasons why a common school system will take root but slowly, and grow but little, for a while. Then it is something, a great thing, that the tendencies are in the right direction. There is, however, no uniform and efficient general school system organized or in operation; and no general school laws have been adopted.

In the chief towns and populous counties, public schools have been maintained for some time. But the instruction, such as it is, in Texas, is chiefly given in private schools. In 1854, there were 65,463 white persons between the ages of six and sixteen years, as returned to the Secretary of State. By the United States census of 1850, it appears that there were 446 academies and public schools, with 497 teachers and 11,325 pupils. The number of persons returned by their families as attending some school was 19,369. — *Am. Ed. Year-Book*, 1857.

The number of scholars between the ages of six and eighteen returned to the Secretary of State for 1857, was 86,782, showing an increase of 13,956 over the number reported in 1856.

*Superintendent of Schools.*

JAMES H. RAYMOND, Austin.

## XXI. ARKANSAS.

Capital, Little Rock. — Area, 52,198 square miles. — Population, 1854, 247,112.

THE General Assembly, in 1853, passed an act revising the school system of this State. At that time, the Secretary of State was made, *ex officio*, State Commissioner of Public Schools; and it was made his duty to "report to the Governor the condition of the common schools in the several counties in the State; the number of schools in each county; the number taught by males, and the number taught by females; the whole number [of pupils] at school, and the number of free white children under eighteen and over five years of age; the amount of State, county, and township funds; the amount annually expended for common schools; the amount collected by taxation, if any; the number of teachers employed, and [at] what price per month, quarter, or session of five months; the number of school-houses; together with such other information and suggestions as he may deem important in relation to the school laws, and the best means of promoting and disseminating education throughout the State." The same act provides for County Commissioners, who are required to report to the State Commissioner the facts and details needful to him in making up his report. And there are three Trustees in each township, who have the charge of the schools, and make their report to the County Commissioners. But a singular inadvertence in the wording of the law made it utterly inoperative for one year, at least, inasmuch as power was given to the townships to elect the trustees under conditions which could happen only in a very few counties. Great complaint is made in the County Commissioners' reports of the frequent changes in the laws respecting schools.

Congress apportioned 886,460 acres of land for the support of schools in Arkansas. These lands are now very valuable; they are held in the counties; some of them have been sold, and large and adequate funds derived from the sales. These funds, and the unsold section lands, the saline lands, and the revenue from fines and other sources, will yield an aggregate fund of not less than \$2,000,000.

In means, Arkansas is well off. But the State Commissioner says: "The condition of common schools in the State presents a gloomy picture; but the friends of education should not be disheartened. The same difficulties experienced by Arkansas in their establishment, have been more or less felt in all new and sparsely-settled States. The great obstacle in the organization of common schools is not so much a deficiency in the means to sustain them; but it is attributable to the indifference that pervades the public mind on the subject of education."

The State Commissioner urges the separation of the two offices held by one person, and the creation of a separate department for public education,

with ample pecuniary provision for its maintenance. A State Superintendent of Schools, a man of ability and education, should have it as "his duty to go amongst the people; and, by his intercourse with them, by public lectures and otherwise, he could facilitate the organization of school districts. An enlightened and zealous Superintendent would be able, not only to arouse the public lethargy on the subject of education, but he could *create* a public sentiment in its behalf."

The utter inadequacy at present of the system to meet its own demands, is seen in the fact that only forty schools were reported in the whole State, with but *thirty-one* teachers, and eight hundred and thirty-three pupils, with an aggregate of more than \$100,000 expense. Such incomplete returns are valueless for comparison. The attention of the Legislature has recently, 1854, been called to the claims and wants of the common schools by the new Governor. — *Am. Ed. Year-Book*, 1857.

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A Report of the State Commissioner of Common Schools, (Hon. David B. Greer,) dated November 24, 1856, gives a very discouraging account of the progress of education in this State. Referring to the returns made by the County Commissioners, Mr. Greer says: —

"These reports have been received from about one half of the counties; but in nearly every instance they are vague, inexplicit, and unsatisfactory; in many cases failing entirely to touch the inquiry upon which information was sought.

"I am enabled, however, to collect from the reports of the County Commissioners, that there are in the State about twenty-five common schools, organized and sustained by the common school fund. This exhibits a state of things which all must deplore, and is a discouraging commentary upon our 'common school system,' if system it may be called, under its present practical operation.

"The Commissioners, in some of the counties, state that they cannot tell the precise condition of their school fund; that they have received from their predecessors in office obligations upon persons indebted for the school fund, whom they believe to be insolvent, and that the fund is in such a confused condition, that they are unable to make any definite statement upon the subject. The sacred obligation to preserve the school fund is recognized by all, and the General Assembly should protect it by every possible legislative guard within the scope of their authority."

Again, after speaking of the ruinous sacrifices of the public lands, and the difficulty of establishing common schools in a State so sparsely inhabited, he says: —

"Considering the almost entire failure, successfully to organize and establish common schools in Arkansas, at present, I am inclined to believe that the interests of education would, in the end, be promoted by a suspension of the sales of the school lands. If the Legislature, in its wisdom, does not deem this step expedient, the imperative duty is imposed upon them to enact every precautionary guard for the preservation of the fund devoted to the noble cause of education. . . . .

"Although required by law to make such recommendations on the subject of 'education throughout the State' as may be deemed beneficial, yet I do not consider that any general remarks of mine, in relation thereto, would tend to arouse the public lethargy on the subject. The vital importance and necessity of popular education are felt and acknowledged by every citizen, and to maintain a proposition so self-evident would, at this period of the world, be a reproach to the public intelligence. Until the people are awakened from the general sleep on the subject of education, no hope for its advancement can be realized. Every man will admit, individually, the importance of public schools, but what we want is a general, diffused, and active public sentiment in their behalf. This sentiment at the present time does not pervade the public mind in Arkansas, and until it be developed, all we can do is to foster our infant beginnings, and sacredly guard and preserve the educational resources that have been intrusted to the State. In good faith and for a noble purpose this trust has been confided to the State of Arkansas, and may we not hope, that in good faith it will be sacredly protected, and devoted to the great cause of popular education?"

*State Commissioner of Common Schools.*

**Hon. DAVID B. GREER, Little Rock.**

## XXII. TENNESSEE.

Capital, Nashville. — Area, 44,000 square miles. — Population, 1850, 1,002,717.

IN 1823, we find the first provision made for public schools by Tennessee. Certain lands north and east of the so-called Congressional Reservation Line were set apart to constitute "a perpetual and exclusive fund for the establishment and promotion of common schools in each and every county in the State." In 1827, a more specific bill was passed, constituting the Common School Fund, as follows: — 1. All the capital (\$1,000,000) of the new State Bank, except the one half of the sum already received, and the interest on that capital. 2. The proceeds of the Hiwassee lands. 3. All lands previously appropriated in the State to the use of schools. 4. All vacant and unappropriated land to which the State holds, or may hold, title. 5. All the rents and mesne profits of school lands, accrued, and not already appropriated, or to accrue. 6. All the funds denominated school funds in the act of 1823. 7. All donations to the State, not specifically applied. 8. All the stocks owned by the State in the old State Bank at Knoxville, with the dividends due thereon. 9. Escheated lands. 10. The personal effects of intestates having no kindred entitled by the laws of distribution to the same.

In 1834, this provision was incorporated into the amended Constitution; and provision was made for its management by a permanent Board of Commissioners, consisting of the State Treasurer, Comptroller of the Treasury, and an executive officer to be appointed, and called Superintendent of Public Instruction. This Board is entitled Board of Commissioners of Common Schools for the State of Tennessee. In 1838, the Bank of Tennessee was established, and the whole of the Common School Fund, except such as had been invested in works of internal improvement, was made a part of the capital, the State holding certificates of stock therefor. And \$100,000, from the dividends of the bank, was to be annually distributed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the counties, according to the number of white persons between the ages of six and sixteen years.

It appears that this fund had accumulated, in 1855, to nearly \$1,500,000, yielding an annual income of about \$115,000. But the State still holds 3,543,824 acres of vacant lands, received from Congress for the support of common schools, hypothecated only as security for the State scrip issued as capital of the Bank of Tennessee. Their value should be sufficient, certainly, to double the invested Common School Fund. At present, they are not supposed to be very available.

At present (1858) the State Treasurer, Wm. F. McGregor, is *ex officio* Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The amount of money distributed for public schools on the third Monday



of July, 1856, was \$202,726.30. The scholastic population was 289,609, each of whom received 70 cents. The amount distributed on the third Monday of July, 1857, was \$201,976.60. The scholastic population was 288,538, each of whom received 70 cents. Great obscurity exists as to the School Fund, and the present Legislature has appointed a committee to make out its history.

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## COLLEGES.

Name.	Location.	President.
Caldwell College,	Rogersville,	Rev. A. H. Dashiell, D.D.
East Tennessee College,	Knoxville,	Rev. Geo. Cooke, A.M.
Cumberland University,	Lebanon,	Rev. Thos. C. Anderson, D.D.
Franklin College,	Near Nashville,	Tolbert Fanning, A.M.
Greenville College,	Greenville,	Wm. B. Rankin.
Hiwassee College,	Madisonville,	Rev. J. H. Bruner, A.M.
Jackson College,	Columbia,	B. F. Mitchell, A.M.
La Grange Synod College,	La Grange,	John H. Gray D.D.
Maryville College,	Maryville,	John J. Robinson.
Stewart College,	Clarksville,	W. M. Stewart.
Washington Institute,	Near Nashville,	C. W. Callender.
Union University,	Murfreesboro',	Rev. Joseph Eaton, LL.D.
University of Tennessee,	Nashville,	J. Berrien Lindsley, A.M.

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## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

### TENNESSEE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This Society is one of the most flourishing of all the historical associations in the United States. Its object is to collect and to preserve records relating to the early history of the country, and especially of the State. By a provision of its Constitution, if the Society ever becomes extinct by failure to keep up its organization, its library of books, papers, relics, curiosities, &c. revert to the State of Tennessee. Its meetings are held monthly at the Capitol.

Officers for 1857 - 58 (elected May 5, 1857): — *President*, A. W. Putnam. *Vice-President*, Thomas Washington. *Corresponding Secretary*, R. J. Meigs, Jr. *Recording Secretary*, A. Nelson. *Librarian*, John Meigs, Jr. *Treasurer*, W. A. Eichbaum.

## XXIII. KENTUCKY.

Capital, Frankfort. — Area, 37,680 square miles. — Population, 1850, 982,405.

KENTUCKY has an educational system which has been in operation sufficiently long to have given it a somewhat fair trial. It is organized with reference to the peculiar wants and exigencies of the State, as these grow either out of the character of the population, or out of its distribution over the territory. For several years, the State has been territorially divided into districts of a convenient size; local officers have held the care of these; and a Superintendent of Public Instruction has had the general supervision of the interests of public education. And the provisions of the present School Laws [Revised Statutes, 599] are explicit and complete.

By these provisions, there is a permanent School Fund established, which can never be alienated, or encroached upon, for any other object. This fund amounted, January 1, 1856, to \$1,443,164.73, with an available income, 1856, of \$164,513.50. One section of the law is in the following words: "No part of said income shall be expended for the establishment of any school or seminary, other than common schools, in each county." And it is declared by law, that every school, which is put under the control of Trustees and Commissioners, pursuant to the system, "which shall be equally accessible to the poor as to the rich, and which has been actually kept for three months during the year by a qualified teacher, and at which every free white child in the district, between the ages of six and eighteen years, has had the privilege of attending, whether contributing toward defraying its expenses or not, and none other, shall be deemed a '*common school*,' within the meaning of this chapter, or entitled to any contribution out of the School Fund."

As at present arranged, the general control of the school system is in the hands of a Board of Education, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the last-named member being the President of the Board, and, of course, its executive officer. From this Board are to emanate the regulations of the common schools, the recommendation of the courses of instruction to be pursued therein, and of the text-books to be used by the pupils. The Superintendent is appointed by the Governor, and is required to report to the Legislature a detailed account of the condition of the schools and their prospects. •

Two acts of legislation of the year 1856 plainly indicate the position of educational interests in Kentucky. *First*, an act was passed to re-organize the Transylvanian University, so as to introduce into it a thorough plan of Normal School instruction, at the expense of the State. By this act, the County Commissioners are authorized and required to appoint State beneficiaries equal to the number of representatives in the lower branch of the

General Assembly, "making the number of pupils of this description, at the present time, one hundred and sixteen," for the purpose of educating so many persons, annually, as teachers for the public schools. Each beneficiary is required to teach a school in the State as long as his period of tuition, at public charge, at the University. \$12,000, annually, is appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act. *Second*, an act was passed increasing the annual tax from one to three cents on a hundred dollars, 'for the purpose of increasing the Common School Fund' [income?]. This act was referred to the people, who voted upon its adoption; and the result is a striking illustration of the value put by the people upon the common school system. *Yeas* (in favor of the tax), 83,736; *Nays*, 25,756; or a majority of more than three to one voted to triple their taxes for the support of schools. — *Am. Ed. Year-Book*, 1857.

From the Superintendent's Report, dated February 28, 1857, we find that several changes have been made which render the organization of the government of public schools much more efficient than formerly. The Superintendent is required to report annually, and not biennially, as before, to the Legislature. The school year is changed from the 10th of November to the 31st of December. The appointment of one Commissioner of Common Schools in each county, instead of two or three, as in previous years, seems to meet with general commendation. Each Commissioner is appointed by the County Court, and holds his office for two years. He receives two dollars for each day of service, and is required to report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to perform the duties which usually devolve upon such officers.

The School Funds are represented to be in a flourishing condition. The whole amount of bonds and bank stocks available for educational purposes was, in 1857, \$1,455,332.03. The amount of income from all sources, apportioned among 104 counties for 1856, reached the very large sum of \$291,630. The whole amount disbursed the preceding year was but \$149,016.10, making an increase of \$142,613.90, for 1856. The amount of the additional tax of three cents on \$100 of taxable property, which was imposed by a special act of the Legislature, February 5, 1856, gave the large increase thus presented in the distribution.

The probable income for the year ending December 31, 1857, as estimated by the Auditor, was \$289,013.50. This calculation was based on returns to the Auditor for 1856, of the taxable property of the State, which was \$428,806,648. In concluding the subject of school finances in his Report, the Superintendent remarks: — "Thus the friends of universal education will perceive that the original sum of \$850,000 devoted to public instruction by the Legislature, has gradually augmented until it has reached nearly a million and a half of dollars; the amount expended for common schools in 1846 was \$9,002.20; in 1856 it was \$291,630, an increase of \$282,627.80 in ten years!"

The whole number of scholars between the ages of six and eighteen, reported to the office of the Superintendent for 1856, was 245,181. The highest number at school during the year was 139,805; the lowest number was 47,397; the average number was 92,367; whole number of districts in the State, 3,888, making an increase over the preceding year, in the whole number, of 30,179; in the highest number at school, of 26,042; in the lowest number at school, of 10,148; in the average number at school, of 19,334 and in the number of districts, of 514.

In the sixteen years since district schools, under State authority, were reported, the whole number of children reported to the Superintendent has advanced from 4,950, to the number of 245,181! and the average attendance in the same time has increased from 2,160 to 92,367 scholars, in 3,888 districts, in 104 counties.

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

JOHN D. MATTHEWS, D.D., Lexington.

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## COLLEGES.

Name.	Location.	President.	Founded.
Bethel College,	Russellville,	B. T. Blewett, A.M.,	1854
Centre College,	Danville,	John C. Young, D.D.,	1823
Georgetown College,	Georgetown,	Rev. D. R. Campbell, LL.D.,	1840
Kentucky Milit. Institute,	Franklin Springs,	Col. E. W. Morgan,	1846
Paducah College,	Paducah,	M. H. Fisk,	1852
St. Joseph's College,	Bardstown,	Rev. F. Coosemans, S.J.,	1824
Transylvania College,	Lexington,	M. C. Johnson, LL.D.,	1798

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## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

### KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This Society was incorporated February 1, 1838. Its objects, as set forth in a circular, published at the time of its organization, are to collect and preserve whatever may relate to the antiquities, the natural, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of this country, but more particularly of the State of Kentucky and the Mississippi Valley. The Society has generally held stated meetings at Louisville, and gathered quite a large quantity of pamphlets and books into its Library. It celebrated the first settlement of Kentucky with an oration from Rev. Robert Davidson, on the 6th of April, 1840. The oration was printed in a small volume, which contained a notice of the Mammoth Cave.

The first President of this Society was John Rowan. We have not received the officers for the present year.

For a full account of the origin and history of this Association, the reader can consult the *American Quarterly Register*, Vol. XV. p. 72.

## XXIV. OHIO.

Capitol, Columbus. — Area, 39,964 square miles. — Population, 1850, 1,980,329.

THE New England character of the founders of this State displays itself in the immediate or very early attention to the interests of public education. Ohio has never been without a school system; and school legislation constitutes no inconsiderable portion of the acts of the General Assembly. Not always perhaps wisely, but always with good intent, nearly every session shows some new scheme devised, or some old plan modified or matured, with the prospective purpose of increasing the efficiency and utility of the public schools. The Constitution provides that "there shall be a thorough and efficient system of common schools established throughout the State"; and "that the principal of all funds granted or intrusted to the State for educational purposes shall be for ever preserved inviolate and undiminished, and the income therefrom shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations."

In 1838, greater permanence was given to public appropriations for schools by an act for their incorporation as a School Fund. In this way, the United States Deposit Fund was specifically set apart, and its annual income, or five per cent on the capital which was borrowed by the State, appropriated to common schools. By the same act, the interest on the lands, the revenue from banking, insurance, and bridge companies, and other funds to be provided by the State, to the amount in all of \$200,000 per annum, were appropriated in the same way. This sum, \$200,000, was to be annually distributed among the several counties, according to the number of white youth (unmarried), between the ages of four and twenty years, resident in each county.

The New School Law, so called, was adopted in 1853. The following synopsis will indicate its character. 1. A State Commissioner of Common Schools, with an office at Columbus, elected once in three years by the people, and holding office until a successor is elected and qualified. He is not qualified until he has given bonds for \$10,000, and taken an oath of office. (The books and correspondence of his department are in the charge of the State Librarian, who is his clerk.) He is required to "spend, annually, on an average, at least ten days in each judicial district of the State, superintending and encouraging Teachers' Institutes, conferring with township Boards of Education, or other school officers, counselling teachers, visiting schools, and delivering lectures on topics calculated to subserve the interests of popular education." He is also required to make to the Governor an annual report, embodying "a statement of the condition and amount of all funds and property appropriated to purposes of education; a statement of the number of common schools in the State, the number of scholars attend-

ing such schools, their sex, and the branches taught; a statement of the number of private and select schools in the State, so far as the same can be ascertained, and the number of scholars attending such schools, their sex, and the branches taught; a statement of the number of Teachers' Institutes, and the number of teachers attending them; a statement of the estimates and accounts of the expenditures of the Public School Funds of every description; a statement of the plans for the management and improvement of common schools, and such other information relative to the educational interests of the State as he may think of importance." 2. County Boards of (three) Examiners, appointed by the Judges of Probate, and holding office for two years. It is "their duty to fix upon a convenient time and place, and hold an examination" of all candidates for the office of teachers, and to give to such as they, or two of them, shall deem qualified, suitable certificates, which are only valid in the county where given, and for two years. This Board of Examiners has also power to annul, or revoke, any certificate, and to require thereupon the dismissal of any incompetent or negligent teacher. No person can be employed as a teacher without such a certificate; and no fee can be charged for it. The Examiners are paid for their services by the State. 3. Township Boards of Education, composed of the clerk of the local directors of the sub-districts, and the clerk of the township. It is their duty to divide the township, or district, into suitable sub-districts, and these sub-districts they may alter or change at discretion, subject to the general proviso, that every sub-district shall contain at least sixty resident pupils, except in peculiar cases requiring a smaller subdivision. They have general power in determining upon the admission of pupils to the schools, and their dismissal, or suspension for cause, from the schools. And in the event of establishing high or central schools, combined from two or more sub-districts, they have the entire supervision and management of such schools. 4. Local School Directors (three) for each sub-district, one being elected in each year by the legal voters of the sub-district, and each one serving three years. To them is intrusted the care of the prudential concerns of the sub-district, including the supply of fuel, the needful repairs of the buildings, and the making all necessary provision "for the convenience and prosperity of the school." They must cause a careful enumeration, or census, of all the white unmarried youth, between five and twenty-one years of age, to be annually taken, and see that it is duly transmitted to the township clerk. They are authorized to contract with and employ teachers, and are also expected to visit the school or schools in their several precincts, twice in each term.

The support of the common schools is dependent upon, — 1. The Trust Funds, the proceeds of lands originally given to certain districts of territory in the State (including the Virginia Military Fund, United States Military Fund, Connecticut Western Reserve School Fund, proceeds of sixteenth-section lands, and the avails of the funded Salt Lands, in all about \$2,000,000); 2. The State Common School Fund, consisting of the undis-

tributed portion of the Surplus Revenue Fund, the interest of the Surplus Revenue Fund lodged with the counties, receipts from pedlers' licenses, from auction duties, from taxes upon lawyers and physicians, and upon banking, insurance, and bridge companies; with the tax received from an "annual levy and assessment of two mills upon the dollar valuation on the grand list of the taxable property of the State." This last provision is nearly equivalent to a tax of three tenths of a mill on each dollar of the full valuation.

There is no provision, by general law, for an assessment of taxes for current expenses of instruction upon the property of the township, by its own local act; authority to raise money being restricted to the amount needful to provide school-houses, &c. But in the cities and towns, in which the schools are organized by special legislation, the power is less restricted. And the admirable system of schools in Cincinnati, for instance, was supported, in 1854, by \$ 56,994.32 raised to meet the requirement of the State law, with \$ 90,760.95 raised by taxation, in compliance with an ordinance of the City Council, which is authorized to raise any amount not exceeding two mills on each dollar of the full valuation.

The proceeds of the State tax, and the interest of the Public Funds, are distributed by the State Auditor to the several counties, according to the enumeration, or census, of the persons of the school age; and no township failing to make this, and the other required returns, is entitled to receive any money from the State Auditor. But any township, or district, thus failing to receive its proportionate share of the school moneys, may maintain an action in law against the official, or officials, through whose neglect to comply with the legal conditions the failure shall have happened, to the full amount of its share, with the interest and costs accruing.

The system of reporting thus alluded to, which culminates in the Commissioner's Report to the Governor, commences with the teacher, who is not entitled to receive his or her wages for services rendered, until a report, very minute in its details, has been "certified and filed" with the Township Clerk; and it is unlawful for any township or sub-district officer to draw any warrant for such payment, until this condition has been fully complied with. The Township Clerk must report, in like manner, to the County Auditor, who in turn must report to the State Commissioner. And the law imperatively demands fidelity in each department.

"For the purpose of furnishing school libraries\* and apparatus to all common schools in the State, and for the purpose of sustaining and increasing such libraries, and keeping up a supply of school apparatus in the schools, as aforesaid, from time to time, as may be considered necessary, in order to afford equal facilities to the said schools in this respect, as nearly as practicable, there shall hereafter be assessed, collected, and paid annually, in the

\* The levy of one tenth of a mill on a dollar, for libraries, &c., was repealed, 1856. Also, the levy for schools was reduced from two mills to one and a half.

same manner as the State and county revenues are assessed, collected, and paid, on the grand list of property taxable for State purposes, a State tax of one tenth of a mill on the dollar valuation, to be applied exclusively for the purposes aforesaid, and the attendant expenses, under the direction of the Commissioner of Common Schools. In purchasing the libraries of common schools, no books of a sectarian or denominational character shall be purchased for said libraries." "As soon as the revenues, to be raised as thus provided, for the purpose of furnishing the common schools with libraries and apparatus, will admit, it shall be the duty of said Commissioner to purchase the same, and the books and apparatus so purchased shall be distributed, through the Auditor's office of each county, to the Board of Education in each township, city, or incorporated village, according to the enumeration of scholars."

Free schools, equal in character, and of equal length with other schools in the township, are required to be opened for colored children, whenever the enumeration of resident pupils exceeds thirty; in case the average number in attendance shall be less than fifteen in any one month, it is the duty of the Board of Education to discontinue the school for a period not exceeding six months at any one time; and the Directors must, in such case, reserve the money raised on the number of the colored children, and, at some other time, appropriate it for their education. "In any district or sub-district, composed in whole or in part of any city or incorporated village, the Board of Education may, at their discretion, provide a suitable number of evening schools, for the instruction of such persons, over twelve years of age, as are prevented by their daily avocations from attending day schools."—*Am. Ed. Year-Book*, 1857.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1857.

Total number of townships in the State, . . . . .	1,357	Number of female teachers in the State, . . . . .	8,684
Whole number of districts, . . . . .	9,229	Average wages of male teachers, per month, . . . . .	\$ 27.71
Number of scholars between the ages of five and twenty-one, . . . . .	826,455	Average wages of female teachers, per month, . . . . .	\$ 16.22
Of these, the number of colored children was, . . . . .	11,582	Average length of common schools, in months, . . . . .	6
Amount of money raised for each pupil, . . . . .	\$ 3.306	Number of school-houses built during the year 1857, . . . . .	570
Whole number actually attending school,—white males, 318,013, females, 280,649, —colored males, 2,373, females, 2,312. Total, . . . . .	603,347	Cost of the same, . . . . .	\$ 293,040
Average daily attendance, . . . . .	350,867	Total amount of money raised by special tax, . . . . .	\$ 1,075,574.31
Number of male teachers in the State, . . . . .	10,189	Amount of school money received during the year from various sources, . . . . .	\$ 2,251,522.14
		Total amount of expenditures for the year, . . . . .	\$ 2,299,917.06



Number of High Schools in the State, . . . . .	113	Average wages of teachers, per month,—	
Number of teachers in the same,—males, 120; females, 83, . . . . .	203	Males, . . . . .	\$ 27.28
Average attendance,—males, 2,491; females, 2,862, . . . . .	5,353	Females, . . . . .	\$ 19.86
Average length of High Schools in months, . . . . .	9	Average length of schools in months, . . . . .	5.5
Average of teachers' wages per month in High Schools,—			
Males, . . . . .	\$ 61.10	Number of English and German schools in the State, . . . . .	55
Females, . . . . .	\$ 33.34	Number of scholars attending such schools,—males, 1,812; females, 1,683, . . . . .	3,495
Number of colored schools in the State, . . . . .	93	Average attendance,—males, 1,043; females, 924, . . . . .	1,967
Number of scholars in the same,—males, 2,373; females, 2,312, . . . . .	4,685	Number of teachers,—males, 53; females, 12, . . . . .	65
Average attendance, . . . . .	2,504	Average wages of teachers, per month,—	
Number of teachers,—males, 87; females, 34, . . . . .	121	Males, . . . . .	\$ 29.80
		Females, . . . . .	\$ 25.00

*Commissioner of Schools.*

**Rev. ANSON SMYTH, Columbus.**

## COLLEGES.

Name.	Location.	President.	Founded.
Antioch College,	Yellow Springs,	Horace Mann, LL.D.,	1853
Denison College,	Granville,	Jeremiah Hall, D.D.,	1832
Franklin College,	New Athens,	Rev. A. D. Clark,	1824
Kenyon College,	Gambier,	Lorin Andrews, A.M.,	1826
Marietta College,	Marietta,	I. W. Andrews, D.D.,	1835
Miami University,	Oxford,	J. W. Hall, D.D.,	1824
Oberlin College,	Oberlin,	Rev. C. G. Finney,	1834
Ohio University,	Athens,	Solomon Howard, D.D.,	1804
Ohio Wesleyan University,	Delaware,	E. Thomson, D.D., LL.D.,	1842
Urbana University,	Urbana,	Miles G. Williams,	1850
Western Reserve College,	Hudson,	Henry L. Hitchcock, D.D.,	1826
Wittenberg College,	Springfield,	Samuel Sprechen, D.D.,	1845

## THE CINCINNATI SYSTEM OF FREE SCHOOLS.

[Prepared for the American Educational Year-Book by Hon. Andrew J. Rickoff, Superintendent of Public Schools, Cincinnati.]

In the Ordinance of 1787, which was enacted by Congress for the government of the Northwest Territory, it was declared that "schools and the means of education shall for ever be encouraged"; and again in the Bill of Rights, adopted with the Constitution of the State in 1802, it is provided that "schools and the means of education shall for ever be encouraged by legislative provision." It was not, however, till the year 1825 that any school tax was assessed. This was the basis of the first school law of Ohio. In 1829 provisions were added to the charter of the city of Cincinnati, laying the foundation of the present school system. Various changes have been made in this law, the general tendency of which has been to invest the School Board with the entire management of the schools and school funds.

The "Board of Trustees and Visitors of the Cincinnati Common Schools" is composed of members, two from each of seventeen wards, elected by the people in such a way that the terms of one half of the members expire annually. The elections take place in April. At the meeting of the members on the first Tuesday of July, the Board is organized by the election of a President, Vice-President, and Corresponding Secretary. They may also elect a Superintendent, Clerk, and Messenger. Standing Committees on buildings and repairs, claims, course of study, and text-books, funds and taxes, furniture, &c., &c., are appointed by the President. The local trustees of the several schools are appointed by the Board.

The Board of Trustees fills all vacancies that occur in its own body; it is required to certify annually to the City Council the amount necessary to be raised for school purposes (over and above the State levy of one and a half mills on the dollar), not to exceed two mills to the dollar, which amount the City Council is required to certify to the County Auditor, who places it upon the duplicate of taxes for the county. It is authorized to purchase and dispose of property for school purposes, subject to a confirmation of Council; it appoints all teachers, and fixes their salaries; it makes all the necessary rules for the government and instruction of the pupils; it provides for the annual examination of the schools.

*The Board of Examiners.* — The Board of Trustees and Visitors is required to appoint, for the term of three years, suitable persons, residents of the city, men of competent learning and abilities, as examiners of said schools. It is made the duty of this Board of Examiners to meet at least once in every month, to examine the qualifications, competency, and moral character of all persons desirous of becoming teachers and instructors in said schools." No person can be "employed or paid" as a teacher in any of the public schools of the city "without having obtained a certificate from said Board of Examiners."

*Schools for Colored Children.* — The property of the colored people is taxed separately for school purposes, and the proceeds are devoted to the support of separate schools for their children. These schools are under the exclusive jurisdiction of a board of trustees elected by the people of color from among them-

selves. They certify to the Council the amount required for school purposes, through the Board of Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools.

*High Schools.* — A Central High School was established in 1847; but in 1851 a contract was made with the Board of Trustees of the Woodward College and High School, and the Board of Trustees of the Hughes Fund, — each of which had under its control large amounts of property and money intended to furnish high-school education to the poorer portion of youth of the city, — by which, with the aid of the city school fund, two high schools, the Woodward and the Hughes, were established, under the charge of a Union Board of High Schools, composed of six representatives from the Board of Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools, five Trustees of the Woodward Fund, and Two Trustees of the Hughes Fund. This board has under its control the entire government of the high schools; but no money can be paid by it without the concurrence of the general board.

Candidates for admission to these schools must be thirteen years of age, and pass an examination upon the studies of the intermediate schools. The examinations are made by means of printed questions and written answers.

*Woodward High School.* — Rev. Daniel Shephardson, Principal. 5 teachers. Pupils, 96 boys, 76 girls; total, 172. Annual expense for tuition, \$ 5,269.84.

*Hughes High School.* — Cyrus Knowlton, Principal. 5 teachers. Pupils, 86 boys, 95 girls; total, 181. Annual expense for tuition, \$ 5,473.52.

*Intermediate Schools.* — This class of schools was established in 1854. They correspond to the higher divisions of the grammar schools of other cities. There are four of them. The course is two years, and fits pupils for the high schools. The pupils are divided into two grades A and B, corresponding to the two years' course. Each grade is divided into sections, according to its size. The sections are numbered from the highest to the lowest, as A<sup>1</sup>, A<sup>2</sup>, B<sup>1</sup>, B<sup>2</sup>, &c.

*District Schools.* — The city is divided into fifteen school districts. In each one there is a school. Each school is divided into four grades A, B, C, and D, corresponding to the first four years of a child's course. Each grade is divided into a greater or less number of sections, according to its size, numbered as in the intermediate schools. Excepting four small schools in the outskirts of the city, each district employs from eleven to twenty-two teachers. Children are admitted at six years of age.

*Night Schools.* — This class of schools was established in 1841, for the benefit of young men and boys whose occupations prevent their attendance on the day schools. In 1856 these schools were opened to females. In the winter of 1856 - 57, the number of teachers was 27; cost of tuition, \$ 2,719.50; number of pupils, 2,252; average attendance, 767.

*Night High Schools,* for the higher education of young men and women, especially in drawing, mathematics, and the natural sciences, were established in October, 1856. Cyrus Nason, Principal; 178 pupils; 93 average attendance; cost of tuition, \$ 623.30.

*German-English Departments,* for the instruction of German children in their native language in connection with their instruction in English, are organized in nine of the district schools and one of the intermediates. Number of pupils studying German, 8,043.

*Expenses.* — Tuition, \$ 103,707.44; salaries of officers, \$ 3,463.82; incidentals, \$ 36,916.35; real estate and buildings, \$ 50,095.29. Total, \$ 193,183.40.

*Tabular Statement of Attendance in the District and Intermediate Schools for the Month ending December 24, 1857, and Cost of Tuition in each, for the School Year ending June 30, 1857.*

Names of Schools.	Principals.	No. of Teachers, Incl. Principals.	No. of Pupils.	Average Daily Attendance.	Cost of Instruc- tion in 1856-57.
<b>INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.</b>					
First, . . . . .	John Hancock,	8	331	316	\$ 3,552.22
Second, . . . . .	Asahel Page,	4	154	149	2,302.37
Third, . . . . .	H. H. Edwards,	5	218	208	† 1,544.07
Fourth, . . . . .	Cyrus Nason,	6	254	241	3,520.48
No. in Intermediates, . . . . .		23	957	914	
<b>DISTRICT SCHOOLS.</b>					
First, . . . . .	Daniel Hough,	17	791	744	6,248.00
Second, . . . . .	A. S. Reynolds,	11	571	522	3,862.77
Third, . . . . .	W. T. Forbes,	12	598	554	3,689.80
Fourth, 1st Subdiv. . . . .	W. R. Woolman,	8	150	140	} 4,658.21
2d " . . . . .	J. S. Highlands,	3	158	138	
3d " . . . . .	Mathew Nildin,	1	48	44	
Germ. and Eng. Dep., . . . . .	G. Junkerman,	2	66	61	} 4,802.41
Fifth, . . . . .	J. M. Ross,	12	521	495	
Sixth, . . . . .	Mason D. Parker,	17	767	720	2,982.84
Seventh, . . . . .	Edwin Regal,	15	733	686	4,970.44
Eighth, . . . . .	Uriah Rice,	17	781	733	5,214.71
Ninth, . . . . .	C. C. Guilford,	16	809	737	5,297.45
Tenth, . . . . .	P. L. F. Reynolds,	15	719	677	6,684.11
Eleventh, . . . . .	Wilber B. Wheeler,	22	1,115	1,025	6,717.67
Twelfth, . . . . .	Thomas J. Tone,	16	794	718	5,493.27
Thirteenth, . . . . .	John B. Trevor,	16	743	673	5,642.04
Fourteenth, . . . . .	T. C. O'Kane,	13	634	590	5,201.15
Fifteenth (Walnut Hills),* . . . . .			43	40	386.96
Mount Auburn, . . . . .	B. Parker Davis,	2	104	93	922.00
Orphan Asylum, . . . . .	Sophia Wood,	2	63	60	660.00
Infirmary, . . . . .	Ellen F. Kendall,	1	42	39	287.50
No. in District Schools, . . . . .		213	10,250	9,489	
Total in Dist. and Int. Schools, . . . . .		236	11,207	10,403	

*One Teacher of Penmanship* is employed for all the schools, and has the assistance of one teacher in each school. Cost of instruction, \$ 2,020.

*Four Singing Teachers* are constantly employed in giving instruction in music in all the preceding schools. Cost of instruction \$ 4,800 per annum.

\* School in an adjoining township; tuition fees of pupils from within the Corporation of Cincinnati paid by the City Board of Trustees and Visitors.

† Part of a year.

## RATES OF SALARIES.

*Intermediate Schools.* — One Principal, who shall be a male teacher, with a No. 1 Principal's Certificate and three years' practical experience as a teacher, \$1,320 per annum (\$110 per month).

One Male Assistant, with a Principal's Certificate and two years' practical experience as a teacher, \$800 per annum (\$66.66 per month).

One First Female Assistant, with a No. 1 Female Principal's Certificate and three years' practical experience as a teacher, \$600 per annum (\$50 per month).

One third of the remaining Female Assistants in such schools, with Female Principal's Certificate and two years' practical experience as teachers, not exceeding \$450 per annum (\$37.50 per month).

One third of the Female Assistants, with a No. 1 Assistant's Certificate and one year's practical experience as teachers, not exceeding \$400 per annum (\$33.33 per month).

The remaining one third of the Female Assistants, not exceeding \$300 per annum (\$25 per month).

*District Schools.* — One Principal, who shall be a male teacher, with a No. 1 Principal's Certificate and three years' practical experience as a teacher, \$1,200 per annum (\$100 per month). Provided, that the salary of Principals of lesser districts and sub-districts shall be at the discretion of the board.

One Male Assistant, with a Principal's Certificate and two years' practical experience as a teacher, \$800 per annum (\$66.66 per month); or with a No. 1 Assistant's Certificate and one year's practical experience as a teacher, \$600 per annum (\$50 per month). Provided, that in districts where German is taught, there may be one additional Male Assistant in that department, with a Principal's Certificate and three years' practical experience as a teacher, at a salary of \$900 per annum (\$75 per month), and one other Assistant in that department, with an Assistant's Certificate, at a salary of \$552 per annum (\$46 per month).

## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

## THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.

This Society was established at Columbus, in 1830. Hon. Jacob Burnett of Cincinnati took an active part in the early transactions of the institution. Its publications have been few. Hon. Benjamin Thompson, formerly Senator in Congress, was for some time President. — *Am. Quart. Reg.*, Vol. XV. p. 179.

## OHIO STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers for 1858 (chosen December 30, 1857): — *President*, M. F. Cowdery. *Corresponding Secretary*, W. H. Young. *Recording Secretary*, H. H. Barber. *Treasurer*, J. J. Janney. *Executive Committee*, John Lynch, A. D. Lord, I. W. Andrews, C. S. Royce, Cyrus Nason, S. M. Barber, John Ogden.

## THE OHIO JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

This Journal, which is devoted to the interests of popular education, is published monthly, under the auspices of the State Teachers' Association, at Columbus. Wm. T. Coggeshall, Editor. Terms, \$1 per annum.

## XXV. MICHIGAN.

Capital, Lansing. — Area, 56,243 square miles. — Population, 1854, 511,720.

WHETHER we consider the improvement in the character of her schools, the intelligence and enterprise of her teachers, the awakening zeal of her people, or the generous outlays of money for school buildings and apparatus, Michigan now compares favorably with any State in the Union in her educational progress. The rapid growth of educational sentiment among her people for the last five years, is a subject of frequent and wondering remark, even to her own citizens.

The public school system of Michigan has often been commended for its unity and simplicity. It originally contemplated three grades of schools; first, the Primary or District Schools; next, the Preparatory or Academic Schools, branches of the State University; and third, the University, the solitary crowning stone of this pyramid of schools, all free, and offering to every child in the State an unobstructed path from the first step in study to the highest attainments in culture and knowledge.

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Primary Schools are partly sustained by the income of the fund arising from the sale of the sixteenth section in every township of land, and partly by a tax of one mill upon each dollar of taxable property of the State. Each district is also permitted by law to vote a tax of a dollar for each child between the ages of four and eighteen, living within its limits. This latter tax is yet rarely voted to the full extent allowed, and hence rate-bills are resorted to still to supply the deficiency.

The permanent School Fund arising from the sale of lands amounts now to \$ 1,384,288.03, yielding an annual income of \$ 106,976, or 53 cents for each child in the State between the ages of four and eighteen years. This fund, it is expected, will ultimately amount to about \$ 5,000,000. At the last meeting of the State Legislature, a law was enacted appropriating seventy-five per cent of the proceeds of the sales of certain swamp-lands, given to the State by Congress, to the primary schools. It is hoped that at least \$ 4,000,000 more may thus be added to the School Fund.

Each primary school is under the direction of three district officers, entitled the Moderator, Director, and Assessor, each charged with the peculiar duties indicated by his title, and all together constituting the district school board. The business of licensing teachers and examining schools is intrusted to a board of three inspectors in each township. The number of primary school districts in the State is 3,659, and the number of children of legal school ages, that is, between four and eighteen years, by the reports for 1855, was 187,123. Of these there were in attendance in the public

schools that year, 142,334, or more than three fourths of the whole number. The number of children, by a later report, is 201,263.

The average time in which schools were maintained was 5.6 months; and the average time of attendance of the pupils was 6.4 months.

The number of teachers employed was 5,078, of whom 1,600 were males and 3,478 females. Since 1855 there has been an increase of more than 400 districts, and a probably corresponding increase of teachers and pupils.

#### PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

It was at first contemplated that this grade of schools should be supplied by branches of the University, a sort of Academies under the control of the Regents of the University, and partly supported by the University funds. Fortunately this scheme failed, and the few branches once established soon went into decay, or became independent institutions. The University Fund was thus relieved of an expense it could never have fully met, and the ground was left free for the growth of a system of High Schools, rising from and resting upon the basis of our educational pyramid.

For a little time there seemed a disposition to follow the example of the older States, and supply the intermediate grade of instruction between the Common School and College, by Academies built either by private enterprise or by neighborhood or stock subscriptions. These, however, are rapidly disappearing before the Union Schools, or public High Schools, and scarcely one of any note now remains in the State.

#### UNION SCHOOLS.

The Union Schools are so named, both because two or more districts are generally supposed to be united in one union school district, and because there is a union of different grades of schools in one. They are really an outgrowth of the primary school system, being but enlarged primary schools, under the same general laws, and having the same district officers, with the simple addition of four trustees. They are designed to provide for all the pupils in their respective districts, from the primary to the high school grade. The preference is now in the larger towns to provide separate buildings for the primary grade of pupils, but in the smaller places all the children are collected in one large building. The best of these schools employ a gentleman of liberal classical education as principal, who superintends usually all the schools from highest to lowest, but teaches only in the High School department. He has under him from six to twelve assistant teachers.

In no other respect has the educational spirit of the people been so active and efficient during the last five years as in the establishment of these Union Schools. Large and costly buildings, many of them of great beauty and elegant finish, are springing up in all the prominent villages, and a spirit of unprecedented liberality is manifested in the generous taxes voted to sustain these schools.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This school is located at Ypsilanti, thirty miles west of Detroit. It was opened in October, 1852, and has enjoyed an almost unprecedented prosperity, under its able principal, Professor A. S. Welch. It is entirely supported by State appropriations, and tuition, except in the Model School, is free. The full course of study, embracing about three years, comprises the Latin and German languages, in addition to the usual regular Normal course. The Model School embraces a full academic course of study.

The average attendance is about 300. There are ten regular professors and other teachers.

## STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Michigan has the honor of having established the first regular Agricultural College in the United States. It is located near Lansing, and was first opened last May. Hon. J. R. Williams is President. It has a model farm of nearly 700 acres, and all the students are required to work three hours a day, for which they receive a compensation. The salaries are paid from the State treasury, so that tuition is free. A large number of students are already in attendance.

## STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This body was organized in 1852, and has steadily increased in numbers and interest. Its late annual meeting was attended by upwards of 250 members and visitors. It is incorporated under a general law, and holds two meetings annually, on the third Tuesday of August, and between the winter holidays.

There are already established fourteen *County Teachers' Associations* auxiliary to it, and many of these have auxiliary township societies.

The organ of the State Association, the *Michigan Journal of Education*, was established by a vote of the Association, in 1853. It is published by the Editor, on his own risk and responsibility, the Association exercising no control except to elect annually a Board of twelve Associate Editors. By this management it has escaped the burden of debt that has fallen upon every similar periodical published at the risk of an Association.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

This is the crowning institution of the Public School system of the State. It ranks now among the leading Colleges of the country, few exceeding it in the extent of its rapidly growing reputation, in the number and fame of its Faculty, or the size of its classes. It was founded by a grant of land from Congress, and the annual income of its fund alone is now upwards of \$35,000. It is under the control of a Board of eight Regents, elected by the people. Henry P. Tappan, D.D., LL.D., the distinguished author and metaphysician, is Chancellor.



It is located at Ann Arbor, thirty-eight miles west of Detroit, on the Michigan Central Railroad. It has a well-furnished Observatory, under the charge of Dr. Brunnov, a distinguished Prussian astronomer; also a fine Chemical Laboratory, a Gallery of Art, and large Cabinets of Natural History.

The Department of Science, Art, and Literature had, during the last College year, 284 students, 35 of whom graduated at the last Commencement. There were also one resident graduate and 27 students in the course of Analytical Chemistry.

There is a Medical Department having eight professors, and numbering, in the last Catalogue, 167 students. The entire Faculty of the University numbers 20; the whole number of students in all departments, 479.

It is in contemplation to open the Law Department this winter.

Tuition is gratuitous in all the departments.

#### OTHER COLLEGES.

*Kalamazoo College*, under the patronage of the Baptist denomination, is located at Kalamazoo. It was originally chartered in 1833. Its charter was so amended in 1855 as to grant it full College powers. It has an endowment of \$40,000, which will soon be increased to \$75,000.

There is a Theological Department connected with the institution, and a flourishing Female Seminary, under the same charter. Rev. J. A. B. Stone, D.D., is President. The last Catalogue gives nine names in the Faculty, 163 students in the Preparatory, and 30 in the College Department. Four of these graduated at the last Commencement, and four finished the Theological course.

The Female Seminary shows 210 names in its Catalogue.

The corner-stone of a building for this department was recently laid.

*Hillsdale College*.—This is a new institution, under the patronage of the Free-Will Baptists. It is located at Hillsdale. It is under the charge of President E. B. Fairfield, LL.D., and has a Faculty of six professors, including the President, and six other tutors and teachers. The College building is the largest and most costly in the State.

The College is open to students of both sexes, and the first Annual Catalogue gives 423 names, mostly in the Preparatory Department.

*The Wesleyan Seminary and Female College*.—This is an institution under the patronage of the Episcopal Methodists. President Linex now stands at the head of the institution, and the latest Catalogue in hand (1854) shows a Faculty of eight professors and teachers, and a total of students for the year of 514.

Two other institutions, the Olivet Collegiate Institute, at Olivet, and the Michigan Union College, at Leoni, are understood to be organized under the general College law of the State. The former is under the charge of Professor O. Hosford, and gives in its last Catalogue 143 names. The lat-

ter is a Wesleyan institution, under Professor J. McEddowney, and has a large number of students in the preparatory course. It has a Theological Department under Rev. Professor Lee.

#### FEMALE SEMINARIES.

There are several flourishing Female Seminaries in this State besides those already named, viz.:—

Monroe Female Seminary, Rev. E. J. Boyd, Principal.

Michigan Female College, Lansing, Miss A. C. Rogers, Principal.

Young Ladies' Institute, Marshall, H. A. Pierce, Principal.

Cedar Park Seminary, Schoolcraft, Rev. R. R. Prentiss, Principal.

The principal Academies are,—

The Dickinson Institute, Romeo, D. B. Briggs, Principal.

The Charlotte Academy, T. W. Loring, Principal.

Clarkston Academy, J. C. Cochran, Principal.

Homer Academy.

Disco Academy.

The following is a list of some of the principal Union Schools in the State, with the names of the Principals, population of village or town in which they are located, and cost of building as nearly as known. A comparison of the figures will give a just idea of the spirit of enterprise prevailing in the State. Nearly all of these buildings have been erected within the last five years.

Union Schools.	Principals.	Pop.	Cost.	Remarks.
Ann Arbor, . . . .	T. C. Abbott, . .	5,000	\$28,000	{ Building Primary School-Houses. Voted \$15,000 to build.
" " (lower town), . . . .	. . . . .	1,000		
Adrian, . . . . .	Franklin Hubbard,	7,000	14,000	
Battle Creek, . . . .	G. A. Graves, . .	3,500	10,000	
Coldwater, . . . . .	D. H. Davis, . .	3,700		
Centreville, . . . .	J. J. Sadler, . .	600	3,000	
Constantine, . . . .	. . . . .	600	3,000	
Corunna, . . . . .	Silas Wood, . .	800	2,000	
Dowagiac, . . . . .	H. S. Jones, . .	1,000	3,500	
Dexter, . . . . .	J. D. Doty, . .	2,000	10,000	
East Saginaw, . . . .	A. L. Bingham,	2,500	4,000	
Flint, . . . . .	William Travis,	4,500		
Grand Rapids, . . . .	E. W. Cheesebro,	7,500	5,000	
" " 2d Dist., . . . .	. . . . .		3,000	
Galesburg, . . . . .	Isaac Emory, . .	400	2,500	
Hillsdale, . . . . .	Mr. Reed, . . .	1,800	3,500	
Howell, . . . . .	F. W. Munson, . .	800	4,000	
Ionia, . . . . .	C. P. Clements,	1,000		{ Building Primary School-Houses.
Jackson, . . . . .	E. L. Ripley, . .	5,000	15,000	
" " 2d Dist., . . . .	A. J. Hobart, . .			
Jonesville, . . . . .	J. W. Bancroft,	1,000	2,000	
				Oldest Mich. Un. School.

Union Schools.	Principals.	Pop.	Cost.	Remarks.
Kalamazoo, . . . .	. . . . .	5,000	\$30,000	Now building.
Lansing, . . . . .	. . . . .	3,000	5,000	
" (lower town), . . . .	. . . . .	3,000	5,000	
Marshall, . . . . .	J. B. Reed, . . . .	2,500	8,000	
Milford, . . . . .	Charles Johnson, . .	800	2,500	
Niles, . . . . .	Mr. Betts, . . . .	3,000	30,000	
Owosso, . . . . .	Mr. Campbell, . . .	1,000	12,000	Now building.
Pontiac, . . . . .	J. A. Corbin, . . .	3,000	5,000	
Plymouth, . . . . .	W. S. Perry, . . .	600	2,500	
Port Huron, . . . .	A. Crawford, . . .	3,000		
Quincy, . . . . .	. . . . .	800	2,500	
Saginaw City, . . . .	. . . . .	3,000	3,500	
Saline, . . . . .	M. C. Cranston, . .	600	1,000	
Sturgis, . . . . .	C. F. Simonds, . . .	500	1,500	
Tecumseh, . . . . .	U. W. Lawton, . . .	3,000	15,000	
Three Rivers, . . . .	S. S. Sevens, . . .	1,000	3,000	
White Pigeon, . . . .	. . . . .	1,000	4,000	Now building.
Ypsilanti, . . . . .	J. Estabrook, . . .	4,500	40,000	Now building.

The city of Detroit is organized as a single School District, under a single Board of Education. Its schools are graded as in the Union Schools. It has at present but three large Union School buildings, though others are in process of construction. Its school accommodations are entirely inadequate to the wants of the population, and its schools are behind many of those in smaller towns. A spirit of enterprise, however, is awakened which will soon, it is hoped, place Detroit by the side of other Western cities in its educational affairs.—The principals of her Union Schools are L. J. Marcy, of the Barstow School, H. Olcott, of the Capital School, and B. Smith, of the Eighth Ward School.

## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

### HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN.

This Society was originally organized and incorporated in 1828. Its first meeting was held at the "Mansion House" in Detroit, on July 3d of the same year, at which the following officers were chosen:—*President*, General Cass. *First Vice-President*, John Biddle. *Second Vice-President*, Thomas Rowland. *Corresponding Secretary*, Henry Whiting. *Recording Secretary*, Henry S. Cole. *Librarian*, John L. Whiting. On September 1st of the same year the first Annual Address was delivered before the Society by its President, General Cass. The Society met regularly for four years, during which time the Anniversary Addresses were delivered as follows:—

On June 4th, 1830, by Henry R. Schoolcraft.

On June 5th, 1831, by Major Henry Whiting.

On September 15th, 1832, by Major John Biddle.

All these Addresses were published, but copies of them are now quite rare.

The only publications of the Society are the Addresses before mentioned, and a volume of "Transactions." There were no meetings of the Society between September 15, 1832, and March 18, 1837. At the latter date, General Cass was absent as Minister to the Court of France, and Henry R. Schoolcraft was elected President in his place. With that exception, the old corps of officers was very generally re-elected.

On the 28th of February, 1838, Dr. Pitcher presented to the Society, in the name of General Cass, the Pontiac MS. in French, relating to the siege of Detroit in 1763. This was afterward translated by Professor Louis Fasquelle, the present Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Michigan, and is incorporated in Parkman's "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac." From March 23, 1838, to June 13, 1840, there were no meetings of the Society, and only *two* subsequent to that time. The last meeting previous to its re-organization was held January 27, 1841. On the 4th of August, 1857, there was a meeting of such of the old members of the Society as were living in Detroit or its vicinity. Officers were chosen temporarily, and many new members elected. A few days afterward a permanent organization was effected.

The Society thus resuscitated is, except in name, almost a new organization. The greater part of the valuable collections made in its earlier days have been lost or dispersed. Of its library, but a single volume remains. Since its late re-organization, however, it has already received many valuable contributions, beside very many cheering assurances of sympathy and co-operation from those whose assistance is of the highest importance to its welfare. The Society is now apparently established upon a firm basis, and it is certainly to be hoped that no untoward events will lessen its usefulness.

The above account is taken from a full history of the Society in the *Historical Magazine*, Vol. I. p. 353.

Officers for 1857 - 58 (chosen August 5, 1857): — *President*, Benjamin F. H. Witherell. *Vice-Presidents*, Henry P. Tappan and W. Walton Murphy. *Corresponding Secretary*, Charles I. Walker. *Recording Secretary*, Bela Hubbard. *Treasurer*, Robert E. Andrews. *Librarian*, George S. Frost. *Curators*, Rev. D. C. Jacokes, J. R. Williams, and Thomas M. Cooley.

## XXVI. INDIANA.

Capital, Indianapolis. — Area, 33,809 square miles. — Population, 1850, 988,416.

THE State Board of Education consists of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Governor, Treasurer, Auditor of State, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General.

The State Superintendent is chosen by the voters of the State at the general election, and holds his office for two years. He is *ex officio* President of the Board of Education.

The present Superintendent is Prof. Wm. C. Larrabee.

The existing School Law was enacted March, 1855, and provides that the Common School Fund shall consist of the following items:—

1. The sum of ten cents on each one hundred dollars of the list of property taxable for State purposes.
2. The Surplus Revenue Fund.
3. All funds heretofore appropriated to common schools.
4. The Saline Fund.
5. The Bank Tax Fund.
6. The funds derived from the sale of county seminaries.
7. All funds derived from fines and forfeitures on account of breaches of the penal laws of the State.
8. All funds derived from estates which shall escheat to the State for want of heirs or kindred entitled to such property.
9. All funds derived from the proceeds and sales of all lands which have been, or may hereafter be, granted to the State, where no other purpose is expressed in the grant.
10. The proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands granted to the State of Indiana by the act of Congress of September 28, 1850, after deducting the expense of selecting and draining the same.
11. The taxes which may from time to time be assessed upon the property of corporations for common school purposes.
12. The funds arising from the 14th section of the charter of the State Bank of Indiana.
13. All unreclaimed fees, as provided by law.

The amount of fund arising from all these sources is thus given and classified by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in his Report for 1856.

	Productive.	Unproductive.
Special Fund, . . . . .	\$ 1,874,430.04	\$ 151,590.00
Common Fund, . . . . .	910,928.83	1,955,461.59
Common Fund loaned from State Treasury, . . . . .	37,455.78	
Total, . . . . .	\$ 2,822,814.65	\$ 2,107,051.59

The details from which the above summary is deduced may be presented in the following exhibit:—

Special Fund, . . . . .	\$ 1,874,430.04
Common Fund on loan in the counties, . . . . .	910,928.88
Common Fund on loan at the State Treasury, . . . . .	37,455.78
Estimated value of unsold school sections, . . . . .	151,590.00
Estimated value of Sinking Fund in the State Bank, January 7, 1857, . . . . .	1,955,461.59

Grand aggregate, . . . . . \$ 4,929,866.24

The following statistical view of the educational condition of the State is also taken from the Report of the Superintendent for 1856.

Amount of Common School Fund distributed to counties, . . . . .	\$ 340,185.75	Average wages, per month, of female teachers, . . . . .	\$ 16.84
Average apportionment to each scholar, . . . . .	\$ 0.75	Number of school-houses erected in 1856, . . . . .	650
Number of children between 5 and 21 years, reported, . . . . .	458,355	Cost of said houses, . . . . .	\$ 270,883
Number reported attending school, . . . . .	195,976	Townships reporting school-house tax assessed, . . . . .	724
Number of districts reported, . . . . .	6,463	Amount of said tax, . . . . .	\$ 481,832.55
Number of schools reported, . . . . .	4,876	Aggregate number of school-houses built the last two years, . . . . .	1,241
Average length of schools in months, . . . . .	3.03	Aggregate cost of the same, . . . . .	\$ 437,783
Number of male teachers, . . . . .	3,973	Total assessment for school-house erection the last two years, . . . . .	\$ 796,105.18
Number of female teachers, . . . . .	1,070		
Whole number of teachers, . . . . .	5,043		
Average wages, per month, of male teachers, . . . . .	\$ 23 76		

The Free School system, though, from the small amount of funds provided for carrying it out, it is entirely inadequate to the educational wants of the State, has nevertheless some excellent features. It is protected by the Constitution, and is comparatively safe from the attacks of ignorance and selfishness. No hasty legislation can affect it, and no portion of the State can escape from its elevating and humanizing influence. The State levies a tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars on all the property within her limits, and devotes it to the education of her youth. This is equally distributed to all parts of the State. Hence a rich county is made to pay its part in furnishing education to a poorer one. This admirable feature of equality pervades the whole school system of Indiana.

By means of township supervision, equal educational privileges are secured to the various districts of each township, while the burden of erecting school-houses is borne equally by all. The injustice and inequality of the District system, so common in the older States, is done away, and all derive equal benefits from the State tax. By the 27th section of the Revised

School Law, it is enacted that "the schools in each township shall be taught an equal length of time, without regard to the diversity in the number of pupils in the several schools." The school-houses being erected also at the expense of the township, equal accommodations are provided for all, without that inequality in taxation which under the district system must oppress the smaller and poorer districts. This feature of equality, and this exemption from hasty legislation, by means of constitutional protection, form the basis for a school system which, when supported by ample funds, will be as complete and as perfect as that of any other State. As yet, however, the advantages from it have hardly been felt, except perhaps in the improved condition of school-houses, for which, as stated above, an assessment of \$796,105.18 has been made during the past two years. The average duration of schools has been only three months during the past year. So inadequate to our educational wants is the small 'amount' now received, that many of the most devoted friends of education in the State are of the opinion that under its influence we have retrograded from even the low position which the census of 1840 assigned us. The Report of E. P. Cole, Esq., on the educational condition of the State, delivered before the Teachers' Association at Richmond, August, 1857, gives facts which can scarcely leave room for doubt that such is really the case. He says: —

"In 1840 we were at the lowest point of depression as a State among the free members of this Confederacy. But our educational zero has sunk about two degrees, and the number of counties below that dismal point has increased more than fifty per cent during this period of ten years. Would this have been the result had we directed our attention and means to the establishment of a wise and efficient system of *free schools*? Had we taxed ourselves as freely for their support, and adopted as generous a policy for their improvement, as they deserve, should we now have had the humiliating fact staring us in the face, that the number of our adult population unable to read or write has increased from 38,100 to 75,017 within the last ten years? It would probably surprise some of the members of the Legislature to learn that the number of their constituents over the age of twenty years unable to read or write increased *more than one hundred per cent* during the decade between the years 1840 and 1850, while the aggregate increase of their constituency did not reach *fifty per cent* during the same period. The census of 1840 on the subject of adult ignorance was, undoubtedly, very imperfect. Astounding as were its disclosures, we are now compelled to admit that even then we were in a worse condition than the census of that year showed us to be. It seems that the inaccuracies were in our favor, and that it did not reveal the actual state of adult ignorance, but cast a partial veil over our literary poverty. Five counties, in 1840, were not represented on this point. In 1850 these same counties contained an aggregate of 3,509 adults unable to read or write. Of these Morgan had 1,362 and Posey 1,469. Monroe was reported in 1840 as containing *nine persons* unable to read or write, while the census of 1850 stated the number of that class to be 1,000. It surely cannot be very gratifying to find, on comparing the statistics of adult ignorance of 1840 and 1850, that most of the counties below zero in 1840 have sunk still lower. A few instances will

be sufficient to corroborate the statement. Ripley, in 1840, contained 208 unable to read or write. In 1850 the number had increased to 2,075; with an aggregate population at these periods as follows: in 1840, 10,392, and in 1850, 14,822. Putnam had in 1840, 1,021, and by the census of 1850 the number had increased to 2,134. Fountain, with 874 in 1840, finds herself reported in 1850 as containing 1,457 adults unable to read or write. Hendricks, with 924 in 1840, increased to 1,333 in 1850. Green's retrocession in the scale is indicated by the figures 740 in 1840, and 1,515 in 1850. Davis had in 1840, 667; in 1850 the number had swelled to 1,173. Owen, with 793 in 1840, had 1,126 in 1850. Scott, with 470 in 1840, had in 1850 increased her rank and file to 900. With a general increase of less than forty per cent, her literary retrocession was almost *one hundred per cent*. Martin, which in 1840 could only muster 620 adults unable to read or write, which was only three less than one half of her population, of that popular class, in 1850, could parade a regiment of 1,113 strong, which shows that she had receded even from her former forlorn condition."

One thing seems almost certain. While education was left to private enterprise, and while the success of the schools depended wholly on the ability of the teacher, the standard of qualifications was higher than it is under the present order of things. The free schools have crippled the flourishing private institutions which might then be found in every village, and the divided support has introduced poorer schools and less qualified teachers. The result could hardly have been otherwise. But the new system is gradually winning its way to favor. Many of the larger places in the State have established free schools, which are kept open during the year. Many difficulties have attended this, and even at the present time defective legislation endangers the existence of the free schools in those places where they have been longest established. The power of the cities and corporate places to raise a special school tax sufficient to keep annual schools is questioned. Decisions have been given for and against the power, and the case is now before the Supreme Court for decision. Among the counties of the State, Wayne, in the eastern part, has done more than any other for the establishment of free schools. This is one of the oldest and wealthiest sections of the State. The county seat, Richmond, has good school-house accommodations, and fine graded schools. Prof. Henkle is the present Superintendent. New Albany, in Floyd County, on the Ohio, one of the largest places in the State, has excellent school-houses, and her schools, under the charge of Mr. I. G. May, Esq., are among the best in the State. The schools of Indianapolis have been for the past two years under the charge of Mr. George B. Stone. Here the schools are graded, the school-houses are tolerably good, and the schools have enjoyed a degree of prosperity interrupted by as few opposing circumstances, perhaps, as any in the State. The report of the Superintendent for the past year gives 2,730 as the number educated in the public schools, at an expense of \$ 17,381.86. Evansville, in the southwestern part, can boast the best school-house in the State. Madison at one time could boast schools equal to any of her sister cities; but an illiberal policy



has marked her course for the past two or three years, and her schools have much declined. Shelbyville, in Shelby County, has a fine Union School, under the superintendence of Mr. James H. Moore. Lafayette for the past two years has had graded schools. Her school-houses are tolerably good. A. J. Vawtee, Esq. is Superintendent. Fort Wayne, in the northeastern section of the State, has recently established graded schools, under the supervision of Mr. Geo. A. Irvin. Still more recently, Lawrenceburg, in the southeastern part, has made a movement in the same direction. These are all the places in the State where the schools are sustained throughout the year by a special school tax. Many places, however, support a public school during a considerable portion of the year, making up the deficiency of the State tax by voluntary contributions.

The cause of free schools is most emphatically in its infancy here. It has many opponents. These are of two classes. The selfish, who object to taxation, and the ignorant, who are not merely indifferent, but in many cases are absolutely opposed to having their children educated. The number of adults in Indiana who cannot read and write is not only greater than in any other free State, but larger even in proportion than in most of the slave States. The wages paid to teachers, as may be supposed, are not as great as in Ohio or Illinois. It will be seen from the above statement that many discouragements await the school-teacher, and it will be many years before the obstacles which now embarrass and obstruct the free-school system will be removed. But to the earnest, faithful teacher, there is a pioneer work to be done which is not without its attractions. Progress in the Western States is more marked and rapid than in the Eastern. It has no conservatism to combat, no old and worn-out theories to explode, and no deep-rooted prejudices to overcome.

The establishment of township libraries has been an efficient auxiliary to the cause of popular education. The funds of these libraries have been raised by a tax of a quarter of a mill on the dollar, and twenty-five cents on the poll. Three such levies have been made, and the amount expended thus far has been \$252,333. The books are distributed to the townships in proportion to the number of children between five and twenty-one.

The Report of the Superintendent gives ample evidence of the good which these libraries are silently accomplishing, and without doubt, among the many school-library experiments which have been tried, the township library system of Indiana is the most successful.

Another valuable aid to the educational interest is the formation of a State Teachers' Association, which was effected three years since. Its sessions are semiannual (in August and December). Two years since, this Association made arrangements for the publication of a School Journal, and a year since employed a State Agent to lecture, hold institutes, form county associations, and collect educational information. Messrs. E. P. Cole and J. Harty have been thus employed. The School Journal has been well sustained, and during its second year had nearly two thousand subscribers.

The establishment of a Normal School is most ardently desired by a large portion of the teachers, and their efforts have been exerted strongly in this direction at each meeting of the Association. As yet, however, there appears to be little prospect of success.

The wages of teachers in the State are low. Superintendents of Schools receive from \$800 to \$1,400 per annum; Principals of High and Grammar Schools, from \$500 to \$900. The salaries of female teachers in the lower grades of schools are from \$200 to \$300.

The salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is \$1,300, with \$500 per year for travelling expenses.

There are many flourishing private schools in the State. Among these are the McLean Female Institute and the Indiana Female College, at Indianapolis; the Asbury Female Seminary, at Greencastle; the Brookville College, at Brookville; Greenmount College, at Richmond; Whitewater College, at Centreville; Presbyterial College, at Dunlapville; Friends' College, at Richmond; Manual Labor School, at Annapolis; the Academy of Mr. H. T. Morton, at Princeton; New Albany Female Seminary, at New Albany; Farmer's Institute, at Lafayette; Manchester Academy, at Manchester; and many others.

## COLLEGES.

### HANOVER COLLEGE, South Hanover.

This is one of the oldest institutions in the State, and is under Presbyterian control. Founded in 1832.

**FACULTY.**—Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D., *President, Prof. of Biblical Instruction, Psychology, and Ethics.* Rev. John Finley Crowe, D.D., *Prof. of Rhetoric, Logic, History, and Political Economy.* Rev. S. Harrison Thomson, A.M., *Prof. of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy.* Rev. William Bishop, A.M., *Prof. of Greek Language and Literature.* Rev. J. B. Garrit, A.M., *Prof. of Latin Language and Literature.* Augustus W. King, *Prof. of Natural Science.* William Cochran, John McMurray, *Tutors.* Rev. J. Finley Crowe, D.D., *Librarian.*

Number of students, 137.

### FRANKLIN COLLEGE, Franklin.

Under the control of the Baptists.

**FACULTY.**—Rev. Silas Bailey, D.D., *President, and Prof. of Theology and of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.* John S. Houghom, A.M., *Prof. of Agricultural*

*Chemistry and kindred Sciences.* Mark Bailey, A.M., *Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.* ———, *Prof. of Latin and Greek Languages.* Jeremiah Brumback, A.B., *Tutor in the Classical Preparatory Department.* Francis M. Furgason, A.B., *Tutor in the English Preparatory Department.*

Number of students, 113.

### WABASH COLLEGE, Crawfordsville.

**FACULTY.**—Rev. Charles White, D.D., *President, and Beecher Prof. of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy.* Edmund O. Hovey, A.M., *Rose Prof. of Chemistry and Geology.* Caleb Mills, A.M., *Principal of Normal School.* James D. Butler, A.M., *Prof. of the Greek and German Languages and Literature.* Samuel S. Thompson, A.M., *Williams Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature.* John L. Campbell, A.M., *Prof. of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.* Atlas M. Hadley, A.M., *Principal of the Preparatory Department.* G. W. Bassett, A.B., *Tutor.*

Number of students, 167.

**INDIANA ASBURY UNIVERSITY,**  
Greencastle.

Under the control of the Methodists.  
Founded in 1837. Daniel Curry, D.D.,  
*President.*

**NORTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY,** Indianapolis.

Under the control of the Campbellite Baptists. This Institution is now in its third year only. Its acting President is Professor John Young. Messrs. Benton, Hoss, and Challen are the Professors. The institution numbers about 125 students, most of whom are in the English and preparatory department.

**INDIANA UNIVERSITY,** Bloomington.

**FACULTY.** — Rev. William M. Daily, D.D., LL.D., *President, and Prof. of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Belles-Lettres.* Rev. Theophilus A. Wylie, A.M., *Prof. of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.* Rev. Elisha Ballantine, A.M., *Prof. of Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.* Daniel Kirkwood, LL.D., *Prof. of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.* Hon. James R. M. Bryant, *Prof. of Law.* James Woodburn, A.M., *Adjunct Prof. of Languages and Principal of the Preparatory Department.* Hiram D. Riddle, *Teacher in the Model School.*

Number of students, 321. Number of alumni, 274.

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## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

### STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers for 1858 (chosen December 31, 1857): — *President*, Barnabas C. Hobbs, Annapolis. *Vice-Presidents*, E. P. Cole, Bloomington; J. A. Dean, Greencastle; H. D. Roberts, Pendleton; J. L. Campbell, Crawfordsville; L. A. Estes, Richmond; Thomas Olcott, Moore's Hill; and H. C. Moore, Shelbyville. *Recording Secretary*, B. T. Hoyt, Indianapolis. *Corresponding Secretary*, H. B. Wilson, New Albany. *Treasurer*, S. T. Bowen, Indianapolis.

The last meeting of this Association was held in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol, December 29, 1857.

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### INDIANA SCHOOL JOURNAL.

This Journal is published monthly at Indianapolis, at \$1 per annum. The Editors are as follows: — George B. Stone, Resident Editor, Indianapolis. W. D. Henkle, Mathematical Editor, Richmond. Associate Editors: Caleb Mills, Crawfordsville; G. W. Hoss, Indianapolis; G. A. Irvin, Fort Wayne; E. P. Cole, Bloomington; Miss M. A. Wells, Madison; M. J. Fletcher, Greencastle; Miss C. R. Chandler, New Albany.

## XXVII. ILLINOIS.

Capital, Springfield. — Area, 55,409 square miles. — Population, 1855, 1,306,576.

THE unparalleled influx of immigrants from nearly every State in the Union, and from many portions of Europe, into Illinois, originally led to embarrassment in the organization and consolidation of great public interests. Almost all the settlements by citizens of the United States were commenced since 1800. In 1809, Illinois was erected into a Territory. And, in 1818, it was admitted into the Union as an independent State. But the increase of population did not, of necessity, prepare the way immediately for a thorough school system. The Legislature, however, early recognized the claims of education ; and various provisions, such as forming a school fund, naming the Secretary of State, *ex officio*, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and appointing county and township officers, were early adopted. The school fund consists of the donation of land, by Congress, the avails of which have already (1856) reached \$2,953,594.52, with unsold lands estimated at \$500,000 more. The Surplus Revenue Fund (\$580,433.89) was also appropriated to the schools. The larger part of this fund is under the control of the several counties and townships, to which it was distributed by the State, to be applied to the purposes of the grant.

Besides the office of State Superintendent (which, until 1852, must be regarded as a merely nominal appointment, cumbered as the Secretary of State necessarily was with official duties of his own), the law provided for a County Commissioner, who was *ex officio* County Superintendent, with little to do besides apportion the money correctly, and observe that it found its proper destination, and a township treasurer, who, following out the pecuniary relation of the State as a creditor of each township in respect to the schools, was *ex officio* Township Superintendent. There were Township Trustees, and District Directors, who were the more responsible agents, upon whom depended the internal management of the schools. All these officers were required, by a law which many of them never pretended to observe, to make "full and adequate reports to the State Superintendent."

In 1855, the State Superintendent (this office having been separated from that of Secretary of State since 1852, and made elective by the people once in two years), under instructions from the previous Legislature, presented a very complete bill for the establishment of a common school system, the leading principles of which were, — 1. That property should be taxed by the State for educational purposes ; and, 2. That the avails of a State tax for such an object should be dispensed in the same manner as the affairs of government are administered, and on equal terms to rich and poor districts. This bill was adopted ; but not without many so-called amendments, some of which may impede its success. Happily, the principal outline was pre-

served. And the officers of the system are, — 1. A State Superintendent of Public Instruction, elected biennially by the people, to whom the usual duties of such an office are committed. 2. A School Commissioner for each county, chosen by the Boards of Education, biennially. He must be a "person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill in the art of teaching." It is his duty to attend to the collection of all demands in favor of the county, or any of its townships, and to make an apportionment of the funds "according to the number of white children under 21 years of age." The portion of the school funds which have been distributed to any county is exclusively under the management of the County Commissioner. He is required to "visit the several schools as often as practicable, and note the common method of instruction and branches taught, and give such directions in the art of teaching in each school as to him, together with the directors, shall be deemed expedient and necessary; so that each school shall be equal to the grade for which it was established; and that there may be, as far as practicable, uniformity in the course of studies in the schools of the several grades respectively; and he shall carry out the advice and instructions of the State Superintendent." 3. A Township Board of Education, elected biennially by the people, and consisting of five directors; or any township may elect to have the County Commissioner discharge all the duties of this Board of Education. The Board of Education is required to establish in the township "a sufficient number of common schools for the education of every person over the age of five and under the age of twenty-one years; and make necessary provision for continuing such schools in operation for at least six months in each year; and longer, if practicable." It must provide school-houses, supply the fuel, make needful regulations, exercise a general supervision of the schools, visit each one once in every month of its sessions, appoint all the teachers, contract with and pay them, or "dismiss them at any time for incompetency, cruelty, negligence, or immorality"; and it may, in like manner, after due inquiry, suspend or expel any pupil. It is also the duty of the Board of Education to forward, on or before the second Monday of October, annually, and at such other times as may be required by the County Commissioner, or by the State Superintendent, a statement of the condition of the schools, embodying, especially, such "statistics and information in regard to schools as the Commissioner or the Superintendent may require." 4. County School Conventions are provided for; of which the County Commissioners are *ex officio* the presiding officers, each in his own county. These conventions are authorized to organize, in their respective counties, Teachers' Institutes, for the instruction and improvement of teachers; and they may appropriate from the public funds such amounts as they may deem necessary for the maintenance of such Institutes. 5. An Examining Committee, consisting of two persons associated with the Commissioner, to examine teachers, and give certificates to those who are deemed qualified, which are valid for two years, and may be renewed by the indorsement of the Commissioner. And no teacher is entitled to receive any payment for

his services, unless he shall have *exhibited* such a certificate to the township directors, or a committee of them, before his employment. Nor can he be paid for such services, unless he has used the text-books recommended by the State Superintendent. 6. Each township Board of Education is authorized to levy such a tax upon the taxable property as shall be deemed necessary to "keep all the schools in good condition and operation," for such length of time as the Board shall fix upon, not less than six months, and for the equal and free instruction of all the pupils. — *Am. Ed. Year-Book*, 1857.

*State Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

WM. H. POWELL, Esq., Peoria.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1856.

Number of districts in the State from which returns were received, . . . . .	6,813	Average length of schools in months, . . . . .	6
Number of schools, . . . . .	7,634	Average wages of male teachers, per month, . . . . .	\$ 25
Schools taught by males, . . . . .	3,672	Average wages of female teachers, per month, . . . . .	\$ 12
Schools taught by females, . . . . .	2,699	Whole amount of money expended for schools during the year, . . . . .	\$ 308,385.52
Schools taught by both, . . . . .	743	Amount of public money paid for teachers' wages, . . . . .	\$ 145,183.07
Number of children in the State under twenty-one years of age, . . . . .	696,346	Other money paid, . . . . .	\$ 157,915.01
Number of children that attended school, . . . . .	323,393		

COLLEGES.

Name.	Location.	President.	Founded.
Illinois College,	Jacksonville,	J. M. Sturtevant, D.D.,	1830
Knox College,	Galesburg,	Jonathan Blanchard,	1837
McKendree College,	Lebanon,	Rev. A. W. Cummings, D.D.,	1835
Shurtleff College,	Upper Alton,	Rev. N. N. Wood, D.D.,	1835

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

The State Normal University was established by an act of the Legislature, February 18, 1857. Each county in the State is entitled to gratuitous instruction for one pupil in this institution, and each Representative district is also entitled to gratuitous instruction for a number of pupils equal to the number of representatives in said district, to be chosen in a manner prescribed by law. This school is situated in Bloomington, and is under the charge of the following teachers: *Principal*, Charles E. Hovey. *Assistants*, Ira Moore, C. T. Lewis, and Betsey M. Cowles.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO.

The present system of public schools in Chicago was established in 1840. The city was at that time divided into four districts, and the schools were taught by four male teachers, who received each \$33.33 a month for their services. In 1845 the number of teachers employed was eight,—three males and five females. In 1850 the number of teachers had increased to twenty-one. The number at the present time—January, 1858—is seventy-four. Of these, eighteen are males and fifty-six females.

The Board of Education for the city consists of fifteen members, who hold their office three years, five members being elected each year.

The office of Superintendent of Public Schools was established in 1854. The Superintendent attends the meetings of the Board of Education, and acts as Secretary of the Board.

## TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

School.	Principal.	Salary.
High School,	C. A. Dupee,	\$ 2,000
School, No. 1,	G. D. Broomell,	1,000
“ No. 2,	W. Woodward,	1,000
“ No. 3,	D. S. Wentworth,	1,500
“ No. 4,	P. Atkinson,	1,000
“ No. 5,	W. Drake,	1,000
“ No. 6,	G. A. Low,	1,000
“ No. 7,	B. Y. Averill,	1,000
“ No. 8,	H. M. Keith,	1,000
“ No. 9,	G. W. Spofford,	1,000
“ No. 10,	A. H. Fitch,	1,000

Superintendent of Public Schools, Wm. H. Wells. Salary, \$2,500.

## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

## CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This Society was organized April 24, 1856, with about twenty members, to obtain historical collections for Illinois and the Northwest, and for the foundation of a Public Library of a comprehensive character. It was incorporated by an act of the State Legislature early in 1857.

The following is the list of officers and committees elected at the annual meeting held November 17, 1857:—*President*, William H. Brown. *Vice-Presidents*, Hon. William B. Ogden, and Walter L. Newberry. *Treasurer*, S. D. Ward. *Recording Secretary and Librarian*, Rev. William Barry. *Assistant Librarian*, Col. Samuel Stone. *Corresponding Secretary*, Dr. C. H. Ray.

This Society's rooms are at present located at No. 22 Rumsey's Building, La Salle Street, and the total of the collections in November, 1857, was 11,354; about half of which consist of bound books and yearly files of newspapers and periodicals, and the residue of unbound books, documents, pamphlets, and charts.

## ILLINOIS LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its last annual meeting at Alton, December 2, 1857, when the following officers were chosen: — *President*, John James, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*, Hon. Cyrus Edwards, Hon. John Reynolds, Hon. D. J. Baker, H. W. Billings, Esq., and George T. Brown, Esq. *Corresponding Secretaries*, M. G. Atwood, N. N. Wood, and John Russell. *Recording Secretary*, John Atwood. *Librarian*, John Dye. *Treasurer*, N. N. Wood.

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## ILLINOIS STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual meeting of this Association was held at Decatur, December 28, 1857, at which the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: — *President*, B. G. Roots of Tamaroa. *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Hurd of Byron, M. Tabor of Aurora, J. V. N. Standish of Galesburg, O. Springstead of Peru, John Shastid of Pittsfield, Horace Spalding of Jacksonville, S. P. Read of Paris, Ezra Jenkins of Vandalia, and William Cunningham of Carbondale. *State Agent*, Simeon Wright of Franklin Grove. *Recording Secretary*, J. F. Eberhart of Dixon. *Corresponding Secretary*, T. J. Conatty of Peoria. *Treasurer*, P. P. Heywood of Aurora.

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## THE ILLINOIS TEACHER.

This publication is the organ of the State Teachers' Association, and is issued monthly, at \$1 per annum.

N. Bateman, *Editor*, Jacksonville, Illinois. *Associate Editors*, T. J. Conatty (*ex officio*), Peoria, *Corresponding Secretary*; W. S. Pope, Mount Morris; Samuel Willard, Jacksonville; W. H. Haskell, Canton; W. S. Post, Carbondale; Isaac Stone, Ottawa; George Churchill, Galesburg; Eliza Paine, Duquoin; Agnes J. Manning, Chicago; Mary E. Chamberlain, Mt. Vernon; Helen P. Young, Chicago; Louisa M. Morgan, Paris; Mary A. Harris, Richview.



## XXVIII. MISSOURI.

Capital, Jefferson City. — Area, 65,037 square miles. — Population, 1850, 682,044.

WHEN Missouri was admitted into the Union as an independent State, in 1820, the Constitution provided for the interests of public education as follows: "Schools, and the means of education, shall for ever be encouraged in this State; and the General Assembly shall take measures to preserve from waste or damage such lands as have been, or may hereafter be, granted by the United States, for the use of schools, within each township in this State, and shall apply the funds which may arise from such lands in strict conformity to the object of the grant; and one school, or more, shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught *gratis*."

The funds for this purpose were allowed to accumulate for several years. As the townships in which the lands are situated derive the benefit of them, to the exclusion of the rest of the State, there is necessarily great inequality in the available income of different places. The school lands, sold and unsold, of St. Louis, for instance, are estimated at about one million of dollars; of which more than a quarter has been realized. The avails from these lands are denominated Common School Funds, and such funds are under the general care of the County Courts. The present value of all the funds is not officially stated. But it may be safely estimated that upwards of 1,000,000 acres will amount in value, prospectively, to at least \$3,000,000. The State School Moneys consist of the proceeds of the Saline Lands, and all lands vested in the State by escheat, or purchase, or forfeiture, and the Deposit Fund (Surplus Revenue) of the United States. The Saline Lands have already yielded upwards of \$500,000; and the Deposit Fund was nearly \$400,000. The interest of these amounts is annually distributed by the Superintendent, according to the number of white persons between six and eighteen years of age. And the same apportionment is made of one quarter part of all the annual revenues of the State. The available funds of both kinds, State and County, may be set down at about \$1,500,000.

Previous to 1853, the Secretary of State was *ex officio* Superintendent of Common Schools; and, as an unavoidable consequence, the important duties which the school officer may be called upon to perform, were chiefly merged in the more obligatory demands of the State Department. In 1835, the Legislature revised the school laws. And, as now provided, a Superintendent of Common Schools is elected by the people once in two years, commencing with August, 1856. The Governor, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Common Schools are now made, *ex officio*, Commissioners of the State School Fund, with all necessary powers to manage and invest the principal. For the Superintendent are prescribed the usual duties of that

office, such as visiting the various parts of the State, and delivering lectures, communicating with subordinate school officers, collecting and disseminating desirable information, recommending improvements in schools or school-houses, and securing the establishment of school-district libraries. He must prepare a report for each regular session of the Legislature, embodying the usual statistics. The office of County Commissioner of Schools is prospectively created in the following words: "Each County Court, at their November term, in the year 1857, and every two years thereafter, shall have power to appoint a Commissioner of Common Schools, who shall hold office for two years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified." It is made his duty to distribute the income of the various funds, according to the number of white children between five and twenty years of age, to visit and inspect every district school in his county at least once during each year, to examine all candidates proposing to teach schools in the county, and to give to each successful candidate a certificate, for which he is entitled to receive one dollar; and this certificate is only valid for one year, without a subsequent annual indorsement by the Commissioner, on the payment of one dollar for each indorsement. He is also required to enumerate all the persons between five and twenty years of age, and to make to the State Superintendent an annual report, embodying all the statistics which may be requisite or desirable for the advancement of the school system. The townships are subdivided into school districts of not less than forty pupils each; and each district must annually choose a Board of (three) Trustees, to manage its school, or schools, including the employment of teachers, the admission and expulsion of pupils, the apportionment of the cost of tuition above the income of public funds among the pupils according to their attendance, and the exemption of all indigent pupils from the payment of rate-bills. They are required, also, to make an annual report to the County Commissioner, including the number of white persons between five and twenty years of age, and such other statistics as may be desired. Every teacher must "*obtain and produce a certificate*" of qualification before being employed; and no teacher can be legally paid by the Trustees until the school register has been "filled up, completed, and signed, and deposited with the President of the Board of Trustees." — *Am. Ed. Year-Book*, 1857.

*Superintendent of Common Schools.*

W. B. STARKE, Jefferson City.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FROM THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, OCT. 27, 1857.

Amount of money subject to apportionment in the year 1856, . . . . \$ 217,684.50	Ratio of apportionment to each child, . . . . \$ 0.80
Number of children in the State between the ages of five and twenty years, . 272,093	Amount of money subject to apportionment in the year 1857, . . . . \$ 238,325.41
	Number of children between

the ages of five and twenty years, . . . . .	302,323	tween five and twenty years, . . . . .	302,126
Ratio of apportionment to each child, . . . . .	\$ 0.78	Total number of children taught during the year, .	97,907
Total number of school districts in the State, . .	3,858	Total amount paid for teachers' wages, . . .	\$ 379,815.88
Total number of school-houses, . . . . .	2,671	Total amount derived from State School Fund, \$	181,275.51
Total number of colleges, . .	9	Total amount derived from Township Fund, . . \$	64,706.09
Total number of academics, . .	48	Total amount raised for building and repairing school-houses, . . . . .	\$ 32,571.96
Total number of male teachers, . . . . .	2,409	Total amount of unsold School Land in acres, . . .	189,357.38
Total number of female teachers, . . . . .	480		
Total number of children be-			

*Comparison of School Statistics for the Years 1854, 1855, and 1856. -*

	1854.	1855.	1856.
Number of children in the State between five and twenty years of age, . .	202,658	260,346	302,126
Number taught in each year, . . .	67,924	74,048	97,907
Number of school-houses, . . . . .	1,546	1,572	2,671
Number of male teachers, . . . . .	1,416	1,867	2,409
Number of female teachers, . . . . .	364	440	480
Amount paid teachers in each year, .	\$ 212,138.37	\$ 266,338.29	\$ 379,815.88
Amount of State School Money apportioned each year, . . . . .	\$ 177,456.73	\$ 217,674.40	\$ 238,825.41

## COLLEGES.

Name.	Location.	President.	Founded.
Masonic College,	Lexington,	W. T. Davis,	1844
Missouri University,	Columbia,	W. W. Hudson,	1839
St. Charles College,	St. Charles,	J. W. Robinson,	1837
St. Louis University,	St. Louis,	John S. Verdin,	1832
St. Vincent's College,	Cape Girardeau,	Rev. R. Henesy,	1843

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ST. LOUIS.

[Prepared for the American Educational Year-Book, by Richard Edwards, Esq., Principal of the Normal School, St. Louis.]

The first public school in the city of St. Louis was opened on the first Monday of April, 1838, and went into operation with two teachers, a male principal and a female assistant. This was soon after followed by the establishment of another,

upon a similar plan, in a different part of the city. At first the schools were not free, every pupil being required to pay a tuition fee of \$2.50 per term before being allowed to enter the school. This system was adopted on account of the financial difficulties pressing upon the School Board, which derived its means, not from a public tax, but from the proceeds of certain lands set apart for school purposes, within the town of St. Louis, by a law of Congress enacted in 1812. For many years after the passage of this law, the school lands continued to be seized upon by speculators, who, by various artifices, succeeded in robbing the schools of many valuable lots. In many instances, however, unfounded claims have been successfully resisted, but only after a protracted litigation. As a final result the Board of Directors is now in possession of property to the value of more than one million of dollars. Much of this, however, is very unproductive, on account of having been leased for long terms of years, when the value of real estate was low. This, with small sums derived from other sources, continued to be the only source of revenue to the Board until the year 1849, when the citizens of St. Louis, by a majority of five to one, voted to raise annually a tax of one tenth of one per cent upon all the property in the city for the use of the schools, having been authorized to take this step by a law of the State. Since the year 1853, it has also received from the State from \$20,000 to \$27,000 annually. The schools are now entirely free, and all classes of the community partake of their benefits.

The Board of School Directors is a corporation entirely distinct from the city government. Its members are elected in the several wards of the city, and hold their office for three years, one third going out annually. All persons entitled to vote for State officers are also entitled to vote for members of the School Board. Its paid officers are a Secretary, Land Agent, Business Agent or Bailiff, and a Counsellor. These officers are rendered necessary by the condition of the school property. The Board appoints the following committees, viz.: Leasing Committee, Committee on Claims, Committee on Text-Books and Apparatus, Teachers' Committee, Library Committee, Building Committee, and High and Normal School Committee.

The office of Superintendent of Schools was established in 1839. This officer is elected annually, and his salary fixed, by the Board.

The following officers were chosen May 12, 1857: — *President of the Board*, W. W. Greene; *Secretary of the Board*, C. P. E. Johnson, salary \$1,500; *Superintendent of Schools*, Ira Divoll, salary \$2,000.

From the small beginning of 1838, the operations of the Board have extended from year to year, until the school system has reached the condition exhibited below.

### NORMAL SCHOOL.

Richard Edwards, *Principal*, salary \$2,500. Number of pupils, 43.

### HIGH SCHOOL.

Calvin S. Pennell, *Principal*, salary \$2,500. Mr. Pennell is assisted by six gentlemen, one of whom receives \$1,500 per annum, and the other five \$1,100 each. Total cost of tuition, \$9,500. Number of pupils, 205.

## GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Name of School.	Principal.	Locality.	No. of Pupils.	Male Assistants.	Female Assistants.	Cost of Tuition.
Lafayette, Boys,	Caleb Oliver.	Anno Avenue,	162	1	2	2,550
" Girls,	Mrs. E. E. Clark,	" "	118		2	1,375
So. Freeman's, Boys,	S. Dunham,	Cor. 7th and Hickory Sts.	170	1	1	1,925
Clark, Girls,	Miss E. C. Seavy,	Seventh Street,	82		1	900
Laclede, Boys,	John H. Tice,	Cor. 5th and Poplar Sts.	194	1	2	2,525
" Girls,	Miss E. Hawxburst,	" "	132		2	1,450
Eliot, Girls,	Mrs. Louisa Boggs,	Cor. 15th and Pine Sts.	192		3	1,700
Benton, No. 1, Boys,	John A. Gilfillan,	Sixth Street,	150	1	1	2,275
" No. 2, Mixed,	John Brown,	" "	145		2	1,775
Jefferson, Boys,	L. Dunham,	Co. 9th and Wash. Sts.	159		2	1,875
" Girls,	Mrs. E. C. Dunham,	" "	130		2	1,450
No. Freeman's, Boys,	E. F. Kaime,	Cor. 16th and Carr Sts.	175	1	2	2,350
Mound, Boys,	Z. G. Wilson,	Cor. 8th and Howard Sts.	66		1	1,225
" Girls,	Miss E. Rountree,	" "	72		1	975
Webster, Boys,	James H. Reed,	Cor. 11th and Jefferson Sts.	179	1	3	2,950
" Girls,	H. N. Weed,	" "	157		2	1,425
Gamble, Mixed,	Jonas Whitney,	" "	165		2	1,675
Fairmount, Mixed,	Ernest Shrick,	Bellefontaine Road,	42			650
Clay, Mixed,	Miss Orilla Howard,	" "	67			450

The number of Primary Schools is 22, with 55 teachers, whose united salaries amount to \$ 22,700.

The aggregate number of pupils in the High School is 205; Normal School, 43; Grammar Schools, 2,557; Primary Schools, 2,818. Total, 5,623.

Salaries are as follows:— Superintendent, \$ 2,000. Male Principals of Grammar Schools of first class, containing 125 or more scholars, \$ 900 for first year of service, with an advance of \$ 100 for each year until the amount reaches \$ 1,200. Male Principals of Grammar Schools of second class, containing less than 125 scholars, \$ 800 for first year's service, and an addition of \$ 100 per annum until the amount reaches \$ 1,100. Female Principals of Grammar Schools of first class, \$ 550 for first year's service, with an annual increase of \$ 50 until the salary reaches \$ 700. Female Principals of Grammar Schools of second class, \$ 450 for first year, with an annual advance of \$ 50 until the salary amounts to \$ 600. Male Assistants, \$ 550 for first year's service, with an annual advance of \$ 50 until the salary amounts to \$ 700. Female Assistants, \$ 300 for the first year, and an annual increase of \$ 25 until the sum reaches \$ 375.

The salaries in the Primary Schools are precisely the same, for both Principals and Assistants, as in the Grammar Schools for girls. A first class Primary School, however, must have 200 or more pupils.

A Music Teacher is employed for the Normal, High, and Grammar Schools, at \$ 900 per annum.

## XXIX. IOWA.

Capital, Iowa City. — Area, 50,914 square miles. — Population, 1856, 509,414.

THE fundamental law of Iowa unfortunately omitted the provision of Free Schools, and the educational system has many defects. It is probable that under the new Constitution, which has just gone into effect, some better system may be provided, though the means given with which to work are very far from being what is desirable. Time, however, will give experience, and probably wisdom and inclination to modify and perfect.

The system contemplated under the existing plan provides for the election of a Board of Education consisting of eleven members, one to be elected in each Judicial District of the State. This Board elects a Secretary, who is their executive officer, and enacts such laws as it may deem best to advance the cause of education in the State; but its enactments are subject to repeal by the Legislature. The Legislature also appropriates all moneys for carrying on the system recommended by the Board. The plan is a bungling one, and will doubtless be the victim of early amendments. The Constitution must be made to recognize the principle of Free Schools before it will satisfy the demands of the people of Iowa.

At the head of the school system of Iowa stands the State University; though it is yet in its infancy, and has yielded little or no fruit, still the plan is such that, when it shall have time to gather the strength of years, it will undoubtedly bear favorable comparison with similar institutions in older States.

The COLLEGES of Iowa are yet in their infancy, and very little in the way of statistics has been furnished. Those located at Washington, Burlington, Mt. Pleasant, Western, Des Moines, Mt. Vernon, Pella, Davenport, and Keokuk, are in a flourishing condition. From other points we have been unable to gather any information.

The NORMAL SCHOOLS of this State exist but in name. No students are in attendance who might not, with equal propriety, be in a well-conducted common school.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, FROM THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, FOR THE YEAR 1857.

Number of organized school districts in the State, . . .	8,265	Number of teachers — male,	1,572; female, 1,424; total, 2,996
Number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, . . .	195,285	Number of district school-houses; brick, 168; stone,	47; frame, 936; log, 535;
Number of district schools, . .	2,708	total, . . .	1,686
Number of pupils in school, . .	79,670	Aggregate amount paid teach-	

ers during the year from teachers' fund, . . . \$ 126,357.77.	Amount raised during the year by tax for erection of school-houses, . . . \$ 146,703.74
Amount of voluntary subscriptions, . . . \$ 71,784.58	Proceeds of sales of school bonds, — cash, \$ 41,339;
Amount of teachers' fund in hands of treasurers, \$ 45,990.35	credit, \$ 110,954.96; to-
Cost of district school-houses, . . . \$ 571,063.91	tal, . . . \$ 152,293.96

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

MATURIN L. FISHER, Clayton County.

## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

### THE IOWA STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Iowa State Teachers' Association was organized in June, 1855, and is now in a flourishing condition. The following are the officers for 1857-58:—

*President*, C. C. Nestlerode, Tipton. *Vice-Presidents*, W. Reynolds, H. L. Bullen, W. L. Johnson, J. R. Doig, and R. Wieser. *Recording Secretary*, J. H. Sanders, Oskaloosa. *Corresponding Secretary*, James L. Enos, Cedar Rapids. *Treasurer*, G. B. Dennison, Muscatine. *Executive Committee*, James L. Enos, A. S. Kissell, Miss M. M. Lyon, D. F. Wells, and L. H. Bugbee.

The next meeting of the Association will be held on the second Thursday of August, 1858.

### IOWA STATE PHONETIC ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of this body was held at Iowa City on the thirteenth and fourteenth days of August, 1857. The following are the officers then and there elected.

*President*, James L. Enos, Cedar Rapids. *Vice-Presidents*, S. H. Mitchell and L. H. Bugbee. *Secretary*, J. H. Sanders, Oskaloosa. *Treasurer*, C. C. Nestlerode, Tipton. *Executive Committee*, the above officers, and C. Childs and T. C. Osborne.

## EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.

**THE VOICE OF IOWA.**—This is the only Educational Journal in the State. Its third volume commenced with January, 1858. James L. Enos is the Editor. The second volume closes with a subscription list of something over twenty-five hundred. It is published by the Editor, at \$1 a year, at the city of Cedar Rapids. The *Voice* is published on the best quality of book paper, and richly illustrated. A portion of each volume is printed in phonetic characters.

## XXX. WISCONSIN.

Capital, Madison. — Area, 53,924 square miles. — Population, 1855, 552,451.

PREVIOUS to 1836, Wisconsin, for civil purposes, formed a part of the Territory of Michigan. In that year, it was erected by Congress into a separate Territory, and in 1848 was admitted into the Union as an independent State. The Constitution then adopted provides for the triennial election, by the people, of a Superintendent of Public Education, and for the establishment of a Common School Fund. The fund is made to consist of "all the lands already granted by Congress for educational purposes, — including 300,000 acres originally granted for internal improvements, and devoted, by permission of Congress, to this object (making, in all, 1,908,000 acres), — the proceeds of all lands which may be hereafter granted by Congress, all moneys and clear proceeds of all property which may accrue to the State by forfeiture or escheat, all moneys that may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breaches of the penal laws, five per cent of the net proceeds of all sales of United States lands lying in the State, and all moneys arising from any grant to the State, where the purposes of such grant are not specified." This School Fund has been estimated at \$2,780,912. Its value in 1855 was \$1,670,258.77. The income is "distributed to the several towns which shall have raised by taxation, for the support of schools, a sum not less than one half of their several shares of the apportionment."

The School Law went into operation in May, 1849. Under it, the towns are subdivided by the Town Superintendents into convenient school districts, each of which is a separate corporation, with power to raise money for school purposes, including teachers' wages. The officers of the district are a director, a treasurer, and a clerk. The clerk has authority to employ "qualified teachers" for the schools; and must make an annual report, embodying the requisite statistics, in September, to the Town Superintendent. The district officers, combined, have the general care and management of the school-house and other property, and are empowered to prescribe, with the State Superintendent, the text-books, and to furnish all needed school-books to indigent children at the expense of the district. Each town is required to choose a Superintendent, who has the general care of all the schools in the town, receives the money for their maintenance from the proper sources, and apportions it to the districts which have made suitable reports, according to the number of persons between the ages of four and twenty years. He must report annually, in October, to the County Supervisors, embodying in his report the statistics furnished by the district clerk, as required by the statute. It is also his duty to examine all teachers proposing to teach in the town, and to furnish each one, who may be found



qualified, with a proper certificate, which is valid for one year from its date, unless previously annulled by him, or by his successor in office. Each Board of County Supervisors is required to apportion the money received from the State fund to the several towns, and to receive from the Town Superintendents the annual returns, which the Clerk of the Board is obliged to transmit to the State Superintendent. The machinery for securing suitable reports is much more complicated, without being more successful, than the plans adopted in some of the New England States.

There is no Normal School in operation. An Act was passed in 1848 to provide for a University, to be organized into four departments:— 1. Science, Literature, and the Arts; 2. Law; 3. Medicine; 4. Theory and Practice of Elementary Instruction. Only the first has yet been opened; and the fourth will be opened next, and as soon as the funds will allow. This department prospectively contemplates the *free* instruction of male teachers. No provision has yet been made for a class of female students for like preparation for the teachers' work. Teachers' Institutes have been held with marked success and great utility.— *Am. Ed. Year-Book*, 1857.

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From the Annual Report (1857) of the State Superintendent we obtain the following statistics:—

The whole number of children in the State between the ages of four and twenty, entitled to share in the common fund, is 241,647, being an increase of 27,761 over the number reported for the previous year.

The number of pupils who have attended the public schools is 153,613.

The number of school districts and parts of districts reported is 4,378, and the number of school-houses in the State, 2,945. The average amount of monthly wages to male teachers was \$24.60, and to female teachers \$15.16.

The amount apportioned to schools in March, 1857, was sixty-six cents to each pupil. The apparent amount to be apportioned this year is about \$230,000, which would be ninety-five cents to each pupil; but in view of the probable delay in payments to the funds, that average cannot be fairly expected. The productive fund of the department now amounts to over three millions of dollars.

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

LYMAN C. DRAPER, Madison.

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## SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

### STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Report of the Executive Committee of the State Historical Society, January 1st, 1858, shows a library of over four thousand volumes, and over four

thousand unbound documents and pamphlets, together with a large number of unbound newspaper files, carefully preserved. The Society has a valuable collection of about forty oil paintings, the most of which are portraits of Wisconsin pioneers and prominent public men, and some are of persons of national celebrity, — those of Dr. Kane and Dr. Percival being among the additions of the past year. It has, besides, some curious additions to its cabinet, rare old maps, and several hundred manuscripts. Under the patronage of the State, the Society has issued during the past year its best annual volume. Since the organization of the Society, in January, 1854, it has met with unusual success, — the increase of the Library alone having averaged over one thousand volumes annually.

Officers (chosen January 1, 1858): — *President*, Gen. William R. Smith of Mineral Point. *Vice-Presidents*, Hon. James Duane Doty of Menasha, I. A. Lap- ham of Milwaukee, Gen. A. G. Ellis of Stevens's Point, Hon. M. L. Martin of Green Bay, Cyrus Woodman of Mineral Point, and Rev. Alfred Brunson of Prai- rie du Chien. *Corresponding Secretary*, Lyman C. Draper of Madison. *Record- ing Secretary*, Dr. John W. Hunt of Madison. *Librarian*, Daniel S. Durrie of Madison. *Treasurer*, Prof. O. M. Conover of Madison.

## XXXI. CALIFORNIA.

Capital, Sacramento City. — Area, 160,000 square miles. — Population, 1856, 507,067.

THE "Golden State," which has derived its title from the auriferous nature of its mountains, has another claim to the title from its enthusiastic interest in its schools, if the able legislation, the energetic care of its Superintendent, and the prospective value of the funds set apart for schools, are any guaranties for the future. The Constitution, which was ratified by the people in 1849, and under which California became an independent State of the Union, set apart the "proceeds of public lands granted by Congress (6,719,324 acres), estates of persons dying without heirs, and such per cent as Congress shall grant on the sales of lands lying in this State, into a permanent Common School Fund, the interest of which, and the rents of unsold lands, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools." The same Constitution required the election, once in three years, of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the establishment, by law, "of a system of common schools, to be taught at least three months in each year."

Following out this requirement, in 1851 the Legislature established a State Board of Education, created the office of County Superintendents, and ordered each town to choose, annually, three persons as Commissioners of Public Schools, with a constable under their direction as a School Marshal. In addition to the income, yet very small, of the fund, a tax of five cents on each \$100 of real and personal property was levied, for the maintenance of common schools.

But California has not yet recovered from the anomalous character of the first rush of settlement. The people can scarcely be said to be ready for the operation of the system adopted; and the system itself, so says the Superintendent, is too massive and cumbrous, with too much unemployed machinery, and the intervention of too many needless officers, to be well adapted to the wants of the State, in its present undeveloped condition. The present school laws were adopted in 1855. They provide, — 1. A Board of Education, consisting of the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Surveyor-General. 2. A State Superintendent, elected once in three years, to whom are assigned the usual duties of that office. 3. County Superintendents, elected biennially, one in each county. The County Superintendent is required, with other duties, to visit every school in his county once in each year, to supervise the examination of teachers, to apportion the school moneys according to the number of persons between 4 and 18 years, among such towns, cities, and school districts as shall have maintained a common school for three months during the previous year, and to present an annual report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, exhibiting an abstract of all the annual reports required by law to be made to him. 4. School Trustees, three in each district, elected annually. This Board has the con-

trol of the school property of the district, is required to examine teachers, giving suitable certificates to such as are deemed qualified, such certificates being revocable at the will of the Trustees; to employ and pay the teachers; to visit, by one of their number, every school once in each month; and finally, to make an annual report in detail to the County Superintendent, giving all the accessible statistics of the schools in their charge. It should be observed that each city, town, or township in this State, until otherwise determined, will constitute one school district. 5. A Marshal for each district, whose duty it is to make the annual enumeration of the white persons between the ages of 4 and 18 years, stating the names of the children, and of their parents or guardians, and presenting the result in a written report, under oath, to the County Superintendents. By this act, each county is authorized to levy a tax not exceeding ten cents on \$100, for the support of schools, and for providing libraries and apparatus. The balance of money deemed requisite for school purposes must be raised by rate-bills, indigent pupils being exempted from the payment such of bills. "No school shall receive any moneys, benefits, or immunities under the provisions of this act, unless such school shall be instructed by a teacher or teachers duly examined, approved, and employed by competent and legal authority." "No teacher shall be entitled to any compensation or salary for services rendered, unless such teacher shall have been duly employed by competent authority, nor unless such teacher shall have had, during the whole time of such service, a certificate of competency and approval, as required by this act, bearing date within one year next before the services aforesaid shall have been rendered; nor unless such teacher shall have made report in manner and in form as shall be prescribed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction."

The prospective value of the School Fund has been estimated as high as \$40,000,000. But a very inconsiderable portion of this vast amount has yet been realized, and consequently the schools are most inadequately supported, and that at a time, as the Superintendent remarks, most of all important, when the settled habits of the State are forming. The number of children in the State is small; but less than one fourth of these attend any school, public or private! The protests and persuasions of such reports as the State Superintendent (Hon. Paul K. Hubbs) has presented, can scarcely, however, fail of producing some effect in due time; especially with a people whose legislation has been so true and valuable. — *Am. Ed. Year-Book*, 1857.

The Superintendent's Report gives the following statistics for 1856:— The whole number of districts reported, 322; number of teachers, 417; whole number of children between the ages of four and fourteen, 29,628; average attendance, 8,321; the amount of State fund devoted to school purposes during the year, \$87,749.50; county funds, \$68,962.29; amount expended for libraries, \$741.39.

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

ANDREW J. MADDER, San Francisco.

## XXXII. CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THIS city, the capital of the United States, and nowhere included under the statements already given, requires a brief notice. A system of public education has been gradually developing and maturing since 1808, when the first school was opened. Originally the plan only embraced the education of indigent children at public expense. Subsequently the plan was enlarged to admit other pupils, upon payment of a quarterly tuition fee of fifty cents each. The appropriations of Congress still continued to be limited in amount, and unsuited to the exigency. Meanwhile, the pupils increased in number, and more pressing demands were brought to the notice of the Trustees. In 1842, the plan was proposed, founded upon the failure of past expedients to educate only one fourth of the indigent children, to open the schools to all, to be enjoyed like the air, or the use of the highway. But not much was accomplished until 1848, when a new city charter, containing a provision for a school tax, was granted by Congress. Since then "the schools of Washington have been conducted essentially on the same principles as those in the larger towns of Massachusetts. They are open freely to all white children, in the order of application [the school accommodations not serving for all applicants], over the age of six years."—*Am. Ed. Year-Book*, 1857.

The Private Academies and Seminaries in the District are numerous for small a territory. Some of the most prominent are as follows:—

*The Union Academy*, Z. Richards, A.M., Principal and Proprietor.

*The Union Female Academy*, Mrs. Z. Richards, Principal.

*The Rittenhouse Academy*, O. C. Wight, A.B., Principal and Proprietor.

*The Western Academy*, S. L. Loomis, A.M., Principal and Proprietor.

*The Emerson Institute*, C. B. Young, A.M., Principal and Proprietor.

*The Central Academy*, S. Merchant, A.B., Principal and Proprietor.

*The Georgetown Classical and Mathematical Academy*, T. P. Bowen, Principal and Proprietor.

*The Washington Seminary* (Catholic), under the Jesuits.

*The Georgetown Female Seminary*, *McLeod's Female Seminary*, *The Metropolitan Female Institute*, *The English and French Collegiate Institute* (female), and several others of similar, though of less important character, are institutions of respectability.

There are no other literary and scientific institutions, and no Teachers' Institutes. There is, however, an efficient Teachers' Association, which accomplishes much good, in the same direction as Teachers' Institutes. O. C. Wight, A.M., *President*; C. B. Young, *Secretary*.

The only body corresponding to a Board of Education is that of the Trustees of the Public Schools, elected by the city government, whose duties are similar to School Committees in other cities.

The Secretary of this Board is Robert Ricketts.

## APPENDIX.

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### I.

[THE following particulars relative to the general history and progress of Free Schools in Delaware were not received in season to be inserted in the appropriate place. See page 164.]

#### DELAWARE.

THE first School Law passed in Delaware was in 1817. Under this act, Trustees were appointed from every hundred in each county, to provide for the education of *poor* children. The fund for this purpose was to be drawn by the trustees, "with this extraordinary proviso," says the Hon. Willard Hall, Judge of the United States Court for the District of Delaware: "Provided, trustees are not authorized to expend the money except for benefit of instructing in reading, writing, and arithmetic, such children as may be obviously unable to receive the rudiments of an English education from any private or other source, except otherwise provided." Such laws were passed annually for a few years, and were treated as insulting. One of the trustees of Kent County told Judge Hall, that, on inquiring at a house for scholars, he was rudely rejected, and that he could not find one scholar willing to come under the law.

The present School Law was enacted in 1829, and was drawn up by the Hon. Judge Hall.\* Although, at present, not equal to the necessities of the

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\* The following synopsis, prepared for the American Educational Year-Book by Judge Hall, will give the reader a good idea of the legislative enactments for public education.

1829, February 12. An Act of Assembly was passed for the establishment of free schools in the State.

Under this act, in 1830 and 1831, the State was divided into school districts.

Each district had certain powers under the act, to be exercised by the school voters in an annual meeting, and by a School Committee of three, chosen by this meeting. Each district raised, by a vote of the school voters of the same, in the annual meeting, such sum as the voters saw fit to determine; and a qualified power of taxation was conferred by ballot. If the sum of twenty-five dollars was so raised, the district was entitled to its dividend of the School Fund; otherwise, the dividend was forfeited. This dividend was at first about \$100 a year; it is now more.

There were ten districts laid off in Wilmington under this law. One or two of them

people, or demand of the times, no other law could have been passed, or would have been received by the people.

There are about two hundred school districts in the State of Delaware; about eighty in New Castle County, fifty in Kent County, and eighty in Sussex County. As a general rule, each district embraces a territory containing population for one school. Three School Commissioners, one of whom is elected as Clerk, are chosen by the voters annually, in April; at the annual meeting, and at that alone, the people may vote for a tax, and specify the sum to be raised. No district, except in certain cases for which special acts have been passed, can raise more than three hundred dollars; if

were organized, but were in operation for two or three years only. The greater number never even organized according to the provisions of the law.

Under acts of our Legislature nine of these districts were united in 1834, and built a school-house for the united district, with two apartments, one for a boys' and the other for a girls' school, for 150 scholars in each apartment. Under this organization, these schools continued till April, 1852.

February 2, 1852, an act of the Legislature was passed, forming a Board of Public Education, to have in charge the public education in common schools for the city of Wilmington. This board came into action the first Saturday of April, 1852. Its duty is to increase the number and improve the condition of the common schools, until it shall satisfactorily appear that there are sufficient public schools to accommodate all the white children and minors whose parents, masters, or guardians shall desire this benefit for them.

This board consists of fifteen members, viz. three for each ward of the city. Each member holds his office for three years; they have been so classified, that one is elected for the three years' term in each ward every year. Vacancies by death, removal, or otherwise, are supplied by vote of the board till ensuing election, and then by vote of school voters; the members for each ward are elected by the school voters in that ward.

The money for the schools is raised by taxation. The board certify to the City Council their computation of the sum necessary to be raised to enable them to discharge their duties to the citizens in this matter of public education, and the City Council apportion and assess the sum upon the persons and estates in the city, at a rate per cent determined upon a view of the personal rates and property valuations. The board holds possession of the school-house built, as above mentioned, for the united school district. Four new school-houses have been built, — one for 350 scholars, the next for 248 scholars, the next two each for 368 scholars, — and two houses are rented, one for 128 scholars, the other for 64 scholars; and the board are commencing another for 300 scholars.

The computations certified to the City Council, and for which they have laid taxes, have been, — 1853, \$7,389; 1854, \$10,000; 1855, \$9,000; 1856, \$12,500; 1857, \$11,500. The board received dividends for the School Fund, in addition, of \$1,300 to \$1,500 a year.

The whole number of scholars in the schools is about 1,800.

There has been a prejudice against the common school. It has been deemed an organization for the poor. The prejudice wears out gradually, and as it wears out the schools increase.

When the united district commenced, in 1834, the money requisite to be added to the School Fund dividends was begged from door to door. Afterwards application was made to the City Council. The small sums solicited, usually about enough to meet the minimum required to receive the dividends from the School Fund, \$250 a year, were obtained with difficulty. Now no difficulty is made in case of a computation requiring \$11,500.

twenty-five dollars is raised by tax or subscription, the district is entitled to its share of the School Fund.

The School Fund is larger, in proportion to the population, than that of any other State, except Connecticut. Each district in New Castle County receives an average of about one hundred and forty dollars per annum. The School Fund is distributed equally to the three counties.

The people may vote down the school, at any annual meeting, by voting against the tax. This has been done frequently.

The law provides for the appointment of a Superintendent of Free Schools in each county. There is no salary. The Superintendent is allowed his postage and travelling expenses. The Hon. Willard Hall acted as Superintendent for New Castle County for many years. For the last three years Dr. A. H. Grimshaw has officiated. It is not known that any appointment has been made for either Kent or Sussex County.

Teachers are not required to be examined. Of late years, however, the Committees have frequently requested the Superintendent to examine applicants.

As in the early stages of common schools in Massachusetts, female teachers are not popular. They are frequently engaged as teachers in summer schools. Usually, ignorant men are preferred to competent females.

In the year 1852, after a few years' agitation, the city of Wilmington procured the enactment of a School Law. Under this a Board of Education containing fifteen members is elected, the term of office of one third expiring annually. The Hon. Willard Hall has been the President of this Board from its foundation.

The city of Wilmington expends annually for free schools about \$9,000 raised by taxation, and about \$1,300 received from the School Fund. In addition to this, at least \$30,000 have been expended in the erection of school-houses.



## II.

## TABLES FROM THE U. S. CENSUS OF 1850.

TABLE I. — *Corrected and Estimated Educational Income to each Pupil.*

States and Territories.	Public Schools.	To each Public School Scholar.		Total Educational Income.	White Persons between 5 and 20.	To all between 5 and 20, White.	
		Returned.	Estimated.			Returned.	Estimated.
Alabama, . . . . .	\$ 390,989	\$ 11.12	\$ 13.77	\$ 663,798	176,657	\$ 2.95	\$ 3.75
Arkansas, . . . . .	68,411	5.15	8.05	105,819	67,545	1.10	1.50
California, . . . . .	14,700	73.46	300.00	35,092	9,484	1.88	3.70
Columbia, District of, . . . . .	14,232	6.56	6.56	122,272	13,357	9.14	9.14
Connecticut, . . . . .	231,220	3.34	3.24	436,979	114,364	3.77	3.82
Delaware, . . . . .	43,861	4.89	4.89	114,559	25,609	4.09	4.30
Florida, . . . . .	31,777	11.92	16.92	54,519	18,097	1.97	3.01
Georgia, . . . . .	190,235	5.57	5.81	480,514	215,091	1.84	2.23
Illinois, . . . . .	356,416	2.78	2.83	419,483	335,463	1.23	1.25
Indiana, . . . . .	329,095	1.96	2.04	445,664	399,292	1.06	1.13
Iowa, . . . . .	52,620	1.74	1.78	65,800	76,363	.80	.86
Kentucky, . . . . .	215,063	2.96	3.01	653,036	302,399	1.96	2.15
Louisiana, . . . . .	362,412	13.96	14.96	731,165	84,283	7.45	8.67
Maine, . . . . .	318,597	1.63	1.65	401,347	212,782	1.78	1.88
Maryland, . . . . .	221,817	6.60	6.73	583,303	147,717	3.82	3.95
Massachusetts, . . . . .	1,010,346	5.70	5.72	1,486,796	303,920	4.68	4.69
Michigan, . . . . .	163,764	1.51	1.52	214,717	151,216	1.36	1.42
Mississippi, . . . . .	267,821	13.55	14.28	460,205	121,089	3.05	3.80
Missouri, . . . . .	168,961	3.10	3.26	440,641	234,773	1.63	1.87
New Hampshire, . . . . .	167,938	2.21	2.22	231,529	104,220	2.12	2.22
New Jersey, . . . . .	220,340	2.78	2.82	600,282	165,881	3.16	3.62
New York, . . . . .	1,486,423	2.18	2.20	2,718,939	1,038,407	2.34	2.61
North Carolina, . . . . .	153,564	1.52	1.52	421,959	215,454	1.79	1.95
Ohio, . . . . .	751,576	1.53	1.55	1,097,945	757,633	1.34	1.44
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	1,362,949	3.25	3.29	2,251,520	824,670	2.55	2.73
Rhode Island, . . . . .	100,431	4.34	4.34	160,904	44,943	3.47	3.58
South Carolina, . . . . .	200,600	11.24	11.24	510,879	107,813	4.73	4.73
Tennessee, . . . . .	200,253	1.90	1.92	443,546	214,120	1.96	2.07
Texas, . . . . .	94,554	5.54	11.89	178,411	59,335	1.42	3.01
Vermont, . . . . .	179,181	1.88	1.91	256,898	108,429	2.27	2.36
Virginia, . . . . .	341,279	4.67	5.06	854,860	345,265	2.05	2.47
Wisconsin, . . . . .	113,874	1.92	1.93	138,473	104,882	1.30	1.32
Territories.	Minnesota, . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,737	. . .	. . .
	New Mexico, . . . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	22,774	. . .	. . .
	Oregon, . . . . .	3,927	49.08	23,422	4,452	5.57	6.38
	Utah, . . . . .	11,512	. . .	13,733	4,057	3.34	3.38
Slaveholding States, . . . . .	2,970,834	. . .	5.09	6,819,808	2,350,104	. . .	2.90
Non-slaveholding States, . . . . .	6,979,959	. . .	2.48	11,004,523	4,784,369	. . .	2.30
Total, . . . . .	\$ 9,850,793	. . .	\$ 2.94	\$ 17,824,331	7,134,973	. . .	2.50

TABLE II.—Persons in the United States over Twenty Years of Age who cannot Read and Write.

States and Territories.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			WHITE AND FREE COLORED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Aggregate.
Alabama, . . .	13,163	20,694	33,767	109	127	235	33,853	139	33,992
Arkansas, . . .	6,810	10,009	16,819	61	55	116	16,908	27	16,935
California, . . .	4,237	881	5,118	83	29	117	2,318	2,917	5,235
Columbia, Dist. of, . . .	601	856	1,457	1,106	2,103	3,214	4,349	322	4,671
Connecticut, . . .	2,037	2,702	4,739	292	275	567	1,293	4,013	5,306
Delaware, . . .	2,012	2,524	4,536	2,724	2,921	5,645	9,777	404	10,181
Florida, . . .	1,736	2,123	3,859	116	154	270	3,334	256	4,129
Georgia, . . .	16,552	24,613	41,200	208	259	467	41,261	406	41,667
Illinois, . . .	16,633	23,421	40,054	606	624	1,229	35,336	5,947	41,283
Indiana, . . .	26,132	44,403	70,540	1,024	1,146	2,170	69,445	3,265	72,710
Iowa, . . .	2,928	5,192	8,120	15	18	33	7,076	1,077	8,153
Kentucky, . . .	27,754	33,933	66,637	1,431	1,538	3,019	67,359	2,347	69,706
Louisiana, . . .	9,942	11,379	21,221	1,038	2,351	3,389	18,339	6,271	24,610
Maine, . . .	3,259	2,983	6,147	77	53	135	2,134	4,146	6,282
Maryland, . . .	8,657	12,258	20,815	9,422	11,640	21,062	38,426	3,451	41,877
Massachusetts, . . .	11,678	15,961	27,539	375	431	806	1,861	26,494	28,345
Michigan, . . .	4,037	3,875	7,912	201	163	369	5,272	3,009	8,281
Mississippi, . . .	5,622	7,833	13,405	75	48	123	13,447	81	13,528
Missouri, . . .	14,453	21,823	36,281	271	226	497	34,917	1,861	36,778
New Hampshire, . . .	1,662	1,295	2,957	26	26	52	945	2,064	3,009
New Jersey, . . .	6,007	8,241	14,248	2,167	2,250	4,417	12,787	5,878	18,665
New York, . . .	39,178	52,116	91,293	3,387	4,042	7,429	30,670	68,052	98,722
North Carolina, . . .	26,239	47,327	73,566	3,099	3,758	6,857	80,083	340	80,423
Ohio, . . .	22,994	31,036	61,030	2,366	2,624	4,990	56,956	9,062	66,020
Pennsylvania, . . .	24,330	42,543	66,923	4,115	5,229	9,344	51,283	24,989	76,272
Rhode Island, . . .	1,330	2,010	3,340	130	137	267	1,218	2,359	3,607
South Carolina, . . .	5,897	9,787	15,634	421	459	880	16,460	104	16,564
Tennessee, . . .	23,469	49,053	77,522	506	591	1,097	78,114	505	78,619
Texas, . . .	4,953	5,537	10,525	34	24	58	8,095	2,488	10,583
Vermont, . . .	3,601	2,593	6,189	32	19	51	616	5,624	6,240
Virginia, . . .	30,244	46,761	77,005	5,141	6,374	11,615	87,383	1,137	88,520
Wisconsin, . . .	2,930	3,431	6,361	55	37	92	1,651	4,902	6,453
Territories.	Minnesota, . . .	339	260	649	.	.	259	390	649
	N. Mexico, . . .	13,334	11,751	25,085	2	2	4	24,429	25,089
	Oregon, . . .	86	71	157	3	2	5	99	162
	Utah, . . .	8	65	153	1	.	1	121	154
Total, . . .	339,661	573,234	962,895	40,722	49,800	90,522	858,308	195,114	1,053,420

TABLE III.—Whole Amount of Lands appropriated by the Federal Government for Educational Purposes to 1st of January, 1854.

States and Territories.	For Schools.	For Universities.	States and Territories.	For Schools.	For Universities.
Ohio, . . .	704,488	23,040	Iowa, . . .	905,144	46,080
Indiana, . . .	650,317	23,040	Wisconsin, . . .	958,646	46,080
Illinois, . . .	978,755	23,040	California, . . .	6,719,324	46,080
Missouri, . . .	1,199,139	23,040	Tennessee, . . .		*3,553,824
Alabama, . . .	902,774	23,040	Territories.	Minnesota, . . .	5,089,224
Mississippi, . . .	837,534	23,040		Oregon, . . .	12,140,907
Louisiana, . . .	786,044	46,080		N. Mexico, . . .	6,493,120
Michigan, . . .	1,067,397	46,080		Utah, . . .	6,631,707
Arkansas, . . .	886,460	46,080	Total Acres, . .		48,909,535
Florida, . . .	908,503	46,080			4,060,704

\* The vacant lands in Tennessee, amounting to 3,553,824 acres, were granted to the State, provided that \$40,000 of the proceeds, if they amount to so much, be applied to establish and support a college.

† Donations not yet reported.

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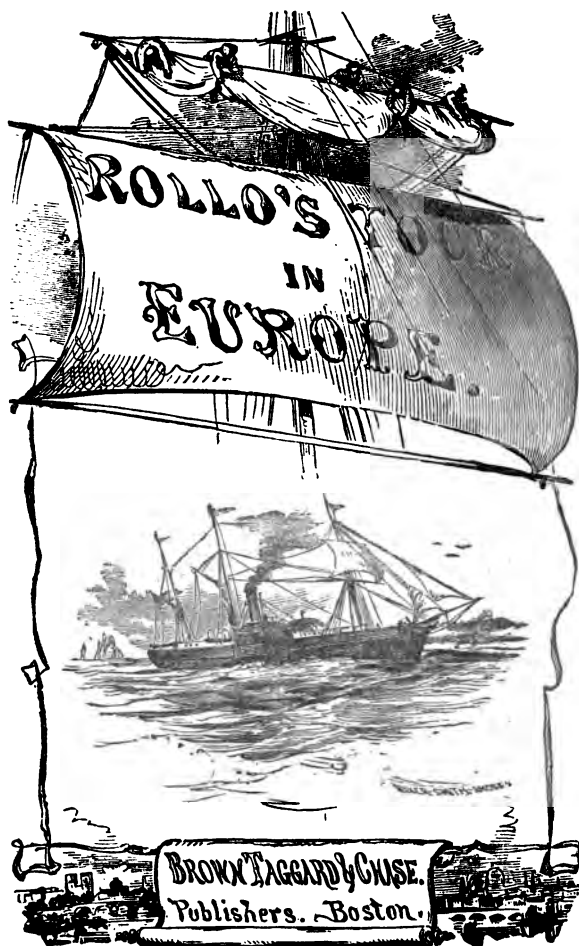
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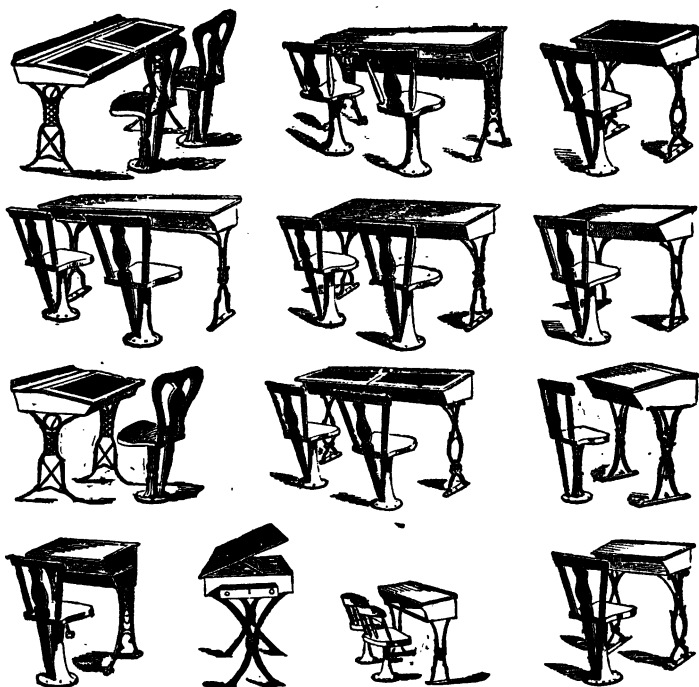
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